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THE  
POLITICAL  
STATE  
OF  
*GREAT-BRITAIN.*

---

V O L. VI.

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Containing

*The* MONTHS of JULY, AUGUST, SEPTEMBER,  
OCTOBER, NOVEMBER *and* DECEMBER.  
M DCC XIII.



L O N D O N:

Printed for JOHN BAKER, at the *Black-Boy* in *Pater-*  
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# THE POLITICAL STATE OF GREAT BRITAIN, With the

Most Material Occurrences in EUROPE.

For the Month of JULY, 1713.

Containing in Particular.

- I. The Conclusion of the last Session of the *Pacific Parliament* with Reflections on the *Bill of Commerce*, &c.
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- III. A Description of the Fireworks play'd off on the *Thames*; and of those made at the *Hague*,
- IV. Account of the Duke d' *Anjou's* Entry, Publick Audience, &c.
- V. Mr. *Tugge's* Address, or Memorial for the Preservation of the Harbour of *Dunkirk*, with her Majesty's Answer; and the *Guardian* written thereupon.
- VI. Preferments, Deaths of eminent Persons, particularly of the late Bishop of *London's* with his Lordships Character by Dr. *Gouge*.



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THE  
POLITICAL STATE  
FOR

*The Month of JULY, 1713.*

*London, July 31. 1713.*

S I R,



ON Tuesday the last Day of Vol. VI.  
June, the Earl of Wharton <sup>Motion made</sup>  
moved in the House of <sup>in the House</sup>  
Peers, That an Address of Lords for  
be presented to the Queen, removing the  
that she would be pleas'd to Pretender  
from Lorrain.  
use her most pressing Instances with the Duke  
of Lorrain, and with all the Princes and  
States in Amity and Correspondence with her  
Majesty, that they would not receive, or suf-  
fer to continue within any of their Dominions  
the Pretender to the Imperial Crown of these  
Realms.

Several Members appearing surpriz'd  
at this unexpected Motion, which was  
undoubtedly design'd to try the Inclina-  
tions and Affections of some Persons;  
there was a Pause for a while. At last

A

the

Vol. VI. the Lord N— and G— broke silence, and endeavour'd to have that Motion laid a-  
*The Ld. N. and G. speaks against it.* side, representing ' That such an Address would shew a Distrust either of the Queen, or the Ministers; that her Majesty would be very much puzzled what to do, in Case the Princes and States in Amity with Her, should be unwilling to comply with her Instances, since it would not be in her Power to compel them; concluding with this Question, where they wou'd have the Pretender reside, since most, if not all the Powers in Europe were in Amity with her Majesty? To this a noble \* Earl was said to have answer'd, That *since he began his Studies in Paris, the fittest Place for him to improve himself was Rome.* After some other warm Expressions between two other great Lords, it was unanimously resolv'd that such an Address should be presented to her Majesty. Accordingly on the 2d of July the House of Lords attended her Majesty with the following Address:

*Most Gracious Sovereign,*  
*Address of the House of Lords against the Pretender.* WE Your Majesties most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, do take leave humbly to return to your Majesty the Thanks of this House, for the great Care it appears to us your Majesty has, on all Occasions, taken to prevent the Pretender to your Crown from coming into any of your Majesties Dominions: And we do humbly beseech your Majesty, that

for July, 1713.

3

Vol. VI.

that for the Safety of your Person and Government, the Security of the Protestant Succession in the House of Hanover, and for the Peace and Quiet of these your Kingdoms, your Majesty will be graciously pleased to use your most pressing Instances with the Duke of Lorraine, and with all Princes and States in Amity and Correspondence with your Majesty, that they will not receive, or suffer to continue within any of their Dominions the Pretender to the Imperial Crown of these Realms.

To this Address her Majesty was pleased to give the following Answer.

My LORDS,

**I** Take extreme kindly your Address, and The Queen's the Thanks you give Me for what I have Answered done for Establishing the Protestant Succession.

I shall repeat my Instances to have that Person removed according as you Desire in this Address.

And I promise my self you will Concur with Me, That if we could Cure our Animosities and Divisions at Home, it would be the most Effectual Method to Secure the Protestant Succession.

The Lord Chancellor having the next \* Day reported her Majesty's Answer to the House of Peers, a Noble Duke said, ' he never heard of any Instances that ' had yet been made to the Duke of Lorraine, for the removing the Pretender ' out of his Dominions. If either of the two principal Ministers of State had been in the House, they might, in all Probability,

\* July 31.



Vol. VI. lity, have better explain'd her Majesty's  
 Answer, but they happen'd to be both  
 at Dinner with the Duke d' Aumont, Am-  
 bassador Extraordinary from his most  
 Christian Majesty. Hereupon the Earl of  
 Sunderland made a Motion for a second  
 Address; which was back'd by the Earl  
 of Nottingham, and, notwithstanding some  
 small Opposition, it was ' Ordered by  
 the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in  
 Parliament assembled, That an humble  
 Address be presented to her Majesty,  
 to return the Thanks of this House to  
 her Majesty, for her most Gracious An-  
 swer to their Address; and for the As-  
 surances her Majesty has been pleas'd  
 to give us of repeating her Instances  
 for removing the Pretender; and to ex-  
 press our Surprize, that such Instances  
 have not had their full Effect, notwith-  
 standing the *French King*, and the King  
 of *Spain*, have shew'd their Compliance  
 to her Majesties Desires on that Occa-  
 sion; and to assure her Majesty, that  
 this House will Stand by her, and Snp-  
 port her, in whatever her Majesty shall  
 judge proper for obtaining a Demand,  
 which is so Warranted by the Laws of  
 Nations, and so necessary for the Ho-  
 nour and Safety of her Majesty, and  
 for the present and future Peace and  
 Quiet of the People. It was also Or-  
 dered, That the said Address be pre-  
 sented to her Majesty by the Lords with  
 white Staves: Which was done accor-  
 dingly; and on *Monday*, the sixth of *July*,  
 the Lord Steward acquainted the House,  
 That the Lords with white Staves had pre-  
 sented

A 2d. Address  
 against the  
 Pretender,  
 order'd by the  
 Lords to be  
 presented to  
 the Queen.

for July, 1713.

5

Vol. VI.



*presented to her Majesty the Address of this House of Friday last; and her Majesty was pleased to receive the same very Graciously.*

It was suggested, that neither this second Address nor even the first, was pleasing to some Persons; but be that as it will, on *Tuesday* the first of July, General Stanhope, made a Motion in the House of Commons, to the same Purpose with that of the Earl of Wharton the Day before in the House of Peers, and was seconded by Mr. Lechmere. The only Objection rais'd against it, was started by Sir William Whitlocke, who said, *He remembered, that the like Address was formerly made to the Protector, for having Charles Stuart remov'd out of France: Notwithstanding which that Prince was, some time after, restor'd to his Father's Throne; But nevertheless those few Members who might have any Affection for the present Royal Exile being shy to shew it, on so critical a Juncture, when the Parliament being so near expiring, a new Election was coming on, it was, according to Mr. Stanhope's Motion, ' Resolv'd Nemine Contradicente, That an humble Address be it.*

*Motion made by General Stanhope for an Address against the Pretender.*

*presented to her Majesty, acknowledging the great Care her Majesty has always taken, particularly in the late Treaties of Peace and Guaranty, to prevent the Pretender to her Throne being in a Condition to disturb these Realms; and to beseech her Majesty, That she will use the most speedy and pressing Instances with the Duke of Lorraine, and with all other Princes and States in Amity or Correspondence with*

*Unanimous Resolution for*

Vcl. VI.  


‘ with her Majesty, That they will not  
 ‘ under any Pretext whatsoever, receive  
 ‘ or suffer to continue within any of their  
 ‘ Dominions the Person who in Defiance  
 ‘ of her Majesty’s most undoubted Title  
 ‘ to the Crown, and the Settlement there-  
 ‘ of in the Illustrious House of *Hanover*,  
 ‘ has assumed the Title of King of these  
 ‘ Realms; And to assure her Majesty,  
 ‘ That the Commons of *Great Britain*  
 ‘ will on all Occasions, to the utmost of  
 ‘ their Power, support her Majesty in such  
 ‘ Steps, as shall be necessary towards ren-  
 ‘ dring those Instances effectual. After  
 this a Committee was appointed to draw  
 up the said Address, which Mr. *Stanhope*,  
 Chairman of the Committee, reported to  
 the House on the 3d of *July*; and the  
 same being unanimously approved, was  
 † *July 8th.* five Days † after, presented, by the Spea-  
 ker with the whole House, to her Ma-  
 jesty, as follows.

*The Commons  
 Address to the  
 Queen against  
 the Pretender*

*Most Gracious Sovereign.*

WE Your Majesty’s most Dutiful  
 and Loyal Subjects, the Com-  
 mons of *Great Britain* in Parliament as-  
 sembled, having nothing so justly at our  
 Hearts as the Honour and Safety of  
 your most Sacred Person and Govern-  
 ment, and the Security of the Prote-  
 stant Succession, do crave Leave most  
 thankfully to acknowledge the great  
 Care which your Majesty, in Tenderneß  
 to your People, hath always taken to  
 prevent the Pretender to your Crown  
 from being in a Condition to disturb  
 these Realms; and particularly by the  
 late

for July, 1713.

7

Vol. VI.

late Treaty of Guaranty with the States General, and the Treaty of Peace between your Majesty and the French King; wherein, amongst other just and necessary Provisions for the Security of the Protestant Succession, it is stipulated, That the Pretender to your Majesty's Crown shall not be suffered to reside in any of that King's Dominions. Your Majesty wisely insisted upon his Removal from that Neighbouring Kingdom, and your faithful Commons are so fully convinced of the Necessity there is to remove him so far as possible, that they cannot but express to your Majesty their Apprehensions of the many Dangers which may accrue to your Majesty, and to your Kingdoms, from his residing in the Territories of the Duke of Lorrain.

We do therefore, out of the highest Duty and Concern for the Preservation of your Royal Person, and the Quiet of your People, most humbly beseech your Majesty, That you will be pleased to use the most speedy and pressing Instances with the Duke of Lorrain, and with all other Princes and States in Amity, or Correspondence with your Majesty, that they will not, under any Pretext whatsoever, receive, or suffer to continue within any of their Dominions, that Person, who, in Defiance of your Majesty's most undoubted Title to the Crown, and the Settlement thereof on the Illustrious House of Hanover, has assumed the Title of King of these Realms; And we further beg Leave to assure

Vol. VI. *assure your Majesty, That the Commons of Great Britain will on all Occasions, to the utmost of their Power, support your Majesty in such Steps as shall be necessary towards rendering those Instances effectual, and your Majesty safe and easy upon your Throne.*

To this Address the Queen was pleased to answer :

*The Queen's Answer.* GENTLEMEN,  
**I** *Thank you heartily for your Address, and I will give Directions according as you Desire.*

This Answer being the next reported to the House by the Speaker, it was unanimously resolv'd, to return her Majesty the Thanks of the House for the same.

Those who inquired into the Reasons of these Addresses against the Pretender, were apt to ascribe them, not only to the noble and magnificent Reception that Prince met with in Lorrain, but also to the Affection which many did not scruple to shew for him in Great Britain. To this Purpose, many took Notice of two Addresses, that were about this time, presented to the Queen by Sir Hugh Pater-son Bart. introduced by the Earl of Mar, and afterwards inserted in the London Gazette of the 4th of July. The first of the Magistrates and Town Council of the Burgh of Inverness in North Britain, contain'd this remarkable Paragraph, viz. *We, without Reserve, depend on your Majesty's Wisdom in securing our Religion and the Succession to the Hereditary Crown of Great Britain,*

*Two remarkable Addresses from Scotland in favour of the Lineal Succession.*

for July, 1713.

9

Vol. VI.

Britain, in the Family of your Royal Progenitors, the most ancient Line of Succession in the World; being as much convinced that our Guarantee is entirely in Your Hands, as Your Serene Majesty does place Yours in Your People. The other Address from the Town Council and Inhabitants of the Loyal Burgh of Nairne, also in North Britain, had this Passage in it, viz. We know not with what Modesty we can presume to address your Majesty, on the matter of the Succession, lest we should seem to call in question your Majesty's unquestionable Prudence, or the Faithfulness of your Majesty's Council: And therefore we sincerely declare, That our utmost Wishes reach no further than that our Posterity may reap the Effects of your Majesty's wise CHOICE, while we think ourselves happy under your Majesty's Administration all our Days. These Addresses speak so plain, that they need no Comment: But on the other hand, we may here take Notice, That some time before an Address from the City of Glasgow, in a quite different Strain, at least as to the Succession, was presented to the Queen by the Members for that City, introduced by the Duke of Argyle, as follows:

B

To

## Vol. VI.

*Remarkable*  
 To the QUEEN's most Excellent Majesty.

Address of the  
 City of Glas-  
 gow in Fa-  
 vour of the  
 House of Han-  
 over.

The humble Address of the Magistrates and Common-Council of the City of Glasgow, for themselves and in Name of the whole Incorporations and Community thereof.

May it please your Majesty,

**W**E humbly beg Leave to Congratulate your Majesty, upon your having given Peace to your Kingdoms.

Our late Enemies having, in your repeated Victories, so severely felt the Force of your Arms, we never doubted of their willingness to receive their Peace from your Majesty, whenever your Royal Clemency should induce you to grant it.

How happy were we, if Peace and War were ever to take place by the Dictates of your Royal Wisdom; Plenty in the one, Victory in the other, and Liberty in both, would be the inseparable, never-ceasing Influences of your Reign: But since Humanity Interrupts our Wishes, since the Sovereign Lord of all has Decreed one Day to afflict these Nations with a fatal Instance of the Mortality of the Greatest, the Best here on Earth, we are reduced, in Compassion to the Unfortunate who may survive, and in behalf of our Posterity, to have Recourse to a Subsidiary Relief: This Your Majesty has been graciously pleased your self to confirm to us in the Illustrious House of Hanover. This Parliament has had the Happiness to hear Your Majesty declare from the Throne, That you would transmit the Constitution to Posterity, by employing none but  
 such

for July, 1713.

11

Vol. VI.



such who are heartily for the Protestant Succession in that Family; That no Person can be more truly concerned for the Interest of it than your self, and that your chief Concern is, that the Protestant Religion, and the Laws and Liberties of these Nations may be continued to us, by securing the Succession as limited by Parliament.

Such Gracious Declarations must justly condemn all those as the worst of your Subjects; who, from their Hatred of the happy Revolution, and their Disregard to the Protestant Religion, the Liberties of these Nations, and consequently of all Europe, would Hope or Insinuate the Succession, as depending on your Majesty, to be precarious, they ought in Duty to know, that when our Queen has promised, She cannot but perform.

We think our selves obliged in all Humility, to offer our unfeigned Thanks for such Your Majesty's tender and provident Care of our Religion, our Laws and Liberties, a Blessing which falls as unmerited, as unwish'd for on those, who not only upon these Occasions of approaching your Royal Person, are wilfully unmindful of it themselves, but presume publicly to Reproach your most faithful Subjects for performing this important part of their Duty.

We have the deepest Sense of Gratitude for Your Majesty's frequent Assurances of your Royal Protection to the Church of Scotland as Establish'd by Law; we observe the Rage and Malice of its Enemies with little Regard; for since so many of them impiously refuse to offer up their Prayers for Your Majesty and the Protestant Succession, we cannot wonder at their want of Charity for the Mi-

B 2

nisters



Vol. VI.



nisters of our Church, who have with such Zeal and Unanimity so lately testified, by a solemn Act, their Loyalty to Your Majesty, and their Aversion to the Pretender to your Crown.

It is our constant Prayer, That these Nations may long enjoy the Blessings of Your Majesty's Reign, that we may late, very late, owe any new Allegiance; but that the Almighty, who out of his infinite Wisdom and Goodness has hitherto preserved Your Majesty, may long continue his Providential Care of these Kingdoms by Blessing our Queen. We are, may it please Your Majesty, Your Majesty's most Loyal, most Dutiful, and most Obedient Subjects and Servants.

Bill to continue the Act to prevent double Returns of Members July 1st.

To return to the Proceedings in Parliament: On Wednesday the first Day of July, Mr. Shackerly presented to the House of Commons, a Bill for continuing an Act made in the 7th Year of the late K. William, entitled; An Act to prevent false and double Returns of Members to serve in Parliament, which was read the first time, and order'd a second Reading. After some other Business of less Importance, Mr. Conyers reported to the House the Resolutions taken two Days before, in a Grand Committee on the Supply, which were read as follows: ' I. That a Sum

Resolutions on the Supply.

' not exceeding Four Thousand Eight Hundred Seventy Nine Pounds, Six Shillings, be granted to her Majesty for defraying the Charge of half Pay to the Officers of the four Marine Regiments to be disbanded, from the 1st of July 1713, to the 24th of December following. ' II. Two Thousand Seventy

for July, 1713.

13

Vol. VI.

‘ venty Three Pounds, for the extraor-  
‘ dinary Allowance of One Penny per  
‘ *Diem* to each Dragoon in *North Britain*  
‘ in Lieu of Green and Dry Forage, be-  
‘ tween the 23d of *December* 1711, and  
‘ the 31st of *May* 1713. ‘ III. Two  
‘ Thousand One Hundred Sixty One  
‘ Pounds, Six Shillings and Seven Pence,  
‘ for the Pay of the Commission Officers  
‘ of Seven Companies of Invalids form’d  
‘ out of the Out-Pensioners of *Chelsea*  
‘ Hospital, from the Dates of their Com-  
‘ missions to the Times of their Discon-  
‘ tinuance. IV. Two Thousand Two  
‘ Hundred Sixty Nine Pounds, Nine  
‘ Shillings, for the Bounty Money allow’d  
‘ to the Men disbanded out of the Horse,  
‘ Foot and Dragoons in *Britain*, in the  
‘ Year 1712. V. Three Hundred Eighty  
‘ Eight Pounds, Six Shillings, for the Pay  
‘ of an Additional Major to the *Coldstream*  
‘ Regiment of Foot Guards, from the  
‘ 25th of *April* 1711. to the 21st of *De-*  
‘ *cember* 1713. VI. Two Thousand One  
‘ Hundred Eighty Pounds, Six Shillings,  
‘ for the Pay of the Garrison of *Annapolis*  
‘ *Royal*. from the 25th of *August* 1712,  
‘ to the 21st of *December* following, ac-  
‘ cording to the Establishment. VII. One  
‘ Thousand Nine Hundred Forty Pounds,  
‘ for Ninety Seven Horses of the Regi-  
‘ ment, late Lieutenant General *Palmer’s*,  
‘ which were killed and taken by the E-  
‘ nemy near *Doway*, in the Campagne  
‘ 1711. VIII. Eight Thousand Eight  
‘ Hundred Fifty One Pounds, Eight Shil-  
‘ lings and Six Pence, three Farthings, for  
‘ Forage Money for Five Battalions of  
‘ Foot

Vol. VI.



Foot that serv'd in the *Low Countries*, in the Year 1712, over and above the Forty Thousand Men; and for extraordinary Charge of Forage for Sixteen Squadrons of Dragoons in their Winter Quarters in *Bruges* 1712-13, and for Wagon Money for the said Five Bataillons. IX. Eight Thousand Three Hundred Pounds, for the Pay and Forage Money of the General Officers, their Aids de Camp, and Majors of Brigade, who serv'd in *Flanders* in the Year 1712. over and above what is born upon the Establishment for that Year. X. Nine Hundred Pound to make good the loss of a Quantity of Cloathing of Colonel *Edward Joes's* Regiment, which was cast away, with Part of the Regiment, in their Passage from *Ireland* towards *Portugal*. XI. One Thousand Four Hundred Sixty three Pounds, Sixteen Shillings, to supply the Subsistence Money of the Regiments of Major General *Elliott* and Sir *Robert Rich* in *Gibraltar*, which was taken by the Enemy on board one of her Majesty's Ships. XII. Two Thousand Seven Hundred Forty Nine Pounds, 13 Shillings, for the Allowances to the Commissioners appointed to examine the Affairs of the Army and War in *Spain* and *Portugal*, and to their Secretary, and for Contingencies, from the 21st of *December* 1712, to the 10th of *April* following. XIII. Two Thousand one Hundred thirty Six Pounds, for the Pay of the Officers of the Garrison of *Dunkirk*, from the 27th of *June* 1712, to the 21st of *December* following, according

' cording to the Establishment. XIV. Two Thousand Six Hundred Ninety  
 ' Eight Pounds, Fourteen Shillings and  
 ' Five Pence, for the Pay of the Officers  
 ' of the Garrisons of *Gibraltar* and *Port*  
 ' *Mahon*, for three Quarters of the Year  
 ' 1712, according to their old Establish-  
 ' ment. XV. Two Thousand Pounds, to  
 ' defray the Charge of covering the For-  
 ' tifications already begun in *North Bri-*  
 ' *cain*. These Resolutions being severally  
 read a second Time, the 5th, 8th, and  
 9th, were disagreed, some Members ha-  
 ving suggested, that there was no Reason  
 to pay any Extraordinaries for Generals  
 who had done nothing: But the other  
 Resolutions were agreed to by the House.  
 After this Mr. *Lowndes* presented to the  
 House (pursuant to their Address to her  
 Majesty) an Estimate of Civil List Debts  
 on the 24th of June 1713, and acquainted  
 the House, That the Account of the neat  
 Produce of the Civil List Fonds since her  
 Majesty's Accession to the Throne, was  
 preparing, and would be ready in a Day  
 or two: Hereupon the said Estimate was  
 order'd to lie upon the Table. Then  
 Mr. Chancellor of the *Exchequer* acquaint-  
 ed the House, That their Address ha-  
 ving been presented to her Majesty re-  
 lating to the evacuating the Towns in  
*Flanders*, her Majesty had been pleas'd to  
 command him to acquaint this House,  
 That She would take Care that the Towns in  
*Flanders* in Her Majesty's Possession, be not  
 evacuated till those who were to have the So-  
 vereignty of the Spanish Netherlands a-  
 greed to such Articles for regulating Trade,

*The Queen's*  
*Answer about*  
*the Towns in*  
*Flanders.*

Vol. VI.



as might put the Subjects of Great Britain upon an equal Foot with those of any other Nation: Upon which it was resolv'd to address her Majesty, ' That an Estimate be laid before this House of the Number of Troops necessary in the said Towns in *Flanders*, till such time as the Trade there be so settled, as might put the Subjects of *Great Britain* upon an equal Foot with those of any other Nation; And also an Account of the Charge for maintaining the same. After this it was order'd that the Officers of the Ordinance do lay before the House an Account of the Effects in their Office for purchasing Lands for erecting Fortifications for Security of the Docks at *Portsmouth*, *Chatham*, and *Harwich*, and of the Proceedings that had been in relation thereunto: And then the House adjourn'd to the *Friday* following, by Reason of the Speaker's Indisposition.

The Speaker  
Indispos'd,

\* July 3d. The Commons being that \* Day met again, Mr. Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, by her Majesty's Commands acquainted the House, That Her Majesty has appointed Tuesday the Seventh of this Instant July, to be observed as a Day of Publick Thanksgiving to Almighty God, on Occasion of the Safe and Honourable Peace concluded lately at *Utrecht*; And for the greater Solemnity of that Day, Her Majesty will be pleased to go to *St. Paul's Church*, as has been accustomed in former Times in this Kingdom, to return Thanks to Almighty God for the Blessings of Peace, in which not only Her Majesty, but all Her Subjects are so highly concerned. And that Her Majesty hath

The Queen's  
Message to the  
Commons in-  
viting them to  
go to Paul's on  
the Thanksgi-  
ving Day.

for July, 1713.

17

Vol. VI.

*hath been pleased to give necessary Orders for providing convenient Places in the said Cathedral for the Members of this House:* Whereuppon it was *Resolv'd*, First, ' That ' the humble Thanks of this House be ' returned to Her Majesty, for Her Gra- ' cious Favour in communicating to this ' House her Intention of going to St. ' Paul's Church upon the Day of Thankf- ' giving appointed by her Majesty, and ' for having been pleased to give Orders ' for providing convenient Places in the ' said Cathedral for the Members of this ' House. Secondly, That this House will ' attend her Majesty as an House to St. ' Paul's Church, upon the Day appointed ' for a publick Thanksgiving.' Upon the Reading of the Order of the Day for the House to resolve it self into a Committee of the whole House on the Bill to raise 1200000 *l.* by circulating *Exchequer* Bills, and on the Bill for enabling her Majesty to raise 500000 *l.* it was *order'd*, That the said Committee be instructed to receive two Clauses, one ' to ' prevent the Forging or Counterfeiting ' *Exchequer* Bills, to be issued by Virtue ' of the said Bills; the other, for ap- ' propriating the Moneys granted this ' Session of Parliament.' Then the House resolv'd it self into a Committee upon the said Bills; consolidated them, and made several Amendments to them; which were reported to the House, on the 6th of July, to which Day the House adjourn'd; and, with other Amendments to some of them, agreed to by the House; and the Bill order'd to be engross'd.

*Money Bills consolidated, amended, and order'd to be engross'd.*

C

Upon

Vol. VI.

*Great Expectation of the Queen's going to Paul's*  
 Upon the Expectation of the Queen's going to St. Paul's on the Thanksgiving Day, great Preparations were made in the Cities of London and Westminster for that Solemnity, and vast Numbers of People came from all Parts to be Spectators ;

*Her Majesty's Message to the Commons about her not going.*

*Her Majesty not having entirely recovered Her Strength since Her last Fit of the Gout, and being apprehensive that the Fatigue of going to St. Paul's Church, as She intended, may be too great, chooses rather to return Her Thanks to Almighty God for the Blessings of Peace in Her Chapel at St. James's ; but desires, that this House will proceed to St. Paul's Church with as much Solemnity as if Her Majesty was to be in Person there. Hereupon it was Resolv'd, ' That this House ' will go from the House to St. Paul's ' Church to Morrow, to the Solemnity ' of the Publick Thanksgiving. 2dly. That ' this House will be going to their Places ' prepared for them in the Choir of St. ' Paul's Church, to Morrow by Nine of ' the Clock in the Morning. After this ' it was order'd, That no Member do go ' into the Place of the Choir in St. Paul's ' Church, provided for this House, before Mr. Speaker and the House come ' thither. 2dly, That the Sergeant at ' Arms, attending this House, do take in- ' to Custody all and every Person and ' Persons (other than the Members and ' Officers of this House) that shall presume to press or come in the Place in ' the*

for July, 1713.

19

Vol. VI.

‘ the Choir in *St. Paul’s Church*, provided for the Members of this House. *3dly*. That Mr. Speaker do appoint the several Door-Keepers to keep the Passages to the Places provided for the Members of this House, in the Choir of *St. Paul’s Church*, and that they do not presume to let any Persons but such as are Members and Officers of the House, into the Places provided for this House. *4thly*, That the Members do go to *St. Paul’s* in their own Coaches, with a Pair of Horses only in each Coach. *5thly*, That no Hackney Coaches, Carts, or Drays, be permitted to go on *Tuesday* the 7th Instant, between the *Palace Yard Westminster*, and *Temple Bar*, between the Hours of Nine and Two of the Clock; And that Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrant to the Justices of the Peace, the Bailiff of *Westminster*, and other proper Officers, to prevent the same. *6thly*, That for the more orderly Proceeding to the said Solemnity, and for preventing any Disorder therein upon this Occasion, Mr. Speaker’s Coach do go first, and the Members Coaches follow his one by one. *7thly*, That no Members Coach do go out of the *Palace Yard* before Mr. Speaker’s Coach. The same † Day, upon the Desire of the Lords authorized by Virtue of her Majesty’s Commission, the Speaker with the House went up to the House of Peers, and heard the Commission read, authorizing several Lords therein named, to notify and declare in her Majesty’s Absence, the Royal Assent to

C 2

several

† July 6th.



Vol. VI. several Bills therein mentioned. Accordingly the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, the Lord President of Her Majesty's Council, and the Lord Steward of her Majesty's Household, did notify and declare the Royal Assent to the publick Bills following, viz. 1. *An Act to explain a Clause in an Act of the last Session of Parliament, entituled, An Act for the more effectual preventing fraudulent Conveyances, in order to multiply Votes for the electing Knights of Shires to serve in Parliament, as far as the same relates to the ascertaining the Value of Freeholds of Forty Shillings per Annum.* 2. *An Act for the more effectual preventing and punishing Robberies that shall be committed in Houses.* 3. *An Act for the better regulating the Elections of Members to serve in Parliament for that Part of Great Britain called Scotland.* 4. *An Act for raising the Militia for the Year 1713, altho' the Months Pay formerly advanced be not paid.* 5. *An Act for continuing an Act made in the third and fourth Years of the Reign of her present Majesty, entituled, An Act for encouraging the Importation of Naval Stores from her Majesty's Plantations in America, and for encouraging the Importation of Naval Stores from that part of Great Britain called Scotland to that part of Great Britain called England.* 6. *An Act for continuing the Acts therein mentioned for preventing Theft and Rapine upon the Northern Borders of England:* And to Nine private Bills. The Commons being return'd to their House, Mr. Lowndes presented to them pursuant to their Address to

to her Majesty, an Abstract of the Accounts of neat Money arisen for uses of the Civil Government, between the 8th of March 1701, and Michaelmas 1712. And the Title thereof being read, it was Ordered, That the said Abstract do lie up on the Table.

Vol. VI.

*Accounts of neat Money arisen for the use of the Civil Government.*

On Tuesday the 7th of July, both Houses of Parliament met in order to their going to St. Paul's Church; But it was observed, that very few Members of the Whigg Party, in either House, appear'd in that Solemnity, which is not much to be wonder'd at; since it would have been preposterous, if not a mocking of Religion, for Men to return Almighty God Thanks for a Peace, which they had endeavour'd to prevent, and still disapproved. After Divine Service, and the singing of *Te Deum* to excellent Musick, both Vocal and Instrumental compos'd by the famous Mr. Hendel, Dr. George Hooper, Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, preach'd before both Houses a Sermon on this Text, Psalm cxxii. v. 7. *Peace be within thy Walls, and Plenteousness within thy Palaces.* That Prelate having in the Beginning of his Discourse acknowledged God's Goodness to these Kingdoms, in putting a happy End to a NECESSARY and VICTORIOUS, but tedious consumptive War; and by bringing us at last to the joyful Festival of a long desir'd Peace; affirm'd, that this Day of Peace is with much more Reason to be congratulated, than that of the most celebrated Victory gain'd by us in any the most fortunate Year of a long War; since

*Both Houses go to S. Paul's Church July 7th.*

*Reason why few Whigg Members go to that Solemnity*

*The Bp. of Bath and Wells preaches before both Houses.*

*Abstract of this Sermon.*



' since thereby a Pious Queen and People  
 ' not only secure to themselves the Fruit  
 ' of their Success, but resist the flattering  
 ' Temptations of it, and quell in them-  
 ' selves all rising Provocations of Animo-  
 ' sity and Revenge. After this, he enters  
 into the Political Reasons for putting an  
 End to the War, and asserts; ' That the  
 ' long continuance of it might not be  
 ' much less disagreeable to our Tempo-  
 ' ral Interests, than to our Spiritual.  
 ' That it was that in which the Care of  
 ' our selves, but more especially of our  
 ' near Neighbours, at first engag'd us:  
 ' And by the Success God has been plea-  
 ' sed to give us, those who lately were  
 ' DISTRESSED, are now again MIGHTY;  
 ' and from being narrowly *Straiten'd*, are  
 ' amply enlarg'd. That it was high time  
 ' that we should have leave at last to  
 ' think of our selves; and should re-  
 ' member, We too were a Nation de-  
 ' pending upon Commerce, and that ought  
 ' to look to our own Balance, and Mer-  
 ' chant like, to consider in what End a  
 ' long ceasing of Profit and vast increase  
 ' of Loss must necessarily determine; that  
 ' we are an Island divided from the Conti-  
 ' nent, and not placed by Nature a Barrier  
 ' between them; that our Wealth and  
 ' our Strength is from the Sea, and that  
 ' the Vessels that import our Riches must  
 ' defend them; that it was Peace that  
 ' was to restore us to our selves, and to  
 ' our true Situation, that should return  
 ' our Ships and our Mariners to their  
 ' right Use; and put us in a Capacity of  
 ' Recovering, by the only proper Me-  
 ' thod,

for July, 1713.

23

Vol. VI.



‘thod, the Treasure we had so largely  
‘wasted.’ To this purpose the Bishop  
observes ‘That the natural Courage of  
‘our People pushes them on to mingle  
‘in the Quarrels of our Neighbours, and  
‘foreign Conquests glittering in our An-  
‘nals, make those glorious Days. appear  
‘to have been the Happy: But; that as a  
‘painted Battle may be an agreeable En-  
‘tertainment to the Eye, so the Reigns  
‘that are read with Delight, may have  
‘been lived in with Misery. That those  
‘Acquisitions abroad, when made to our  
‘selves, are known to have been ruinous  
‘to our Country: That it was drained  
‘of Natives, to overcome Strangers;  
‘and vast Subsidies went out to purchase  
‘the less substantial Spoils of Trophies  
‘and Glory; and that the Issue generally  
‘was this, that the present Generation  
‘was impoverish’d by the foreign War,  
‘and the next harass’d with a Civil.  
‘That it may be enough to have given,  
‘in the Cause of the Continent, so am-  
‘ple a Demonstration of our Good-Na-  
‘ture, Valour and Riches; to have en-  
‘gag’d so heartily in it, to have fought  
‘so many glorious Battles, and bestow’d  
‘so many Thousands of Lives, and Mil-  
‘lions of Money upon it; that enough  
‘has been sacrificed to those Considera-  
‘tions, and it was as fit we should give a  
‘Specimen of Domestic Prudence; and  
‘shew that our Courage, however natu-  
‘ral to us as to some of our Animals,  
‘was yet under the Government of Rea-  
‘son, and to pursue or retreat, as it  
‘should direct; That our Charity was  
‘not

Vol. VI.

not so indiscreet as wholly to exhaust  
 our selves, and leave us without a Re-  
 serve, for any yet nearer, and more ur-  
 gent Occasion. That the common Bur-  
 den, laid equally at first, and in some  
 due Proportion, upon the several Shoul-  
 ders of the United, had, in process of  
 time, and by various Movements, so  
 shifted its Situation, and came to press  
 so unequally, as to be the heavy Labour  
 of the one, and the Exercise of others,  
 one couching and bending under it, and  
 ready to faint, while the other went  
 vigorous and erect, with a Hand still  
 at Liberty for their wealthy Industry.  
 That the transfused Blood had ran so  
 freely from the whole Body of the King-  
 dom, and by so many open'd Veins,  
 that tho' the Patient might not yet be  
 sensible of the Loss, the Skilful had Rea-  
 son to apprehend a fatal *Deliquium*.  
 That the only Consolation was, that  
 our Enemies suffer'd more: But that  
 henceforth we may compare our selves  
 not with the Miserable but the Happy;  
 even with those that lived in that flou-  
 rishing opulent Condition, in which  
 the late Wars found us; and which  
 some Lovers of War wou'd have us  
 forget, but the Sons of Peace may hope  
 to regain. Having thus commended the  
 Wisdom of our *excelling Governess*; and  
 made his Court to her Ministers, he pro-  
 ceeds: ' That it is not to be wonder'd,  
 ' if the Satisfaction on this happy Change  
 ' be not yet entirely Universal; that  
 ' some, notwithstanding so many repea-  
 ' ted Disappointments, may have still en-  
 ' tertain'd

for July, 1713.

25

Vol. VI.



‘ entertain’d vast impracticable Hopes.  
‘ That the War has been now so habi-  
‘ tuated to us, as to grow almost a Part  
‘ of the Constitution ; and like some Ex-  
‘ crescencies of the Body, which have got  
‘ their Veins and Ligaments, may not  
‘ be taken off without some Complaint  
‘ of the Parts adjoining ; that as our  
‘ Trade likewise long stopt in its great  
‘ Channels, and diverted to others less  
‘ beneficial, or detrimental to the Coun-  
‘ try, may, when it returns freely in its  
‘ old and full Course, leave some not so  
‘ fruitful or wastful Corners less plente-  
‘ ously supplied : But that these particu-  
‘ lar Inconveniencies, following upon  
‘ Peace, are not to be imputed to that,  
‘ but to the War. That these Complaints  
‘ are what was to be expected, whenever  
‘ the War should end ; and would have  
‘ grown more, and louder, the longer it  
‘ had continued. That her Majesty, in  
‘ her Wisdom and Goodness, having se-  
‘ cur’d our Walls from all Enemies with-  
‘ out, what we have left to pray, in or-  
‘ der to the preserving of this Peace, and  
‘ to the Reparation of our Losses, and  
‘ Restauration of our Plenty, is that all  
‘ Domestick Contentions, and little Wars  
‘ at home should cease. That this is the  
‘ Peace that must be allow’d on all hands  
‘ to be Necessary, Honourable, Benefici-  
‘ al and Safe, to agree with the Maxims  
‘ both of Religion and worldly Piety ;  
‘ As on the contrary, nothing can be  
‘ more opposite to the Spirit of Chri-  
‘ stianity, nor more destructive of Hu-  
‘ man Society, than Feuds and Animosi-

D

‘ ties

Vol. VI.



ties, when they divide and distract a  
 Nation .... For *adds he*, even the King-  
 dom of *Beelzebub*, the first and great  
 Author of Governing Men by Parties,  
*if divided against it self, cannot stand* :  
 So little Hopes has any Human to con-  
 tinue, if it suffer it self to be divided  
 by his Machinations. Such a Proceed-  
 ing will be justly deliver'd up, by the  
 Divine Vengeance, to its own Natural  
 Consequences; the Calamities of a *Ci-  
 vil War*. And this is a State by all Hu-  
 man Caution to be avoided; and to be  
 deprecated at the Throne of Grace,  
 with the most earnest Supplications :  
 as destructive to the Conversation of  
 Men, as the Plague; and to their Co-  
 habitation, as a Fire. May our Enemies  
 if we are again to have any, fall, I should  
 say under that Curse; were it not un-  
 lawful for a Christian to wish it even to  
 them. And may we rather be re-  
 manded to the Foreign War, from  
 which we are now deliver'd, I shou'd  
 add: had it not gave Way and Increase  
 to our Divisions; as if it had been trai-  
 ning and exercising of us, for another  
 at Home. For to what other End could  
 Changes of Government be perpetually  
 rung in our Ears: and Men's Heads  
 made Giddy by eternal Repetitions of  
 Revolution? Why, under the most Le-  
 gal, and Regular, and mildest Reign,  
 actually enjoy'd, were our Imaginations  
 to be filled with Odious Unlikely Sup-  
 positions; with the Possibility, of the ut-  
 ter Subversion of our Laws, and of Ab-  
 solute Tyranny? Why, instead of the  
 Rules

27  
Vol. VI.  
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Vol. VI.





' tending, not who shall enrich, but who  
 ' dispose of the Country; who shall be  
 ' of the *Governing Party*, the Traders of  
 ' some Inland Company, that is to have  
 ' the Monopoly of the Publick: In such  
 ' Disputes, not only forgetting their Ho-  
 ' nest Callings, but ready to change them  
 ' for the Military; and contrarily to the  
 ' Spirit of the Times under the *Messiah*,  
 ' to beat their *Plough-shares into Swords*,  
 ' and their *Pruning-hooks into Spears*. Little  
 ' Plenty will be brought into that Hive,  
 ' where the Bees, instead of Labouring  
 ' in their Cells, or Flying abroad to ga-  
 ' ther, are rather intent upon Sharing  
 ' the poor Remainder of the Stock; and  
 ' upon using their Stings among them-  
 ' selves, which were given them against  
 ' Drones or Robbers. A People Angry,  
 ' and Quarrelsome, will make a very dis-  
 ' agreeable uneasy Neighbourhood to the  
 ' few, Quiet, Industrious, and Honoura-  
 ' ble Traffickers, that may be left amongst  
 ' them. And these will love their Na-  
 ' tive Land very well, if they *wish not*  
 ' *the Wings of a Dove to fly away from it,*  
 ' *tho' into a Wilderness*; and to be *at rest*  
 ' *from the Stormy Wind and Tempest*. But  
 ' a Country under such Agitations and  
 ' Disturbances can never promise it self  
 ' to be a Mart for Nations; a Staple of  
 ' Wealth and Plenty. As soon will a  
 ' Merchant place his Magazine in a Soil  
 ' liable to Earthquakes; and upon a  
 ' Ground smoking under his Feet, and  
 ' continually threatening Eruptions. It is  
 ' Venture enough to the fair Trader to  
 ' be exposed to the Storms of the Sea, to  
 ' Rocks



' Rocks and Quick-sands there. The  
 ' Harbour he steers to, is a Place of Qui-  
 ' et and Safety; where he shall want no  
 ' new Ensurances: And to such a one,  
 ' he will again put out to Sea. These  
 ' Considerations have peopled and en-  
 ' riched a Wise Nation: and made them  
 ' a sure Refuge, from the Disquiet and  
 ' Confusions of other Countries; and a  
 ' Friendly, Advantagious Habitation for  
 ' the Exercise of Honest Industry. All  
 ' that wondrous Increase they have at-  
 ' tained, they owe to that *Peace within*  
 ' their *Walls*; which they have had the  
 ' Skill all along to maintain; and which  
 ' no Force of the late War could invade,  
 ' or Artifice disturb. A Nation I men-  
 ' tion with Honour: not to be looked  
 ' upon with a Malignant Eye, but ob-  
 ' serv'd with a more Prudent Imitation.  
 ' They shew, how *Great a small State* may  
 ' grow by *Concord*: and may we never  
 ' verifie that other part of the Sentence,  
 ' as if left for our Motto, and be an Ex-  
 ' ample, how much by *Discord* a *Great*  
 ' one may *Diminish*. The Bishop observes  
 ' in the next Place, That by mixing  
 ' Fears and Apprehensions of the Future,  
 ' with the present good Tydings, he may  
 ' seem to have clouded the Day, and cast  
 ' a Melancholy over the Thanksgiving:  
 ' But that these well-meant Thoughts  
 ' concerning a future Contingency, He  
 ' need not excuse by pleading, either that  
 ' Thanks however are now justly due, to  
 ' God and the Queen, for the great Bles-  
 ' sing, although we make not the right  
 ' Use of it hereafter; or that this un-  
 ' grateful

Vol. VI.



' grateful Prospect of the Evil may warn  
 ' us to prevent it, and to secure and per-  
 ' petuate the present Joy. That he may,  
 ' and shall rather chuse to say that this  
 ' Foresight of a sad Possibility, may serve  
 ' to redouble our Satisfaction, and heigh-  
 ' ten our Thanksgiving. For, *says he in*  
 ' *the Conclusion*, this Day has something  
 ' in it which greatly assures us against  
 ' those Fears; and credibly promises the  
 ' Re-establishment of our Tranquillity,  
 ' and the Return of our Plenty. That  
 ' hearty Care of her Majesty for the pub-  
 ' lick Good, that large Wisdom and stea-  
 ' dily Resolution, which have been blessed  
 ' by the Almighty to procure us this  
 ' Peace: May, we hope, by the same Di-  
 ' vine Assistance, restore to us Quiet at  
 ' Home, and overcome all Oppositions a-  
 ' gainst it. Those prudent, and gentle,  
 ' and patient Methods, which have pre-  
 ' vail'd upon Princes and States, and  
 ' brought them to Concord, cannot sure  
 ' fail of winning upon her Subjects, to  
 ' lay down their Differences at her Feet,  
 ' and submit them to her Laws and her  
 ' just Arbitration. And the great Affair  
 ' of Reconciliation, which has been so  
 ' dexterously managed Abroad, and at  
 ' Distance by her transmitted Orders,  
 ' will be more effectually transacted at  
 ' Home, under her Eye, and by her im-  
 ' mediate Conduct.

Notwithstanding the Disappointment  
 in the Queen's not going to St. Paul's the  
 the Crouds of Spectators as well in the  
 Houses as Streets, through which both  
 Houses of Parliament, Judges, and great  
 Officers

for July, 1713.

31

Vol. VI.



Officers of State, pass'd in their Way to that Cathedral, were prodigiously great, and, as it generally happens on such Occasions, made the best Part of the Shew. But what was most extraordinary and most remarkable in this Solemnity, was the Sight of about Four Thousand Charity Children, of both Sexes new Cloathed, whom the Trustees of the several Charity-Schools in and about *London* and *Westminster* caus'd to be placed, in the expected View of her Majesty, upon a Machine that was in length above 600 Foot, from near *Exeter-Change* towards the *May-Pole* in the *Strand*, and had in Breath eight Ranges of Seats above one another. During the whole Procession, which lasted near three Hours, these Children sung and repeated Hymns of Prayer and Praise to God for her Majesty, to the Admiration and Satisfaction of all the Beholders. In the Afternoon the great Guns in the Tower and in *St. James's Park* were fired; and in the Evening besides the general Illuminations and several Bonfires, which made the City and the Suburbs appear to be all in a Flame, there were Fireworks play'd off both in *Smithfield* and on the *Thames* over-against *Whitehall*. The first, which were prepared at the Expence of the City of *London*, began a quarter past Nine, and lasted till a little after Ten, when those on the River began, and lasted till a quarter past Eleven. The Machine and other artificial Works of this last Fire, were placed on a Theater about 400 Foot long built on Barges chain'd together, in the middle of which, fronting towards *Whitehall*,

Remarkable  
Part of the  
Shew, viz.  
4000 Charity  
Children placed  
in the Strand.

Illuminations,  
Bonfires, and  
Fireworks.

Description of  
the Fireworks  
on the Thames

was



was raised a kind of triumphal Arch, consisting of four Pillars wreathed with Laurel. In the middle of the Arch were the two Crosses of St. *George* and St. *Andrew*; and over them the Queen's Cypher encircled with Laurel, with an Imperial Crown over it, and beneath it a Label with the Queen's Motto, *Semper Eadem*; and over the whole, two Angels descending from the Sky, and holding a Crown of Laurel in one Hand; and in the other, the one a Branch of Palm, the other a Trumpet. On the Frizes of the Arch were these Words, ANNO PACIS, and in the Pedestals, JULII VII. LONDINI MDCCXIII. Between the two Pillars on the right Side, was a Figure representing *Victory*; and on the same side of the Arch, stood on a Pedestal, *Hercules* with his Club on his right Shoulder, representing *Courage*. On the left Side of the Arch; and in the same Situation stood two other Figures, the one representing *Peace*, holding an Olive Branch in her right Hand; the other representing *Minerva*, with her *Aegis* or Shield in her left Hand, and a Wand with a Serpent in the other, denoting *Conduct*. Over the Entablature of the right Side of the Arch, was a Globe and two Figures representing *Prudence* and *Temperance*, and over the left Side another Globe, and the other two Cardinal Virtues, viz. *Fortitude* and *Justice*. The Frontispiece was 52 Foot high, and 64 long; there were on each side of it, several Rocket Chests, with the Queen's Cypher and a Crown over it; and the hinder

for July, 1713.

33

hinder part of the Theater, fronting to- Vol. VI.  
wards *Southwark* was fill'd with Sky-Roc-  
kets. The Order for the firing was thus: *Order of firing.*  
First, a slanting Rocket from the Shore,  
for a Signal to fire 21 Cannon, then 3  
Rockets for a Signal to fire the Machine,  
or Arch, which being on fire made a  
wonderful Effect. After this were fired  
two Rocket Chests, each containing 26  
Rockets; then 6 Balloons in the Air; and  
then follow'd the Water-works and single  
Rockets, as fast as was possible to fire,  
and every four Minutes two Rocket-Chests  
with 6 Balloons; till the whole was con-  
sumed. In the whole Fire-work there  
were 100 Balloons of 7 Inch Mortars,  
2300 Sky-Rockets from 6 to 2 Pounds;  
1500 great and small Water-Rockets; 5  
large Water Pyramids; 4 Water Foun-  
tains; 13 Pumps; 21 standing Rockets,  
with Lights all swimming on the Water;  
84 large and small Bees-swarms, half of  
which were set with Lights to swim on  
the Water. All the Balloons and Rockets  
were composed of different sorts of Fire,  
as Stars, Reports, Gold and Silver Rain-  
fire, Squibbs, &c. the whole being per-  
form'd by the Direction of Colonel *Hop-  
key*, and Colonel *Beauregard*, or *Borgard*,  
by Order of the Office of Ordnance. This  
Fire work, and that in *Smithfield*, were  
play'd off with such Regularity, that there  
was not the least Mischief done, in either  
Place. We may here observe, that the  
Court of *Great Britain* was, for some time,  
in suspence whether or no they should  
cause Fire-works to be made on the  
Thanksgiving Day for the late Peace:

E

But

Vol. VI. But as soon as they were inform'd that both the *States General* and the *States of Holland*, had order'd two Fire-works to be prepared to be play'd off at the *Hague* on the 14th of *June*, N. S. for the same Occasion, it was thought fit to imitate their Example; and for that Reason, the Thanksgiving Day was, by Proclamation, put off from the 16th of *June* to the 7th of *July*. However it must be acknowledg'd, that the Fireworks made in *London* came far short of those at the *Hague*, as appears by the following Description:

*Description of the Fireworks perform'd at the Hague.*

THE Machines and other Artificial Works of these two Fires were upon two large Theatres, erected upon Piles in the Pond or Vyver, one over against the Apartment where the *States General* and the Council of State usually meet, and the other against the Great Hall where the *States of Holland* and *West Friesland* hold their Assemblies.

The Theatre erected by Order of the *States General* was 160 Foot long and 90 broad, supporting several Machines and Works, one of which that was in the Center of that Theater, was 50 Foot high. The Principal Decoration that was seen on the side of the Court, and the opposite Face, was a double Amphitheatre, having in the middle a Triumphant Arch, which was very stately, as well upon account of 4 large Portico's that form'd the same, as by 4 Pictures finely illuminated, which made the

for July, 1713.

35

Vol. VI.



the chief Ornament thereof on the four Faces of it.

In the large Picture on the side facing the Apartments of their High Mightinesses, were represented *Peace* and *Plenty*, *Harvest* in Hand, and under them *Cybele* the Goddess of the Earth, or the Earth it self attended with little Cupids, who presented her Fruits of the several Seasons of the Year. The Picture on the second Face of the Triumphal Arch opposite to the former, represented the Goddess *Ceres* upon Clouds, with little Cupids spreading Seeds upon Lands newly grubbed up, and there were likewise represented Husbandmen ploughing and cultivating the same.

In the third Picture of the Arch facing the East, were represented the Triumphs of Peace by the Nine Muses, placed in a Circular Order, with all their different Attributes, and *Apollo* placed above them, receiving the Congratulations of *Polyhymnia* thereupon.

In the Picture on the fourth Face of the Triumphal Arch on the West side, was seen *Neptune* placed on a kind of a Sea Throne, or Chariot drawn by 4 Sea Horses, and commanding the *Tritons* represented before him, to lay on the Shore the Riches and Treasures of the Sea, which were seen under various Emblems.

There were Niches on the sides of these large Pictures, wherein the 4 Parts of the World were very ingeniously represented by large Statues of white

E 2

Marble



Vol. VI.



painted in different Colours from the  
 Boxes, which made a most fine Prospect,  
 being redoubled several times, while  
 they fired the Rockets round about the  
 3 Galleries or Balconies, which closed  
 the Extremities of the Theatre on e-  
 very side, the Banisters being neatly  
 painted and coloured.

These Artificial Fires succeeded to  
 Admiration, and the best *Pyrotechnians*,  
 or ablest Artists never perform'd a  
 Work of this Nature to the greater Sa-  
 tisfaction of the Spectators, and more  
 suitable to the End intended on such  
 Occasions, which is to fill the Air with  
 several Fires agreeable to the Sight,  
 and different in their Kinds, and carry  
 up towards Heaven inflam'd Machines  
 as far as Eyes can reach, which pro-  
 duce, the one Torrents of Light as  
 Blazing Stars, others a Fire as bright  
 as that of Stars, and others Lightning,  
 attended with a Noise not much unlike  
 Thunder, and resembling the Discharges  
 of the Artillery and Muskets that are  
 made in Camps, upon general Salvo's  
 repeated several times.

Several ingenious Inscriptions and  
 Motto's suitable to the Representations  
 were prepared for these Works, but it  
 was found, that the Figures and other  
 Representations were so intelligible,  
 that there was no need of any such In-  
 scriptions; but the Fireworks prepar'd  
 by Order of the States of *Holland*, being  
 in a different Gusto, there were Devices  
 and Inscriptions made use of.

These Machines and the whole Or-  
 der

for July, 1713.

39

‘ der of those Fireworks were invented Vol. VI.  
‘ by Mr. *Daniel Marot*, Architect to his  
‘ late Majesty *William III.* King of *Great*  
‘ *Britain*, who had also the Direction there,  
‘ of, and had the Satisfaction and Honour  
‘ to be approv’d by their High Mighti-  
‘ nesses.

‘ [ The Description of the Fireworks  
‘ made by Order of the States of *Holland*  
‘ and *West Fraezland*, being too long is o-  
‘ mitted in this Place.

Let us conclude the Proceedings in Par- *Proceedings in*  
liament: On the 8th of *July* the Commons *Parliament.*

read the third time the consolidated Bill  
to raise 1200000 *l.* and 500000 *l.* &c. made  
some Amendments to it, pass’d it, and sent  
it up to the Lords. After this they took  
into Consideration, the Report of the  
Committee to whom the *Bill for encoura-*  
*ging the Tobacco Trade* was committed;  
and a Debate arising upon a Clause rela-  
ting to damaged Tobacco, the same was  
adjourn’d to the next \* Day, when sever-  
al new Amendments were made by the  
House to the Bill, which, so amended, was  
order’d to be engross’d. On the 10th the  
Commons read the 3d time, pass’d, and  
sent to the Lords, a *Bill for the Building*  
*a Church in the Strand, &c.* and a *Bill for*  
*making perpetual the Act to prevent false and*  
*double Returns of Members to serve in Par-*  
*liament*: After which they read twice  
and approved the Resolutions of the Com-  
mittee to whom the Petition of *William*  
*Paterfon Esq;* was referr’d, viz.

\* July 9th.

*Resolutions in*  
*favour of Mr.*  
*Paterfon.*

‘ 1. That the Petitioner *William Pater-*  
‘ *fon Esq;* hath been at great Expence  
‘ and Pains, and sustain’d very considera-  
‘ ble

Vol. VI. *ble Losses in the Service of the late African and Indian Company of Scotland, and ought to be reimbursed, and have a Recompence for the same. 2. That the Sum of Eighteen Thousand Two Hundred Forty One Pounds, Ten Shillings and Ten-Pence, two Thirds of a Penny, ought to be answered and made good to the Petitioner.*

\* July 11<sup>th</sup> The next \* Day, an engross'd Bill for encouraging the Tobacco Trade, and for Ease of Merchants, as to Wine Bonds and Tobacco Bonds; and for disposing of Goods lying long in her Majesty's Warehouses for the Duties, and for explaining a former Act as to a Duty of 15 per Cent. on certain Linnens, and for allowing the making of Quarter Pieces of Linnen in Scotland, and for discharging the Lustring Company from Sealing Lustrings and Alamodes to be made in Great Britain, and for continuing the Deputations of Custom House Officers, notwithstanding the Death or Removal of any Commissioners of the Customs, and for Relief of Sir John Lambert and others, in relation to the Duties of certain Wines taken as Prize, and for better enabling the Bank of England to lend Money on Stock of the South Sea Company, and for the more effectual Taking, Stating, and Determining several Accounts relating to the Forces and Marines, was read the third Time; amended by the House; pass'd; and sent up to the Lords, which their Lordships read the first Time, on Monday the 13<sup>th</sup> of July, and rejected the same, by

*Rejected by  
their Lordships*

for July, 1713.

41

Vol. VI.

\* July 13th

by Reason of the several Clauses of different Nature, with which it was intricated and clogg'd. The same \* Day the Commons read a second Time an engross'd Bill from the Lords entituled, *an Act to prevent the too frequent Denunciation of Excommunication in the Exercise of Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction*, and having committed it to the Committee of the whole House, order'd that the said Committee have Power to receive two Clauses, one 'to prevent Extortion in the taking of Fees for Proceedings in the Ecclesiastical Courts; the other for the better Qualifying Ecclesiastical Judges.' On the 14th the House resolv'd it self into that Committee, and made several Amendments to the Bill; which were the next \* Day reported, and agreed to by the House; after which the Bill was read the third time, pass'd, and sent back to the Lords, where it stopt either for want of Time, or for some other Reason. On the 14th the Commons resolv'd to address the Queen 'That she would be pleased to direct a new Survey to be made of such of the Lands and Tenements as are necessary for the Fortifications at Portsmouth, Chatham and Harwich that are now in being, or for the Service of the Navy, or for the Victualling thereof, that they may be paid for; and also to enquire what Damages have been suffered by the Owners of other Lands that are not so necessary for the said Uses and Services, that Satisfaction may be made for the same; and that her Majesty would be pleased to direct her

*Bill to prevent too frequent Excommunications.*

\* July 15th  
*The Bill stops in the Lords House.*

*Address about Lands for the Fortifications of Portsmouth &c.*

F

Com-

Vol. VI.



*And against  
the Exportati-  
on of Wool.*

*Acts pass'd,  
July 16.*

Commissioners to proceed in the Execution of their Commission for the Purposes aforesaid. It was also resolv'd, upon Mr. Pitts's Motion, ' That an humble Address be presented to her Majesty, ' That She will be pleased to Issue her Royal Proclamation, requiring a due and strict Execution of the Laws against Exportation of Wool from *Great Britain and Ireland* to Foreign Parts; and ' humbly to desire her Majesty, That She ' will be pleased to give such Reward as ' her Majesty in her Wisdom shall think ' fit to such Persons as shall discover any ' Exportation thereof: With the first of which Address her Majesty readily comply'd. On the 16th of July the Queen went to the House of Peers, with the usual State; and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, their Speaker made a Speech to her Majesty, upon the presenting of the Money Bills; after which her Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the following publick Bills, viz.

1. *An Act to raise Twelve Hundred Thousand Pounds for Publick Uses, by circulating a farther Sum in Exchequer Bills, and for enabling Her Majesty to raise Five Hundred Thousand Pounds on the Revenues appointed for Uses of Her Civil Government, to be applied for or towards Payment of such Debts and Arrears owing to Her Servants, Tradesmen, and others, as are therein mentioned.*

2. *An Act to enable such Officers and Soldiers as have been in her Majesty's Service during the late War, to exercise Trades, and for Officers to account with their Soldiers.*

3.

for July, 1713.

43

Vol. VI.

3. *An Act for explaining the Acts for Licencing Hackney Chairs.*

4. *An Act for the better Encouragement of the making Sail Cloath in Great Britain.*

5. *An Act for making perpetual an Act made in the Seventh Year of the Reign of the late King William, entituled, An Act to prevent False and Double Returns of Members to serve in Parliament.*

6. *An Act for making perpetual the Act made in the thirteenth and fourteenth Years of the Reign of the late King Charles the Second, entituled, An Act for the better Relief of the Poor of this Kingdom; And that Persons bound Apprentices to, or being hired Servants with Persons coming with Certificates, shall not gain Settlements by such Services or Apprentiships; And for making perpetual the Act made in the Sixth Year of Her present Majesty's Reign, entituled, An Act for the Importation of Cochineal from any Ports in Spain during the present War, and six Months longer; And for reviving a Clause in an Act made in the ninth and tenth Years of the Reign of the late King William, entituled, An Act for settling the Trade to Africa, for allowing Foreign Copper Bars imported to be exported.*

7. *An Act to vest in the Commissioners for Building Fifty New Churches in and about London and Westminster, and Suburbs thereof, as much of the Street near the May Pole in the Strand in the County of Middlesex, as shall be sufficient to build one of the said Churches upon; And for restoring to the Principal and Scholars of King's Hall and College of Brazen Nose in the University of Oxon, their Right of Presentations to*  
F 2 *Churches*

After this the Queen was pleased to make the following Speech to both Houses :

*The Queen's  
Speech to both  
Houses of Par-  
liament.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,  
**I** Come now to put an End to this Session with great Satisfaction, and return you all my hearty Thanks for the good Service you have done to the Publick.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

I must particularly thank you for the Supplies you have now given; I will take Care to apply them, as far as they will reach, to satisfy the Services you have voted.

I hope, at the next Meeting, the Affair of Commerce will be so well understood, that the advantageous Conditions I have obtained from France, will be made effectual for the Benefit of our Trade.

I cannot part with so Good and so Loyal a House of Commons, without expressing how sensible I am of the Affection, Zeal, and Duty, with which you have behaved your selves; and I think my self the more obliged to take Notice of those remarkable Services you have perform'd.

At your first Meeting you found a Method, without farther Charge to my People, to ease them of the heavy Load of more than Nine Millions; and the Way of doing it may bring great Advantage to the Nation:

In this Session you have enabled Me to be just in paying the Debts to my Servants.

And as you furnished Supplies for carrying on the War, so you have strengthened My Hands in obtaining a Peace.

Thus

for July, 1713.

45

Vol. VI.



Thus you have shewed your selves the true Representatives of my Loyal Commons, by the just Regard you have paid to the Good of your Country, and my Honour: These Proceedings will, I doubt not, preserve the Memory of this Parliament to Posterity.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

At my Coming to the Crown I found a War prepared for me. God has blessed my Arms with many Victories, and at last has enabled Me to make them usefal by a Safe and Honourable Peace.

I heartily thank you for the Assistance you have given Me therein, and I promise My self, that with your Concurrence, it will be lasting.

To this End I recommend it to you all, to make My Subjects truly sensible what they gain by the Peace, and that you will endeavour to dissipate those groundless Jealousies which have been so industriously fomented amongst us, that our unhappy Divisions may not weaken, and in some sort endanger, the Advantages I have obtained for my Kingdoms.

There are some (very few, I hope) who will never be satisfied with ANY Government; it is necessary therefore, that YOU SHEW your Love to your Country, by exerting your selves, to obviate the Malice of the Ill-minded, and to undeceive the Deluded.

Nothing can establish Peace at Home, nothing can recover the Disorders that have happened during so long a War, but a steady adhering to the Constitution in Church and State.

Such



Vol. VI.



*Such as are true to these Principles are only to be relied on; and as they have the best Title to My Favour, so you may depend upon My having no Interest nor Aim, but your Advantage, and the securing of our Religion and Liberty.*

*I hope, for the Quiet of these Nations, and the universal Good, that I shall, next Winter, meet My Parliament, resolved to act upon the same Principles, with the same Prudence, and with such Vigour, as may enable Me to support the Liberties of Europe Abroad, and reduce the Spirit of Faction at Home.*

*The Parli-  
ment prorogu'd*

And afterwards the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain by Her Majesty's Command, said,

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

**I***t is Her Majesty's Royal Will and Pleasure, That this Parliament be prorogued to Fryday the 28th Day of August next; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Friday the 28th Day of August next.*

*Observation  
on this Parli-  
ament.*

Thus ended the third and last Session of the third *British* Parliament, which some have distinguish'd by the Epithet of **PACIFICK**; and whose Proceedings, as they are variously censured by the present Age, so will they bear a various Character with Posterity. It may be observ'd, in general, that tho' this House of Commons was mostly made up of Country-Gentlemen, who having born a great Part of the Burden of the War, were easily prepossess'd against them, who were suggested to have prolong'd it for their private Interest; and so, on many Occasions, voted blindly with their Leaders;



ders; Yet when the TRADE, that is, the main Source of the Riches and Strength of *Great Britain*, came to fall under their Consideration, many worthy Patriots open'd their Eyes, shook off all mean Dependence, and firmly adhered to the Interest of their Country. To this purpose I shall here repeat and rectify what was related in our last Monthly \* Collection. ' Mr. \* *Polit. State*  
 ' *Torriano*, who spoke in behalf of the for June 1713  
 ' *Spanish* Trade, having animadverted on pag. 416.  
 ' the whole 8th and 9th Articles of the *A memorable*  
 ' Treaty of Commerce, and mentioned *Passage in the*  
 ' the 10 and 11th as relating to the two *H. of Com-*  
 ' former, some Court Members were of *mons rectified*  
 ' fended at it; and after he had done *and enlarged.*  
 ' speaking, Mr. B—— moved the Committee that some Mark of their Displeasure might be set on him. But General  
 ' *Stanhope*, Mr. *Lechmere*, Sir *Peter King*,  
 ' and Mr. (*John*) *Smith*, said; That unless they gave the Merchants full Liberty of Speech, the House would never be able to form a right Judgment on that important Affair; And particularly they hoped, that no Man should be reprimanded for standing up for the Trade of *Great Britain*. This together with a noble Spirit that appear'd in the House on behalf of the Merchants, by the great number of Members, both *Tory* and *Whigg*, that all at once stood up to defend Mr. *Torriano*, made the Courtiers drop that Matter; and so Mr. *Wyar* spoke for the *Italian* Merchants; Mr. *Milner* for the *Portugal* Trade, and Colonel *Lekew* for the Weavers.' This single Instance shews the Excellence of our

Vol. VI.



*The Duke  
d' Aumont  
Ambassador  
from France  
makes his pu-  
blick Entry.*

our Constitution; and that 'twill hardly ever be in the Power of any Set of Men to induce the Commons of *Great Britain* to betray the Interest of their Country. I am not ignorant that many ascribe the Defection of several Tory Members from the Court-Party to other Motives and Views, but these being only Conjectures and Surmizes, the Reader is at Liberty to lay what stress he thinks fit upon them.

To proceed to other Matters: On the first Day of *July* the Duke d' Aumont, Ambassador Extraordinary from the most Christian King, made his publick Entry. He was received at *Greenwich* by the Earl of *Scarsdale*, and Sir *Clement Cotterell*, Master of the Ceremonies, accompanied by six Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber. From thence he was brought by Water, together with all his Train, in her Majesty's Barges to the *Tower*. At his Landing he was met and complimented by the Earl of *Northampton*, Constable of the *Tower*, and the Guard being drawn out upon the Wharf, saluted his Excellency as he passed by. The Royal Standard was display'd upon this Occasion, and the Guns were fir'd as he went away. From thence he proceeded to *Somerset-house*, in the following manner. The Earl of *Scarsdale's* Coach, thirty of the Ambassador's Footmen walking two by two: Four Swisses, Twelve Pages, two Gentlemen of the Horse, two Governors of the Pages, all mounted on Horseback. Then came the Queen's Coach of State, in which were the Ambassador, the Earl of *Scarsdale*,

for July, 1713.

49

Vol. VI.



date, the Master of the Ceremonies, and the *Abbé Nadal*, Secretary of the Embassy. This was follow'd by another of the Queen's Coaches, in which were the six Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber. Afterwards came five of his Excellency's Coaches drawn by eight Horses each, with four others drawn by six, which were follow'd by a numerous Train of Coaches of the Ministers of State, Nobility and Gentry, with six Horses each. When they arrived at *Somerset-house*, which was the Place appointed by her Majesty for his Entertainment, the Earl of *Scarfdale* put him into Possession of the House, and took his leave; after which, the Lord *Windfor* came and made him a Compliment in her Majesty's Name. The Ambassador's Liveries were extraordinary magnificent, being of scarlet Cloth, cover'd with a Gold and Green Lace; and all his Excellencies Pages, Footmen, Coachmen, and Swissers had white Feathers in their Hats. The Streets and Houses were very much crowded throughout the City on this Occasion; and his Excellency threw Handfuls of Money among the People all along the Streets.

The Duke d'*Aumont* was for three Days magnificently entertain'd at the Queen's Expence, and on *Saturday* the 4th of *July*, the Day appointed by the Queen for his Publick Audience, the Earl of *Salisbury*, and Sir *Clement Cotterel*, Master of the Ceremonies, with six Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, brought him from *Somerset-house*, to *St. James's* in her Majesty's Coach, follow'd by the Ambassador's Coaches, in

*He has his  
first publick  
Audience July  
the 4th.*

G

Vol. VI. the same Order as was observ'd at his Entry. His Excellency was receiv'd at the Palace-Gate by Sir *Philip Meadows* Knight Marshal. Her Majesty's Foot Guards were drawn up in the Court, and the Officers saluted his Excellency with Pike and Colours, and afterwards with their Hats as he pass'd by, the Drums beating a Call. He was receiv'd at the Door of the Guard-Chamber by the Lord *Paget*, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard and conducted by him to the End of his Command. After which he was receiv'd by the Duke of *Beaufort* Captain of the Band of Pensioners, who were ranged on each side of the Room, and conducted by him in the same manner to the Door of the Room of Audience, where he was met by Mr. Vice-Chamberlain, in the Absence of the Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household, and having approach'd the Queen, his Excellency made the following Compliment to her Majesty :

M A D A M,

*His Compliment to the Queen.*

**T**His Moment is very glorious for me: Since in the happiest and brightest Conjunction I have the Honour to give your Majesty, on the Part of the King my Master, publick Assurances of all the Sentiments that engage him to Your Sacred Person.

The Events of a long and dreadful War have not in the least less'n'd the Amity which the Ties of Blood instill'd in him, nor that high Consideration which is due to Personal Qualities, still more

for July, 1713.

51

‘ more respectable than the Majesty of Vol. VI.  
‘ Titles, and all the Power of a Throne. ~~~~~

‘ These Sentiments, Madam, have been  
‘ reciprocal; and the good Correspondence they have form’d between the  
‘ two Crowns has baffled the Projects of  
‘ Parties; disarm’d the Nations of the  
‘ Earth; given new Kings to *Europe*; and  
‘ fixed, if I dare say it, even Your Majesty’s Glory.

‘ By Conditions of which you have  
‘ been the Arbiter, Your Majesty procures the Happiness of Your Subjects,  
‘ the Advantage of Your Allies, and at  
‘ the same Time, crowns the great and  
‘ memorable Events of your Reign, not  
‘ to be parallel’d in History, and even  
‘ New in the Throne on which Queen  
‘ *Elizabeth* sat.

‘ *France*, tho acustom’d to find Glory  
‘ and Resources in her Misfortunes,  
‘ will nevertheless bless Your Majesty’s Counsels: She has receiv’d with  
‘ lively Acclamations the Tidings of a  
‘ Peace whose Moderation and Good  
‘ Faith, practis’d with Emulation on both  
‘ Sides, have broken through all Difficulties and removed all Obstacles. These  
‘ Virtues, so rare, and so foreign to Treaties, have been reciprocal in the Course  
‘ of the late Negotiation, and are become the Earnest and Foundation of a  
‘ Firm and lasting Union. which deposits  
‘ in Your Majesty’s Hands, and those of  
‘ the King my Master, the Ballance of all  
‘ the Powers of *Europe*.

It is to be observ’d, that her Majesty Some Particulars relating to this Audience.  
did not rise from her Chair, as usual, by Reason

Vol. VI. Reason of her Indisposition, as the Ambassador was given to understand, by way of Excuse; And that his Excellency out of Respect to the Sex, did not put on his Hat in her Majesty's Presence, tho' desir'd to do it by her Majesty. The Audience being over, his Excellency was re-conducted in the same manner to *Somerset-house*, by the Earl of *Salisbury*, the Master of the Ceremonies, and the Gentlemen of the Privy-Chamber.

About this time Monsieur *Tugghe*, Deputy from the Magistrates of *Dunkirk* presented to the Queen an Address or Memorial, wherein he begg'd her Majesty's Clemency for sparing the Harbour and Port of that Town, to which the Lord Viscount *Bolingbroke* one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, return'd the following Answer.

*The Lord Bolingbroke's Answer to Mr. Tugghe's Memorial for the Preservation of the Harbour of Dunkirk.*

' The Queen has read with Attention the Address you have presented to Her in the Name of the Magistrates of the Town of *Dunkirk*, and She has commanded me to tell you, that she beheld with Sorrow the Damages which the Inhabitants of that Town will sustain by the Demolition of its Ramparts and Harbour; But that She did not think it convenient to make any Alteration in a thing agreed on and determin'd by a Treaty.

Hereupon Monsieur *Tugghe* presented a *Second Address* or *Memorial* to her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain, to the Effect following.

MADAM

for July, 1713.


53

MADAM,

Vol. VI.

**T**HE *Sieur Tugghe Deputy of the Magistrates of Dunkirk to your Majesty,* *Mr. Tugghe's*  
to implore your Clemency in relation to the *second Memo-*  
intended Demolition of the Fortifications and *rial.*  
Bort of the said Town, had entertain'd Hopes  
that by the most humble Representations he  
had presum'd to make, touching the extream  
Misery to which the said Demolition will re-  
duce Eighteen Thousand Families that make  
up that City, your Majesty's Mercy might  
have been moved, and that according to his  
most respectful Request, he might have ob-  
tain'd the Preservation at least of the Mole  
or Dykes of that Port. But he was as it  
were Thunder-struck by the Denunciation  
which my Lord Viscount Bolingbroke made  
to him, That your Majesty did not think  
fit to make any Alteration in the dreadful  
Sentence you have pronounc'd against that  
Town, and that 'tis your Majesty's Pleasure  
that Sentence should be executed in its full  
Extent. Tho' stunn'd by this Blow the *Sieur*  
Tugghe yet presumes to approach once more  
your Majesty's awful Throne, being thereto  
encouraged by the Benefits your Majesty's  
Clemency pours down on all the Nations of the  
Earth: And with trembling to represent to  
your Majesty, that he does not demand that  
the Works that may serve either for the At-  
tack or Defence of Dunkirk be preserved,  
either on the Land side, or towards the Sea.  
The unfortunate Inhabitants of Dunkirk are  
no longer concern'd for those magnificent  
Works, that strike Terror on all the Beholders.  
The Magistrates only beg the Preservation of  
the Mole and Dikes that form and keep up  
the Harbour, thereby to preserve to their Peo-  
ple



 ple only their necessary Subsistence, by enabling them to carry on their Herring Fishing, and some other small Trade along the Coast.

Your Majesty endued with native Clemency and Christian Charity, of which all Nations feel the benign Influence, desires not to return Evil for Evil; nor does your Majesty admit it in your Resolutions any farther than it is indispensably necessary according to Political Views, and agreeably to the Welfare of your own Subjects. The *Sieur Tugge* will presume to observe to your Majesty that the Preservation of the Harbour of *Dunkirk*, in the naked Condition it has been represented, will neither be inconsistent either with the Political Views of Great Britain, or the Welfare and Good of the British Subjects, but rather beneficial to both.

*Dunkirk* has had the Misfortune to become the Object of Great Britain's Indignation either by the Sea Armaments the King made there, and which during the late Wars may have disturb'd the Tranquility of your Majesty's Kingdoms, and retard the Execution of your Majesty's Projects; or by the Privateering of its Inhabitants which has often annoy'd and molested the Trade of your Majesty's Subjects. But in the Condition to which your Petitioner begs its Harbour to be reduc'd, that is divested of all its Works and Fortifications, and its Mole and Dykes only preserv'd, it will never be able, whatever War (which God avert) may happen for the future, either to form any Obstacle to your Majesty's Projects, or to disturb the Trade of your Majesty's Subjects: since in such a Condition it will be an open Town, both on the Land and Sea-side, abandon'd to the first Invader, defenceless

for July, 1713.

55

useless for whomsoever shall possess it, and which any Enemy may enter by Sea and by Land, in order to burn both the Ships that might be sitting out there, and even the Town and Harbour. Thus in such a Condition Dunkirk neither will nor ever can be opposite either to your Majesty's Political Views, or to the Welfare of your Majesty's Subjects.

The Preservation of the Harbour of Dunkirk, without Works and Fortifications, may, in time, be equally useful, and become even absolutely necessary, both for your Majesty's Political Views, and the Good of your Subjects.

Your Majesty's Political Views, chiefly in Times of Peace, center all in the Increase of the Commerce of your Majesty's Subjects, and at the same time the Welfare and Interest of your Subjects lie in the Improvement of their Trade. Therefore by proving that the Preservation of the Harbour of Dunkirk will be not only advantageous, but also necessary for the Commerce of the Subjects of Great Britain, your Petitioner hopes he shall prove all that's contain'd in his second Proposition.

First, Dunkirk is become the Object of the Jealousy of the Dutch, and the Dutch have wish'd for its Destruction upon no other View, but to assume to themselves alone all the Commerce of the Austrian Low-Countries, and of all Germany; being apprehensive that other Nations might share those two Branches of Trade with them, in case the Harbour of that Town were preserv'd, because it is the only Harbour on the Coast from Ostend Westward, by which Commodities from foreign Countries may be brought into those Provinces, which they design to surround, as it were with a Wall of Brass, in order to secure to themselves

all

**Vol. VI.** *all the Trade thereof by the Scheld, the Lys, and the Rhine. And as it highly concerns Great Britain not to be excluded from those two Branches of Trade, so it very much concerns Great Britain to preserve the Harbour of Dunkirk, by which means alone Great Britain can maintain its Commerce in the said Provinces.*

*Secondly, Supposing that your Majesty's Subjects might, in Spite of the Designs of the Dutch, carry on their Trade in the Austrian Netherlands, by the Harbours of Ostend and Newport, yet they will not be able to hold it long in Competition with the Hollanders, both by Reason of the Conveniency and less Expence, which the latter will find in carrying on their Commerce by the Scheld and the Lys, and of the round-about-way the other will be oblig'd to go. Whereas by preserving the Harbour of Dunkirk, the English would have that Way Conveniencies almost equal to those the Dutch have; especially if your Majesty would, as you easily may, obtain a Passage Custom free for all Commodities from England, from Dunkirk to the Austrian Low-Countries, by the way of Lisle and Douay.*

*Thirdly, If according to your Majesty's Resolution the Harbour of Dunkirk be fill'd up, your Majesty's Subjects will thereby be excluded not only from the Trade of the Austrian Netherlands, but also from that of French Flanders, Hainault, Artois, and Part of Picardy, because they will have no other Harbour on all that Coast, to import their Commodities into those four Provinces, that of Calais being unserviceable to that Commerce.*

*Fourthly, If the Demolition of the Har-  
bourn*

for July, 1713.

59  
Vol. VI.  


*bour of Dunkirk should not discourage your Majesty's Subjects from the Trade of French Flanders, Hainault, Artois, and Part of Picardy, and they should endeavour to supply it by the Harbour of Ostend and Newport, they will however undergo infinite Inconveniencies to carry on that Trade, and thereby render their Commodities unmarketable by reason of the Expence of Carriage that will be treble, and by the treble Customs and Duties they must pay, viz. to the House of Austria, upon their Entrance into those Harbours, to the Dutch in their Passage through Furnes, Ipres, Menin, and other Towns in their Possession, and to the King on their Entrance into his Dominions: Whereas by Entering those Four Provinces by the way of Dunkirk their Expence for Carriage will be small, by Reason of the Conveniency of Canals, and they shall only pay the single Duty of Importation to the King.*

*Fifthly, By the Treaty of Commerce concluded between your Majesty and his most Christian Majesty the Tariff of 1671, has been preserv'd in the Conquered Countries. This Tariff is far more favourable than that of 1664, which is to be observed in all the other Harbours on the Western Coast of France, and consequently the Commerce of your Majesty's Subjects is very much concern'd in the Preservation of the Harbour of Dunkirk, since that Harbour will make them enjoy the Benefit of that Tariff for all the Commodities they shall import there for the Consumption of the Provinces of Flanders, Artois, and Hainault, whereas if the same Merchandizes be imported by other Harbours, they must pay the Duties according to the Tariff of 1664.*

H

Sixthly,



Sixthly, To confirm to your Majesty how advantageous the Harbour of Dunkirk is to the Trade of your Majesty's Subjects, the *Sieur Tugghe* has the Honour to present to your Majesty a List of Two Hundred Eighteen English Ships which from the  $\frac{1}{27}$ th of August 1712 to the  $\frac{1}{23}$ th of May 1713, have come into that Harbour, and unladen their Cargoes there to the Value of above Two Millions of French Livres; and at the same time he desires your Majesty to observe; first, that France being, during those nine Months, in War with Holland, those Commodities could not be carried into the Austrian Provinces possess'd by the Dutch, and must have been vended and consumed only in the French Provinces of Flanders, Hainault and Artois; and that in time of Peace the said Consumption, and consequently the Trade of England there, will very much encrease. Secondly, That as the Dunkirkers could not furnish in return or Exchange for the Commodities imported there, during those nine Months, either any Manufactures or Commodities of their own Growth, because they have none, they were obliged to pay the whole Value of the same in Money, and must ever pay for them in the same manner, which is a most considerable Advantage in all sorts of Traffick.

Seventhly, As it is not impossible that in Process of Time there may happen some Rupture between Great Britain and Holland, so Great Britain, in such a Conjunction, which God avert, will find it self entirely deprived of the Trade to French Flanders, Hainault, Artois, and Part of Picardy, since at such a time it will not be in the Power of your Majesty's Subjects to carry on the said Trade by the

the Harbours of Ostend or Newport, not even under all the Inconveniencies and Expences to which those two Harbours do naturally subject them; because their Commodities could not from those two Harbours be carried into the French Provinces, but by going through Places possess'd by the Dutch, who in all likelihood would not give them free Passage. Thus, in such a Conjunction at least, the Preservation of the Harbour of Dunkirk would be necessary for the Trade of your Majesty's Subjects.

Eighthly, The Freedom of the Port and Town of Dunkirk, in case your Majesty will vouchsafe to alter the severe Resolution you have taken against its Mole and Dikes, will enable your Majesty's Subjects to carry on their Commerce with more Conveniency than any other Nation, in the Austrian Provinces of Flanders, Hainault, and Brabant; in the French Provinces of Flanders, Hainault, Artois, and Picardy; and even in Germany by the Staples and Storehouses they may erect there, and which will facilitate their answering the Demands of Commodities from all those respective Countries punctually, and at proper Times and Seasons.

Ninthly, Supposing that the Opposition which the viii<sup>th</sup> and ix<sup>th</sup> Articles of the Treaty of Commerce concluded by your Majesty with France has met with in the House of Commons of your Parliament should take Place, and destroy the Arguments above alledged in favour of the British Trade by the way of Dunkirk into the French Provinces; yet the Reasons relating to the said Commerce by the way of Dunkirk, into the Austrian Low Countries and into Germany, by means of a

Vol. VI. *free Passage, without paying any Custom or Duties, would still subsist, and may suffice to let your Majesty see, that the Preservation of that Harbour, with its bare Mole and Dikes, despoil'd of all manner of Fortifications, will not only be most beneficial and advantageous, but even absolutely necessary to the Trade of Great Britain.*

Tenthly, *All such as have any tolerable Skill in Navigation know that Ships that are at Sea can never have too many Places of Retreat, either to shelter themselves against Storms when they happen to fall into them, or to repair their Losses, and refit after they have sustain'd ill Weather. The Harbour of Dunkirk is one of those desirable Retreats for Ships that sail to or come home from the North Seas. And altho' the Coast of England affords many Places for Ships to put into, it may nevertheless happen oftentimes after the Demolition of the Mole and Dikes for which the Magistrates of Dunkirk beg your Majesty's Mercy, that the Ships of your Subjects may be so distress'd and Wind-bound by bad Weather on the Coast of Dunkirk, that being unable to reach their own Shore, they will in vain regret, as well as all other Nations trading to the North, that Harbour of Safety, of which they shall be deprived; And which a bare Commiseration of the Danger to which Sea-faring Men are expos'd, ought to have preserved for them, according to the common Dictates of Humanity.*

*Upon all these Considerations, that is, considering the small Damage which the Harbour of Dunkirk despoil'd of all its Fortifications, both on the Sea, and the Land-side, may cause either to your Majesty's Subjects,*

*or*

for July, 1713.

'61

Vol. VI.



er to those of your Allies; the Usefulness and Benefit which the Trade of Great Britain will find in the Preservation of the said Harbour in the manner above explain'd; And the unprofitable but ruinous Loss which the unfortunate Inhabitants of that Town will suffer by its Demolition, the Magistrates of Dunkirk and the Sieur Tugghe, their Deputy, presume to hope that your Majesty will graciously be pleas'd to recal part of your Sentence, by causing your Thunder-bolts to fall only on the martial Works which may have incurr'd your Majesty's Displeasure; and by sparing only the Mole and Dikes, which in their Naked Condition can, for the future, be no more than an Object of Pity. Nay, they shall even be an eternal Monument of your Majesty's Glory, since by incessantly reminding the Beholders of the dreadful Ornaments, of which they shall remain despoil'd by your Majesty's Will alone, they will, at the same time, eternally preserve the Memory of your Majesty's Clemency, which shall have bestow'd them on the Tears and Groans of the Inhabitants of that Town, overwhelm'd with Grief.

'Tis by these Tears and by these Groans that the Magistrates and their Deputy, humbly prostrate at the Feet of your Majesty's Throne, no less Gracious than Dreadful, beg the Preservation of their Harbour; and beseech your Majesty to vouchsafe to look with Eyes of Pity on Eighteen Thousand Families, who must be reduced to wander about, if by the entire and severe Execution of Your Majesty's Orders, they are forced to quit their Habitations to go and seek, or rather beg their Bread.

Let not your Majesty's ever beneficent Hand be the Instrument of their Misery and Dispersion!



Vol. VI.



*person! And let not the Inhabitants of Dunkirk be the only People in the World that may complain of the Rigour of a Queen whose Wisdom and Clemency is ador'd by all the Earth.*

What Answer was return'd to this Address or Memorial, is not yet come to publick Knowledge; but we may observe that the *Sieur Tugghe*, whether out of his proper Motion, or by the Suggestion and Encouragement of some Persons, having caus'd to be printed and dispers'd at the *Royal-Exchange*, and other Places, the foregoing Memorial, the Author of a daily Paper call'd the *Guardian*, did some time

\* viz. in his  
Paper of Aug.  
7. 1713.

\* after animadvert upon it in the following manner.

The Guardian's Animadversions upon Mr. Tugghe's Memorial.

**I**T is usually thought, with great Justice, a very impertinent thing in a private Man to intermeddle in Matters which regard the State. But the Memorial which is mentioned in the following Letter is so daring, and so apparently designed for the most Traiterous Purpose imaginable, that I do not care what Misinterpretation I suffer, when I expose it to the Resentment of all Men who value their Country, or have any Regard to the Honour, Safety, or Glory of their Queen. It is certain there is not much Danger in delaying the Demolition of Dunkirk during the Life of his present most Christian Majesty, who is renowned for the most inviolable Regard to Treaties; but that pious Prince is aged, and in case of his Decease, now the Power of France and Spain is in the same Family, it is possible an Ambitious Successor, (or his Ministry in a King's Minority) might dispute his being bound by the Act of his Predecessor in so weighty a Particular.

Mr.

for July, 1713.

63

Vol. VI.

Mr. IRONSIDE,

YOU employ your important Moments, methinks, a little too frivolously, when you consider so often little Circumstances of Dress and Behaviour, and never make mention of Matters wherein you and all your Fellow Subjects in general are concerned. I give you now an Opportunity, not only of manifesting your Loyalty to your Queen, but your Affection to your Country, if you treat an Insolence done to them both with the Disdain it deserves. The enclosed Printed Paper in French and English has been handed about the Town, and given gratis to Passengers in the Streets at Noon-Day. You see the Title of it is, A most humble Address, or Memorial, presented to her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, by the Deputy of the Magistrates of Dunkirk. The nauseous Memorialist, with the most fulsome Flattery tells the Queen of her Thunder, and of Wisdom and Clemency ador'd by all the Earth, at the same time that he attempts to undermine her Power, and escape her Wisdom, by beseeching her to do an Act which would give a well grounded Jealousie to her People. What the Sycophant desires is, that the Mo'e and Dykes of Dunkirk may be spared; and, it seems, the Sieur Tugghe, for so the Petitioner is called, was Thunderstruck by the Denunciation (which he says) the Lord Viscount Bolingbroke made to him, That her Majesty did not think fit to make any Alteration in the dreadful Sentence she had pronounced against the Town. Mr. IRONSIDE, I think you would do an Act worthy your general Humanity, if you would put the Sieur Tugghe right  
in



‘ in this Matter, and let him know that her  
 ‘ Majesty has pronounced no Sentence against  
 ‘ the Town, but his most Christian Majesty  
 ‘ has agreed that the Town and Harbour shall  
 ‘ be Demolished.

‘ That the British Nation expect the immediate Demolition of it.

‘ That the very Common People know, that  
 ‘ within Two Months after the signing of  
 ‘ the Peace, the Works towards the Sea were  
 ‘ to be demolished, and within three Months  
 ‘ after it the Works towards the Land.

‘ That the said Peace was signed the last  
 ‘ of March, O. S.

‘ That the Parliament has been told from  
 ‘ the Queen, that the Equivalent for it is in  
 ‘ the Hands of the French King.

‘ That the *Sieur Tugghe* has the Impudence to ask the Queen to remit the most  
 ‘ material Part of the Articles of Peace between her Majesty and his Master.

‘ That the British Nation received more  
 ‘ Damage in their Trade from the Port of  
 ‘ Dunkirk than from almost all the Ports of  
 ‘ France, either in the Ocean or in the Mediterranean.

‘ That Fleets of above thirty Sail have come  
 ‘ together out of Dunkirk, during the late  
 ‘ War, and taken Ships of War as well as  
 ‘ Merchant-Men.

‘ That the Pretender sailed from thence to  
 ‘ Scotland; and that it is the only Port the  
 ‘ French have till you come to Brest, for  
 ‘ the whole Length of St. George’s Channell,  
 ‘ where any considerable Naval Armament can  
 ‘ be made.

‘ That destroying the Fortifications of Dunkirk is an inconsiderable Advantage to England;

for July, 1713:

65

gland, in Comparison to the Advantage of Vol. VI.  
Destroying the Mole, Dykes and Harbour, it being the Naval Force from thence which only can hurt the British Nation.

That the British Nation expect the immediate Demolition of Dunkirk.

That the Dutch, who suffered equally with us from those of Dunkirk, were probably induced to sign the Treaty with France from this Consideration, that the Town and Harbour of Dunkirk should be destroyed.

That the Situation of Dunkirk is such, as that it may always keep Runners to observe all Ships sailing on the Thames and Medway.

That all the Suggestions, which the Sieur Tugghe brings concerning the Dutch, are false and scandalous.

That whether it may be advantageous to the Trade of Holland or not, that Dunkirk should be demolished, it is necessary for the Safety, Honour, and Liberty of England that it should be so.

That when Dunkirk is demolished, the Power of France, on that Side, should it ever be turned against us, will be removed several hundred Miles further off of Great Britain than it is at present.

That after the Demolition there can be no considerable Preparation made at Sea by the French in all the Channel but at Brest; and that Great Britain being an Island, which cannot be attacked but by a Naval Power, we may esteem France effectually removed by the Demolition from Great Britain as far as the Distance from Dunkirk to Brest.

I

Pray

Vol. VI.



‘ Pray, Mr. IRONSIDE, repeat this last Particular, and put it in a different Letter, That the Demolition of *Dunkirk* will remove *France* many hundred Miles further off from us ; and then repeat again, That the *British* Nation expects the Demolition of *Dunkirk*.

‘ I Demand of you, as you Love and Honour your *Queen* and Country, that you insert this Letter, or speak, to this Purpose your own way, for in this all Parties must agree, that however bound in Friendship one Nation is with another, it is but prudent, that, in case of a Rupture, they should be, if possible, upon equal Terms.

‘ Be Honest, old NESTOR, and say all this ; for whatever half-witted hot Whigs may think, we all value our Estates and Liberties, and every true Man of each Party must think himself concerned that *Dunkirk* should be Demolished.

‘ It lies upon all who have the Honour to be in the Ministry to hasten this Matter, and not let the Credulity of an honest brave People be thus infamously abused in our open Streets.

‘ I cannot go on for Indignation ; pray God that our Mercy to *France* may not expose us to the Mercy of *France*.

Your humble Servant, English Tory.

These severe Reflections were, no doubt a great Mortification to Monsieur Tugghe ; but how they were relish’d by the *British* Court, is neither easy to guess, nor, perhaps, safe to relate. But this I will adventure to say, that the Apprehension that *Dunkirk* might not be demolish’d began about

for July, 1713.

67

about this time to raise strange Jealousies in People's Minds. Vol. VI.

On the first day of July the Earl of Kingston only Son to the Marquis of Dorchester, died of the small Pox, in the 20th. year of his Age; leaving behind him a Son and a Daughter. *The E. of Kingston dies*

About this time the Queen was pleas'd to confer the Dignity of a Baronet of Great-Britain on Thomas Crosse, of the City of Westminster, Esq. *Mr. Crosse made a Baronet.*

On the 8th. of July the Duke d' Aumont Ambassador Extraordinary from the most Christian King, presented her Majesty with a fine set of Nine Coach Horses dappled-Grey, that had been in his Coach of State the day he made his Entry. *The Duke d' Aumont presents the Queen with 9 fine Coach Horses.*

About this Time the Lord Viscount Townshend married Mrs. Walpole, Sister to Robert Walpole Esq; and John Huggins Esq; High Bailiff of Westminster, was made Warden of the Fleet, in the Room of Colonel Leighton deceased. *The Lord Townshend marries Mrs. Walpole Mr. Huggins made Warden of the Fleet.*

On Sunday the 5th. of July, Dr. Atterbury, Lord Bishop of Rochester, was consecrated at Lambeth. *The Bishop of Rochester consecrated.*

Captain Paddon, her Majesty's Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Morocco, having receiv'd Assurances from that Prince, that all her Majesty's Subjects who had been carried into Slavery in his Dominions should be set at Liberty, Her Majesty was pleas'd about the Beginning of July, to order Don Bentura de Zari, Ambassador from the Emperor of Morocco, who was taken into Custody by way of Reprizal, to be released from his Confinement. *The Morocco Ambassador set at Liberty.*

**Vol. VI.** On the 7th. of July *George St. John* Esq;  
 Her Majesty's Secretary at *Utrecht*, arriv'd  
 from thence at *Whitehall*, with the Treaty  
 of Peace which was signed on the 2d. of  
 the same Month, between Her Majesty  
 and the Catholick King.

*The Lord Bp. of London* dies July 7th. The same day *Dr. Henry Compton* Bishop  
 of *London*, dy'd at *Fulham* in the 81th.  
 year of his Age. He was Son to *Spencer*  
 Earl of *Northampton*, who was Kill'd in  
 the Service of King *Charles I.* and who  
 the Day he fell had three of his Sons  
 that Engaged with him.

*His Pedigree, Life, and Character.* The Fourth, who was the late Bishop of  
*London*, wanted neither Courage of Mind,  
 nor Zeal for the Royal Cause, but his  
 Years did not permit him to take up Arms.  
 Notwithstanding the Discouragements he  
 met with, he firmly adher'd to the An-  
 cient Constitution in Church and State,  
 which upon the Restoration, together  
 with the Sufferings of his Family, recom-  
 mended him to the Favour of King *Charles*  
*II.* who advanc'd him to the Episcopal  
 Dignity. But before this Advancement he  
 pass'd through several Stages and different  
 Conditions; and spent some years in Tra-  
 velling; not to suck \* in the Maxims

\* See his Fu-  
 neral Sermon  
 preach'd by *Dr*  
*Gouch.* p. 7. of foreign States, or to try the Vices of  
 foreign Courts: not before he knew our  
 own Constitution in Church and State,  
 was able to defend it, and sure to stick  
 to it. He observ'd and examin'd the  
 Civil and Ecclesiastical Politicks abroad;  
 he made them his Study, but not his  
 Rule. The more he staid in *France* and  
*Italy*, the more *English* Man he was.  
 He came Home the better States-Man,  
 and

‘ and the better Church-man; he was proof  
‘ against all their Arts to debauch either his  
‘ Principles, or his Practises. He saw their Man-  
‘ ners but did not imitate them; what was worth  
‘ while, he brought home with him. He learn’d  
‘ their Languages, and retain’d them perfectly, which  
‘ made him able to converse with, as he was ever  
‘ ready to receive, entertain, and relieve Strangers :  
‘ And the better qualify’d him for that mix’d, ex-  
‘ tensive Diocess, he so long and so honourably pre-  
‘ sided over. When he became a Clergyman, tho’ he  
‘ might have made high Demands upon the Court,  
‘ he chose to make gradual and regular Advances,  
‘ being above a Bishop’s necessary years, when he  
‘ was Ordain’d a Deacon. He took upon him the  
‘ Care of a smaller, afterwards of a larger Parish, and  
‘ shew’d in Both his concern for Souls. He ac-  
‘ cepted next a Canonry in *Christ Church*; where,  
‘ when he was Sub-Dean he moderated in the Di-  
‘ vinity Disputations with such Gravity and Wisdom,  
‘ as made those Exercises both reputable and instru-  
‘ ctive. To these Preferments the Royal Bounty an-  
‘ nex’d the Masterhip of *St. Cross’s* Hospital; by  
‘ which his Income was considerably increas’d, and  
‘ he had greater Opportunities of doing Good; The  
‘ only Motive to him to wish for its Increase. *Ox-*  
‘ *ford*, tho’ always a Place dear to him, did not give  
‘ him a Sphere extensive enough to Act in; And  
‘ the King, who knew how to chuse, wanted to  
‘ draw him nearer to himself. He had already  
‘ brought him to Court, by appointing him Dean  
‘ of the Royal Chappel : And the more he observ’d  
‘ him, the more he delighted to Honour and be Ho-  
‘ noured by him. In him he expected to have a Faith-  
‘ ful Friend. And therefore the Bishp of *London*  
‘ dying when Dr. *Compton* had been but a year at  
‘ *Oxford*, our Prelate was soon translated to that  
‘ See : There he pass’d through a large and glori-  
‘ ous



'ous Field of Action; and had Tryals enough to  
 'shew how steady he could be. In the latter Part  
 'of King *Charles's* Reign, there were Struggles in  
 'abundance: But these went smoothly over: *He*  
 'fear'd GOD and the KING; and had the Favour  
 'of Both. There were those at Court who envied  
 'and undermined him. They saw the greatest Con-  
 'fidence repos'd in him. The Management of the  
 'Protestant Interest, and the Security of the Pro-  
 'testant Succession, lay upon him, the Educating  
 'and Principling of the Royal Family being put in-  
 'to his Hands. How well he executed this great  
 'Charge, let those confess who value the Memo-  
 'mory of the late most renown'd Queen MARY,  
 'or have not laid aside all Duty to our present most  
 'gracious Sovereign Queen ANNE: They never  
 'forgot their Obligations to him; and as he was  
 'in the Esteem of the former to her dying Day,  
 'so he receiv'd Marks of Favour from Her pre-  
 'sent Majesty to his own. He had the particular  
 'Honour, which no one Bishop ever had, of Mar-  
 'rying Two Regent Queens to Protestant Princes.  
 'The Care of those Princesses was an envied Task:  
 'And their Firmness to the Protestant Religion, was  
 'imputed to him as a Fault by the Papists. When  
 'they had got Authority on their side, they remem-  
 'ber'd and resented the Disservice done them: Our  
 'worthy *Prelate*, at the Head of his Clergy, made  
 'a Noble Stand in that great *Crisis*. Then it was,  
 'that by his Encouragement, their Pulpits and their  
 'Pens so strenuously defended the Reform'd Reli-  
 'gion, to the Shame and Silence of their *Romish* Ad-  
 'versaries. To his immortal Honour I speak it;  
 'this was *His* unpardonable Crime. He remember'd  
 'the Apostle's solemn Charge, *to take Heed unto*  
 '*Himself, and to all the Flock*: He could not forbid the  
 'Defending the *Church of England*. He could not  
 'conceal his Abhorrence of *Papish Errors*. He look'd  
 'upon

upon the *Romish* Scheme as an entire Corruption of the Christian Faith; and therefore, set Himself against it, with all that Zeal and Courage which the Cause deserv'd, and the Times requir'd. This expos'd Him to the Anger of an unhappily misguided Prince. He was mark'd as the first Sacrifice to Popish Fury, Suspended for the discharging his Duty, and so faithfully performing *the good Work of a Bishop*; Pursued and persecuted, as if, with *Him alone*, the Reformation was to stand or fall. In the midst of all this Oppression, *He trusted in God, that He would deliver Him*. He never desponded or despair'd; but thought it *then* a proper Time to resume his Care and Charge, and to guard *our present Sovereign* against any Attempts on her Religion, or her Liberty. This is that so much talk'd of Part He acted at the Revolution. He rescued *our present Sovereign*; He *hid Her* (as it were) *till Popish Tyranny was over-past*. For this too, how invidiously, nay, how contradictorily has He been treated? He has been envied and arraign'd for the self-same Thing; as if He had done both too much, and too little. But if no Man would go farther than He did, upon *so great* an Occasion, or would go so far upon a *smaller*, there might be a happier End of all our Controversies, about the Prince's Safety, and the Subject's Duty. During that nice and difficult Juncture, He was call'd peculiarly *the Protestant Bishop*: And, indeed, He was the Ornament and Security of the *Protestant Cause*. But, see how a Man's Name and Character may alter, tho' Himself never changes. What was Danger and Expence to him, others were not content to reap the Profit of, but would engross the Reputation too. No sooner was the Storm gone over, but Jealousies were infus'd, and Calumnies dispers'd, to supplant and undermine him. Still he went on consistently, and like himself; despising all other

other Rewards, but the Quiet and the Applause of his own Conscience. He reflected on what he had done, and lik'd it ; he partook of the Deliverance, and thank'd God for it. He faithfully serv'd the late King ; and, at his own Charge, attended him to the Congress at the *Hague*, when that great Alliance was settled, by which we were enabled to make a Stand against a potent Enemy, and reduce him to honourable Terms of *Peace*. What a Boast would some Men have made ? What a Share of Merit would they have claim'd, if they had a much smaller Part in these Transactions ? But this meek and modest Man lov'd rather to act, than to speak great Things ; rather to do much Good, than to receive it. At her *present Majesty's* Accession to the Throne, with the universal Joy and Acclamations of her Subjects, *this Noble Prelate*, from an uninterrupted Course of the truest Services, seem'd to stand fairest for the Royal Favour. But then was the Time for the most artful Management. Honesty and Integrity will always stand in some Men's Way. The Bishop of *London* could neither be corrupted, nor remov'd. Therefore, every Thing was said to disparage him at Court, but nothing could effectually discourage him from paying his Duty and Attendance there. Tho' he could not do all the Good he would, yet some he still expected to do ; and a great deal he did do. He provided for many an honest Man, by adding an unwearied Application to the Justice of the Claim : And gave *Her Majesty* such reasonable and such agreeable Advice, upon the Vacancy of Two Dioceses, as occasion'd their being well fill'd. He liv'd to see Times, when his Access became easier at Court, and he had greater Power and Interest there. But, whether the Times were good or bad, he look'd upon all this Power and Interest only as accidental Circumstances, that at-

tend

' tend the *Office of a Bishop*; but not an essential  
 ' Part of that good Work. What was such, no Difference  
 ' of outward Affairs, whether prosperous or  
 ' adverse, could divert him from: This he esteem'd  
 ' not only his Privilege, but his Duty too. He knew  
 ' the ill Consequences that arise to Religion and the  
 ' Church, by the Non-residence of Ministers; and  
 ' therefore, much less would he set such a fatal and  
 ' dangerous Example. He resided not only always  
 ' in the Diocese, but in every Part on't. He visited  
 ' Parish by Parish, to shew that his Clergy should  
 ' do so, from House to House: And was just finishing  
 ' his Parochial Visitation, when a fit of the Gout  
 ' prevented him; and at last a Complication of  
 ' Distempers, which depriv'd us of Him. Where-  
 ' soever he resided, and wheresoever he visited, he  
 ' was a constant, useful, and an acceptable Prea-  
 ' cher. He was earnest and pressing in his Exhor-  
 ' tations, and always enliven'd and adorn'd them,  
 ' by his own most exemplary and unblemish'd Pra-  
 ' ctice. But lest his Sermons should miss of their  
 ' due Effect, his Method was to propose some To-  
 ' pick in Divinity, to be discours'd of by himself and  
 ' Clergy, in a serious, grave, and judicious Manner;  
 ' which was afterwards summ'd up, and form'd into a  
 ' regular Treatise. And many of these, which are  
 ' call'd *The Bishop of London's Conferences* are pub-  
 ' lish'd, together with his Charges, as constant Re-  
 ' membrancers of the Pastoral Duty. His Diocese  
 ' was extensive beyond all others; the Plantations  
 ' beyond Sea being under his Care, and subject to  
 ' his Inspection; Yet even these he wish'd to see;  
 ' and neither the Danger nor the Difficulty of the  
 ' Voyage it self would have hindred him, had not  
 ' those tumultuous Times, he liv'd in, when he de-  
 ' sign'd it, and unpeaceable Times succeeding them,  
 ' made it altogether impracticable. He never spar'd  
 ' himself, when his Duty call'd him; and often ven-  
 ' tur'd.

‘ tur’d (against the Warning and Entreaty of  
 ‘ Friends) upon those difficult and toilsome Parts  
 ‘ of *his Office*, the numerous Confirmations, &c. as  
 ‘ if no Time were too much for *so good a Work*.  
 ‘ He was *not blameless only*, which is a sort of a ne-  
 ‘ gative Character ; but *He was a Pattern of good*  
 ‘ *Behaviour and of good Works*.

‘ HE was in all Respects one of the best-bred Men  
 ‘ in his Time: In all Respects, I say, because Reli-  
 ‘ gion is the best Ingredient. Without it, the ex-  
 ‘ actest Deportment may be carried on by Flattery,  
 ‘ and may end in Treachery. He was courteous,  
 ‘ and affable; not full of Words, but very conversa-  
 ‘ ble: And as in his Ministerial Offices, so in his  
 ‘ Conversation too, he was *willing* and *apt to teach*.  
 ‘ He was always easie of Access, and ready to do  
 ‘ good Offices. In his Friendships he was constant,  
 ‘ I may say inflexible. He was given to *Hospitality*  
 ‘ as much as any Man; but generous and charitable  
 ‘ beyond any Example. He provided for Twelve  
 ‘ poor People constantly, for many others acciden-  
 ‘ tally every Day at his Gate. He disposed of Mo-  
 ‘ ney to every one, who could make out (and it was  
 ‘ very easy to make that out to him) that he was  
 ‘ a proper Object of Charity. He had divers anti-  
 ‘ ent People, Men and Widows, whom he supported  
 ‘ by constant anual Pensions, and several Children  
 ‘ at School at his own Cost and Charge; beside those  
 ‘ educated from Children, and brought up to the  
 ‘ University and to Trades.’ *He was, in a particu-  
 lar manner, charitable and bountiful to the poor French*  
*Refugees, who by his Death sustain an almost irrepara-*  
*ble Loss!* ‘ But these, tho’ Noble and truly Christi-  
 ‘ an, were Charities of a transient Kind. He spar’d  
 ‘ not Cost nor Pains to serve the Church and its  
 ‘ Clergy in a more lasting Manner. He brought in  
 ‘ many Advowsons from those straggling Hands,  
 ‘ which are apt to ensnare and wound Men’s Con-  
 sciences.

sciences. He gave great Sums for the rebuilding  
 of Churches, and greater still (for this he knew  
 was the best-plac'd Bounty) for the buying in Im-  
 propriations, and settling them upon the poor Vi-  
 cars. This he lately did in *Essex*, to the Value of  
*Twelve hundred Pounds*, by which he rais'd a very  
 mean Curacy to a very competent Subsistence. He  
 had indeed, a particular Regard for those who  
 were of the *Household of the Faith*, and in the same  
 Communion with himself; and tho' he wish'd the  
 Welfare of all Men, he would not yet betray the  
 Rights of the Church, in Favour to a Schism. He  
 had seen so much the Effects of popular Froward-  
 ness and Contention; Men's awkward Dislike to  
 what is settled, and Desire to change, that he  
 dreaded the Thoughts of Innovations. He wish'd  
 as well as any body to the Protestant Interest,  
 and would gladly have seen it more united: Nay  
 he was once in the Number of those, who did at-  
 tempt the Thing; till he found, that not a Sense  
 of true and undissembled Religion, but Interest  
 and Humour were at the Bottom; and that there  
 was no Comprehension to be propos'd, or Satis-  
 faction given, but by the expensive Sacrifice of  
 Truth and Order. No Man was ever more free  
 than he from Anger and Resentment: If any of-  
 fended, he would even prevent their asking Par-  
 don, by his haste to give it, and he could easily  
 forgive a great Injury, but never stoop to a mean  
 Action: Witnests among a thousand others a remar-  
 kable Case, upon a Quarrel between a Minister and  
 his Parishoners in *London*. When our excellent Bi-  
 shop was call'd in, and 'twas prov'd against the  
*Rector*, that he had spoken vilely and contemptu-  
 ously of his *Diocesan*; the Holy Man made this  
 most Christian Return, I am glad on't, (*says He*)  
 for he has given Me an Opportunity of setting  
 you a good Example in forgiving him. As he was

related to both Universities having taken his Ma-  
 ster's of Arts Degree at *Cambridge*, and been educa-  
 ted and prefer'd in *Oxford*; so he made them both  
 his constant Care, and never countenanc'd any  
 invidious and dangerous Distinctions between them.  
 Like other Men he was imperfect; but yet his  
 Failings were other and fewer than those of the  
 Generality of Mankind. They were Infirmities  
 not Presumptions. They proceeded not from  
 vicious Inclinations, much less from vicious Ha-  
 bits; but from Easiness of Nature, and Goodness  
 of Disposition. I had almost said, they proceeded  
 from his Virtues, and would have been reckon'd  
 such in other People. He found it hard to resist,  
 an importunate Man; and as there were those in  
 the World whose Modesty nor Manners did ever  
 forbid them making their Attempts that way, so  
 he was sometimes deceiv'd. But tho' he had the  
 fewest Faults, he beg'd Pardon, as if he had the  
 most. No one so strict and regular in his private  
 Devotions; no one so constant and frequent in the  
 Service of the Church. For, beside the publick  
 Offices Morning and Evening, his whole Family  
 began the Day with the *Litany*, and ended it with  
 select Prayers from our excellent *Liturgy*: And at  
 all these Times, he himself (when he was able)  
 was a constant Attendant. A Life thus regularly  
 conducted, a Soul thus piously fram'd, with a full  
 Dependence on God, and a true Faith in our Re-  
 deemer, might bid defiance to the worst of tem-  
 poral Evils, and to Death it self. And, if Courage,  
 Constancy, and Resolution, be the genuine Fruits  
 of true Religion, (and surely, nothing else can  
 produce them;) if *Peace, Joy, and Long-suffering,*  
*be the Fruits of the Spirit*, (and, we are sure, he is  
 the Author of them;) how holy, and how happy  
 must that Temper be, in which these Christian  
 Graces were so visibly united. For never did such  
 tender

' tender and such manly Passions meet before in the  
 ' same Breast! Never such Firmness and Fortitude,  
 ' mixt with so much Meekness and Modesty! He  
 ' was never seen to be afraid or concern'd at Dan-  
 ' ger. In the midst of Storms, he himself was calm:  
 ' And in the midst of Fire, (in a literal as well as  
 ' figurative Sense) he himself was cool. In short,  
 ' he had a great Mind and a good Conscience, God  
 ' was pleas'd to try the Strength and Truth of both,  
 ' by severe and sharp Distempers; yet in the tor-  
 ' menting Pains of the Gout and Stone, he never  
 ' was heard to murmur or repine. He never com-  
 ' plain'd against God, nor grew peevish to his Do-  
 ' mesticks. He was firm and constant, quiet and  
 ' good-natur'd to the End. When his last Sickness  
 ' came upon him, he foresaw and foretold what  
 ' would be the Event on't, with the same Compos'd-  
 ' ness as if he had been sure of his Recovery. He  
 ' knew his Summons could never be sudden, because  
 ' he was never unprepared to receive it. He talk'd  
 ' of dying with the same Unconcernedness, (shall I  
 ' say, or with the same Pleasure?) as if he was only  
 ' taking a Journey; and wish'd for nothing but an  
 ' easy Passage, for he was sure, beforehand, of a safe  
 ' Arrival at that happy Place, where there's perfect  
 ' Rest, and endless Peace. He receiv'd the Sacra-  
 ' ment of the Lord's Supper, in the Beginning of  
 ' his Sickness, but after his Confinement to his Bed:  
 ' And, as if the whole Man had receiv'd a new  
 ' Spring of Life, he rose upon his Knees (unassisted)  
 ' to take *the Body and Blood of our LORD*, the surest  
 ' *Viaticum* to a Christian Soul. The time he con-  
 ' tinued after, he spent in pious Meditations, and  
 ' calling upon God. He had often the Prayers of  
 ' the Church read by him, and in almost every Church  
 ' they were put up for him; and God was pleas'd  
 ' to hear and answer them, and at last to take *this*  
 ' *holy and humble Man* unto himself, in the same easy  
 ' and



‘ and quiet Manner, as he had endeavour’d to live,  
 ‘ and wish’d to die.’ His Body was (on the 15th of  
*July*) interr’d in the Church-yard at *Fulham*, ac-  
 cording to his particular Direction; for he used  
 to say, *That the Church is for the Living, and the*  
*Church-yard for the Dead.* Upon the whole Matter,  
 ‘ in him the Poor lost their Relief; the Distress’d  
 ‘ their Advocate; the Clergy their Guide; his Do-  
 ‘ mesticks and Relations a Father. But the greatest  
 ‘ Loss was to the Publick: For in him the Church  
 ‘ lost a most excellent Bishop; the Kingdom a brave  
 ‘ and able Statesman, whose Integrity and Steddi-  
 ‘ ness had approved themselves in the most trying  
 ‘ Times; the Queen a faithful Subject, and a wise  
 ‘ Counsellor; the Protestant Religion at home and  
 ‘ abroad, its Ornament and its Refuge, who had  
 ‘ made, and was ready, on any new Attempt, to make  
 ‘ the noblest Stand against Popery; the whole Chri-  
 ‘ stian World an eminent Example of Virtue and  
 ‘ Piety, an unanswerable Instance and Evidence of  
 ‘ the Power and Efficacy of true Religion.! The  
 Publick are oblig’d for this Character of the late Bi-  
 shop of *London*, to *Thomas Gouch* Doctor of Divinity,  
 lately one of his Lordship’s Domestick Chaplains,  
 who on the 26th of *July* preach’d his Funeral Ser-  
 mon before the Lord Mayor and Aldermen at the  
 Cathedral Church of *St. Paul*.

*The Ld. Ash-*  
*burnham*  
*made Captain*  
*of the 1st Troop*  
*of Guards.*

On the 10th of *July* it was made pub-  
 lick that the Queen had been pleas’d to  
 appoint the Lord *Ashburnham* to be Colo-  
 nel and Captain of the first Troop of Horse  
 Guards, in the room of the Earl of *Port-*  
*land*, who was order’d to dispose of his  
 Post for the Sum of 10000 *l.* Her Majesty  
 was also pleas’d to appoint Colonel *Moody*  
 to be Lieutenant Governour of *Placentia*.

*Col. Moody*  
*Lieut. Govern.*  
*of Placentia.*


*The C. Dow-*  
*ager of Salis-*  
*bury dies.*

About this time the Countess Dowager  
 of *Salisbury* died.

Mr.


for July, 1713.

79

Mr. *William Hurt*, Printer of the News Vol. VI.  
Paper call'd the *Flying-Post*, having, as   
was mention'd\* before, been convicted of <sup>\* Polit. State</sup>  
Publishing a Scandalous and Seditious Li-  
bel entituled, *The British Embassadors* <sup>for June p. 458.</sup>  
*Speech to the French King*, receiv'd Sen-  
tence of the Court of *Queen's Bench*, on the <sup>Mr. Hurt's</sup>  
25th of *June*, ' to stand in and upon the <sup>Sentence.</sup>  
' Pillory on *Saturday* the 27th of *June* in  
' the Palace-Yard *Westminster*, for the  
' Space of an Hour, with a Paper deno-  
' ting his Offence; and on *Saturday* the  
' 4th of *July* at *Charing-Cross*; and on  
' *Saturday* the 11th of *July* at the *Royal*  
' *Exchange* in like manner; to pay a Fine  
' of 50 *l.* to her Majesty, to be imprison'd  
' for two Years, and until he shall pay the  
' said Fine; and to find sufficient Sureties  
' for his good Behaviour during Life. Ac-  
cording to this Sentence, Mr. *Hurt* stood  
in the Pillory on the 25th of *June* and 4th  
of *July*; and tho' several Persons were  
set on to abuse him, yet his Friends were  
so industrious in diverting the Mobb, that  
he escaped unhurt. On the 11th of *July*,  
when he stood again in the Pillory at the  
*Royal Exchange*, there appear'd to be a  
form'd Design to stone him to Death,  
which might easily have been put in Exe-  
cution, by Reason there was but a small  
Number of Sheriffs-Men to guard the Pri-  
soner. But his Friends having engaged  
a great Number of the Spectators to pro-  
tect him, there ensued a warm Skirmish,  
which was renew'd three times, and main-  
tain'd on both sides, with great Obstinacy  
and Fury, insomuch that Eleven or Twelve  
Persons were laid sprawling on the Ground,  
forely

He stands 3  
times in the  
Pillory.

Warm Skir-  
mish between  
the Mobb on his  
Account.

Vol. VI.  sorely wounded with Cudgels. But at last those who endeavour'd to defend Mr. *Hurt*, got the Victory, and after he had stood out his Time in the Pillory, he was carried safe into a Neighbouring Tavern. It was observ'd that a *Man-Cook*, belonging to a certain Nobleman, was very active, and was soundly beaten in the Fray; which rais'd a Suspicion that he might be set on by his Master.

\* July 11<sup>th</sup> The same \* Day, the Queen was pleas'd Mr. *Suffield* to confer the Honour of Knighthood on *Knighthed.* *John Suffield* of *Portsmouth* Esq; and about this time, Instructions were sent to *Ireland* for passing a Patent there, for a Pension of 5000 *l.* for the Term of 15 Years, to be granted to the Duke of *Ormond*, out of the Revenues of that Kingdom, in Consideration of his eminent Services.

The Duke d' *Aumont* gives a great Entertainment. On Tuesday Night, the 14th of July, the Duke d' *Aumont* gave a magnificent Ball and Entertainment at *Somerset-house*, where above Twelve Hundred Persons in Masks were admitted.

Golden Medal on the Peace given to the Members of Parliament. On the 16th, on which Day the Parliament was prorogued, Golden Medals, to the value of 4 *l.* each, struck on the occasion of the Peace, were by her Majesty's Order, given to all the Members of both Houses of Parliament. On the right side was her Majesty's Effigies, and round it the usual Inscription, *Anna, Dei Gratia Mag. Brit. Fran. & Hiber. Reg.* And in the Reverse, *Britannia* holding an Olive Branch in her right Hand, with a Plough, and a Man sowing a Field behind her, and before her a Sea with Ships under Sail, and round

for July, 1713.

81

round it this Motto, *Compositis Venerantur Armis*. In the *Exergue* was only the Date of the Year, viz. MDCCXIII. Vol. VI.

On the 20th of July her Majesty was John Evelyn pleas'd to confer the Dignity of a Baronet Esq; made a of Great Britain upon John Evelyn, of Baronet.

Wotton, in the County of Surrey, Esq;

And four Days after it was made publick

that her Majesty had also been pleas'd to

create Robert Benson Esq; Chancellor of Mr. Benson

the Exchequer, a Peer of Great Britain, by created Lord

the Stile and Title of Lord Bingley, in Bingley.

the County of York. About this time the The Marquis of

Lord Marquis of Winchester, Eldest Son to Winchester

the Duke of Bolton, was married to the marries the

Lady Anne Vaughan, a rich Heiress, Daugh Lady Vaughan

ter to the late Earl of Carbery.

**FINIS.**

**In a few Days will be deliver'd out Proposals for Printing  
by Subscription, Monsieur Dupin's new Edition of,**

**\*§\* The great Historical and Geographical**

Dictionary, or a curious Miscellany of Sacred and Profane History; containing an Abridgment of the fabulous History of the Gods and Heroes of Pagan Antiquity; the Lives and remarkable Actions of the Patriarchs; Judges; Kings of the Jews; Popes; Holy Martyrs and Confessors; Fathers of the Church and Orthodox Doctors; Bishops, Cardinals, and other celebrated Prelates; Heresiarchs, and Schismatics, with their principal Tenets and Opinions; as also of the Emperors; Kings; illustrious Princes, and great Captains; Authors both Ancient and Modern; Philosophers; Inventors of Arts; and of all such as have rendered themselves famous in all Sorts of Professions, by their Knowledges, Inventions, Works, or remarkable Performances. The Establishment and Progress of Religious and Military Orders, with the Lives of their respective Founders; the Genealogies of the most illustrious Houses in France, Germany, Spain, and other Countries; the Description of Empires, Kingdoms, Republicks, Provinces, Islands, Cities, Mountains, Rivers, and other remarkable Places, either in Ancient or Modern Geography: Wherein is given a particular Account of the Situation, Extent, Qualities, and Product of the several Countries, Religion, Government, Manners and Customs of the Inhabitants; Dignities, Magistrates, and Titles of Honour. With an Account of all Arts and Sciences, publick Solemnities, Games and Festivals, general and particular Councils, &c. The whole enrich'd with Remarks, Dissertations, and curious Inquiries, for the clearing and illustrating the most difficult Points in History, Chronology, and Geography, drawn from several Authors, particularly from Monsieur Bayle's Critical Dictionary. First compiled and compos'd by Mr. Lewis Moreri, Priest, and Doctor of Divinity; and now very much enlarg'd and improv'd by Monsieur Dupin, with large Abstracts out of his Ecclesiastical History. Printed at Paris by Denys Manette, &c. in five Volumes in Folio. To which will be added, The Genealogical History of the Kings, Queens, Peers, Baronets, Prelates, Doctors, Philosophers, Chancellors, Judges, celebrated Authors, Poets, and other eminent Persons in Great Britain and Ireland. Proposals will be deliver'd out by the Undertakers, viz. W. Taylor at the Ship in Pater-Noster-Row, T. Vernam and J. Osborn in Lombard-street, J. Pemberton and R. Gosling in Fleet-street, and N. Cliff in Cheap-side.

# THE POLITICAL STATE

OF  
*GREAT BRITAIN,*

With the  
Most Material Occurrences in EUROPE.

*For the Month of AUGUST, 1713.*

Containing in Particular,

- I. The REPORT of the Lower House of *Convocation*, in Vindication of themselves.
- II. Proceedings of the Commission of the Church of *Scotland*, with their *Seasonable Warning*, &c.
- III. Abstract of a Letter from a Member of the House of Commons, about the Bill of Commerce, &c. And of other Pamphlets, particularly, *A Letter to a West Country Clothier; A Short History of the Parliament*, &c.
- IV. Account of the Persecution of the Protestants in *Poland*.
- V. Preferments bestow'd, and Marriages consummated, within this Month, &c.
- VI. Some remarkable Passages about Elections, &c.



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T H E  
POLITICAL STATE  
F O R

*The Month of AUGUST, 1713.*

London, Aug. 31. 1713.

S I R,



N my Journal for the Month Vol. VI.  
of May \* last past, I inser-  
ted a printed Paper, inti- \* Polit. State  
tled, *A true Relation of the* for May 1713.  
*late Case in Convocation, con-* P. 322.

*cerning an Address proposed to be presented to  
Her Majesty upon the Conclusion of the Peace.  
This Writing, I am inform'd, was pu-  
blish'd by Direction of some Members of  
the Upper House of Convocation; and  
concluding with doubtful Insinuations, as  
if the Inferior Clergy had not had due Re-  
gard to their Subordination of Presbyters to  
their Bishops, or that Concern for the Unity  
of the Church which they ought always to shew;  
and had not acted agreeably to the Assurance  
they gave Her Majesty in their Last Ad-  
dress, of their Studying the Things which  
make for Peace: The Lower House of  
Convocation thought fit to vindicate their  
Proceedings; and some time after, pu-  
blish'd the Substance of a Report drawn up by The Substance  
a Committee, brought into their House, and of a Report  
receiv'd by it, Die Mercur' 1 Julij, 1713. of the Lower  
as follows: L The vocation.*



6 **T**HE Committee appointed by the House to  
 ‘ draw out an Account of the several Gra-  
 ‘ cious Letters and Messages which this Convocation has  
 ‘ receiv’d from Her Majesty ; of the Steps which  
 ‘ have been thereupon taken by this House, towards  
 ‘ proceeding on Business, and the OBSTRUCTIONS they  
 ‘ have met with therein, have drawn up the said Ac-  
 ‘ count according to their Instructions, as far as the  
 ‘ great Variety of the Matter and Shortness of the  
 ‘ Time would permit ; which is as follows :

‘ **FIRST HEAD :** *An Account of the several Gracious*  
 ‘ *Letters and Messages, &c. which this Convocation*  
 ‘ *has receiv’d from Her Majesty ; viz.*

I. 6 **T**HE Queen’s Letter, Dec. 12. 1710.

‘ II. Her Majesty’s First Letter of Li-  
 ‘ cence, Janu. 23. 1710.

‘ III. Her Majesty’s Answer to the Address of  
 ‘ Both Houses, Jan. 27. 1710.

‘ IV. Part of the QUEEN’s First Letter to the  
 ‘ Archbishop, with the Heads of Business, January 29.  
 ‘ 1710.

‘ V. The Second Licence, Febr. 12. 1710.

‘ VI. The Second Letter, with Heads of Business,  
 ‘ Febr. 14. 1710.

‘ VII. The Queen’s Letter, with the Judges Opi-  
 ‘ nion, in relation to Mr. Whiston, May 8. 1711.

‘ VIII. The QUEEN’s Answer, when the Form of  
 ‘ Consecration, was presented to Her, June 1712. viz.

‘ **I** Take this Occasion to put you in mind of what I re-  
 ‘ commended to you for the Interest of our Religion.  
 ‘ I hope at your next Meeting I shall have the Satisfaction  
 ‘ to see it perfected.

‘ IX. A Passage in the Queen’s Letter, of Aug.  
 ‘ 20. 1711. to the Archbishop of Canterbury. (All  
 ‘ which

which having before been inserted in the Course of this Monthly Collection, (shall not be repeated here.)

‘ From all which it appears, That Her Majesty has certainly done her Part, in order to our Proceeding on Business, both by empowering and exciting the Convocation so to do ; and perhaps more than any other Christian Prince has done, in the like Term of Years, on the same Occasion.

‘ The more highly to blame will be the Convocation, if, after all, they have been wanting in their Duty.

‘ Which whether the Lower House has been, will appear from

‘ THE SECOND HEAD: Of the Steps which have been taken by this House, in pursuance of the Queen’s Letters, towards Proceeding on Business.

‘ ON the First Address to Her Majesty, sent down from the Upper House, Dec. 13. 1710. after the Receipt and Reading of Her Majesty’s First Letter, whereof no manner of notice was taken in the said Address, the Lower House prepar’d, and humbly offer’d to Their Lordships, what they conceiv’d not improper to be inserted in it; particularly,

‘ Their humble Thanks,

For Her Majesty’s Pious Intentions, to employ this Synod in Business suitable to their Sacred Function, and her Readiness to grant them such Powers, as may be requisite for that purpose.

For her exhorting the two Houses to put an end to their Disputes ; and expressing her Resolution, to do all that in Her Majesty lies to compose and extinguish them.

‘ To which they add the following Promises :

In return for these singular Favours, we give Your Majesty our most solemn Assurances ;

*That we will diligently endeavour to answer Your Majesty's godly Purposes in assembling us.*

*That we will particularly direct our Consultations against those loose and prophane Principles, and their Abettors, which have given Your Majesty so great Grief.*

*That we will take all proper Measures to put an end to our Disputes about the Forms of our Proceedings; and if we should not succeed, will submit them to your Royal Determination.*

‘ And whether the Lower House have made good these Promises, will appear in the Sequel of this Paper.

‘ But Their Lordships rejected these Additions: And while the Lower House were endeavouring to find out an *Expedient* to agree with Their Lordships, this was render'd impracticable, by the *Printing* and *Publishing* of the said Address; whereof more on the Third Head.

‘ On the *Second Address* sent down from Their Lordships, with Thanks for the Royal Licence, wherein Their Lordships promise Her Majesty, *To deliberate and consider of the Matters therein recommended* (‘ but it seems undesignedly forgot to promise Their Lordships would agree upon any of these Matters, tho’ that was likewise required in the Licence) to which Address the Lower House, without any Amendments, being willing to prevent Disputes and Delays, concurr'd with Their Lordships, and join'd in the presenting it; the Lower House came to this Resolution, *Nemine contradicente*:

*That this House will, in dutiful Compliance with Her Majesty's Expectations, declar'd in her Gracious Answer to the Address, heartily and unanimously apply themselves to those weighty Matters, which tend to the Honour of Religion, &c. and in order thereto, will do all that in them lies, to avoid every thing that may hinder the good Effect of her Royal Licence.*

‘ Resolved

‘ Resolved the same Day.

*That an immediate Application be made to his Grace, Representing, That the Convocation being now about to proceed upon Business, It is the earnest Request of this House, That his Grace would be pleased to take some effectual Care, that the absent Members should be call'd upon forthwith to appear.*

*And that the Actuary of this House apply to the Register of the Upper House to know, whether any Returns have been made from any of the Bishops, since the List of Returns by him deliver'd.*

‘ To this may be added, for the Affinity of the Matter, an Application of the Lower House to the Bishops, shewing,

*That Complaints had been made from several Parts of this Province, that the Execution of Mandates for the Election of Proctors for this Convocation, was so long delay'd, that divers of the Electors could not attend the Choice; and several of the Proctors that were chosen, could not, without great difficulty, be present at the opening of the Convocation; for which they pray a Remedy for the future.*

‘ And were promis'd;

*That if there had been any such Delays, care would be taken, as much as may be, to prevent them for the future.*

‘ The Convocation being now entring on Business, this Committee find it hardly practicable for them, at present, to give a *distinct* and *full* Account, of all the Steps which have been taken by the Lower House, to proceed on the *several Heads* Her Majesty was pleas'd to recommend to them in Her most Gracious Letters.

‘ And yet it appears highly necessary, to give a *general View* of the *Endeavours* which have been us'd by this House, to comply with *each particular Command* of Her Majesty, imparted to the Convocation in the said Letters.

‘ Which

‘ Which accordingly—here follows.

‘ I. The First of those Heads was,

‘ *The drawing up a Representation of the present State of Religion, &c.*

‘ In order to this, the same Day their Lordships had signify’d their Pleasure for a Joint Committee of Both Houses to be appointed for that Purpose, the Lower House immediately chose Ten of their Members to go into a Joint Committee with the Lords, for the drawing up the said Representation.

‘ And after the Licence was renew’d, which 2<sup>d</sup>. Licence bore date, Feb. 12. the Lower House hearing nothing from their Lordships, on that Head, till the 23<sup>d</sup> of the same Month, they then apply’d to their Lordships by their Prolocutor; and, at their desire repeated the Message in Writing, requesting their Lordships Opinion, *Whether, by reason of the new Licence and Letter, the Committees of Both Houses were not now determined; and if so, that they would be pleased to revive them.* ‘ On which their

‘ Lordships Resolved, That the Two Committees, on the Two first Heads, should be renew’d. On the 2<sup>d</sup> of March the Prolocutor desired their Lordships, according to a Resolution of the Lower House, That their Lordships would be pleas’d to appoint Time and Place for the Meeting of the Committees; which being done, the Members of the Lower House, appointed for the Committee on the First Head, met those appointed by the Lords; and the Representation was drawn up, and unanimously agreed to by the Joint Committee, and brought into the Lower House, and read there by a worthy Member, on the 21<sup>st</sup> of March.

‘ But how this Representation came to be dropt, will appear on the Third Head.

‘ II.

‘ II. As to the Second Head of Business, that of  
 ‘ *Regulating Proceedings in Excommunications, &c.*

‘ Tho’ the Lower House found such Difficulties in  
 ‘ it, as have not hitherto been surmounted by the  
 ‘ Wisdom and Application of several Ages, both in  
 ‘ Parliament and Convocation; yet they have not  
 ‘ been discouraged, from using their utmost Endeavours towards the adjusting a Matter of so nice  
 ‘ and complicated a Nature, wherein such various  
 ‘ *Interests* are concern’d, and the Regulating whereof, would conduce so much to the Honour and  
 ‘ Benefit of the Church, by the restoring and  
 ‘ strengthening of Godly *Discipline* amongst us. They  
 ‘ have accordingly had many *Consultations* on this  
 ‘ Head; have gotten what *Lights* they could towards  
 ‘ it from Antiquity, ever since the Reformation;  
 ‘ have receiv’d with all respect, and duly weigh’d  
 ‘ what hath been sent to them, from the Upper  
 ‘ House, on this Subject; and have, in their turns,  
 ‘ humbly propos’d to their Lordships, what to this  
 ‘ House appear’d convenient; and have actually  
 ‘ agreed to *Canons* and *Constitutions*, for the Regulating of these Proceedings, as likewise, to apply to the *Civil Power* for their Assistance, in such  
 ‘ Cases where they apprehended that a *Canon* would  
 ‘ not so well reach the Evils complained of; particularly for an *Act de Contumace*, instead of *de Excommunicato capiendo*, to be called for by the Ecclesiastical Judge, in such Cases as he should be directed by a Canon made for that Purpose: And  
 ‘ another *Act*, for applying part of the Moneys, which should be given for Commutation of Penance, (to prevent the Abuses whereof, *Canons* were also provided) to the use of the Charity  
 ‘ Schools, in or near the Place where the Offender liv’d. The Draughts of which *Acts* have been brought into this House, Read, Consider’d and Agreed to; the Lower House, having been of  
 ‘ Opinion,

‘ Opinion, that any such Acts would more properly  
 ‘ take their Rise from the Convocation, than from  
 ‘ any other Hand. Which Acts were (as well as  
 ‘ the Canons) sent up to their Lordships, and have  
 ‘ long lain before them: And if no further Progress  
 ‘ has been made in that important Affair, ’tis hop’d,  
 ‘ it will not be imputed to this House, nor are  
 ‘ they to answer for the Dilatory Proceedings in  
 ‘ it; since it appears on their Books, that a Paper  
 ‘ relating to this Matter, which they had sent up  
 ‘ to the Upper House, had lain before their Lord-  
 ‘ ships, at least Ten Months, before they received  
 ‘ any Answer.

‘ III. As to the Third Head in Her Majestys Letter,  
 ‘ *The preparing a Form of Prayer for Prisoners, Con-*  
 ‘ *verts, &c.*

‘ They find in their Books, that on the 9th of  
 ‘ March 1710, the Prolocutor reported to this House,  
 ‘ as he had been inform’d by the Bishop then Pre-  
 ‘ siding in the Upper House, “*That the Bishops of*  
*Norwich and St. Asaph, having been sent from the*  
*Upper House, to the Archbishop of Canterbury, had de-*  
*sired certain Forms of Prayer, which, as it was thought,*  
*had been already Composed, and were in the Hands of*  
*the Archbishop. To which his Grace replied, That, ’twas*  
*indeed Resolved in the Year 1689, that such Forms*  
*should be composed, but yet it was not done; and that*  
*his Grace then lying on his Bed, could give them no*  
*Assistance in the Matter, concerning which, he doubted*  
*not but the Synod would take very good Care.*

‘ On which the Upper House Resolv’d as follows:

*That the Composing of such Forms as are proposed by*  
*Her Majesty, being a Matter of very great Consequence,*  
*and which requires more time to perfect, than we sup-*  
*pose, may remain before the Recess of this Convocation;*  
*they have agreed to recommend to his Grace, to get such*  
*Forms*

*Forms prepared, so be laid before the Convocation at their next Meeting after such Receipts.*

‘ From which Time, being more than Two Years, during Two Meetings of Convocation and Part of a Third, the Lower House have not heard any thing from their Lordships of this Matter, tho’ there could be no Objection against proceeding in it, and tho’ it was own’d to be of so very great Consequence, and was to have been prepar’d to be laid before the Convocation at their next Meeting: But the poor Prisoners have been forgotten these Four and Twenty Years; for so long it appears to have been, since ’twas *only Resolv’d* to take this Care of them.

‘ IV. The Fourth Head was,

‘ *The Establishing Rural Deans where they are not, and rendering them more useful where they are.*

‘ About which the Lower House have likewise taken considerable Pains; and a Reverend and Learned Member, well vers’d in Antiquities of this Nature, has, as appears on their Books, given great Light into this Matter. And after divers Debates and Messages to their Lordships, concerning the Persons who were to place and displace the said Rural Deans; the Lower House desiring, according to what they apprehended they had prov’d was agreeable to ancient Usage and Canons, That tho’ the Rural Deans should be plac’d and displac’d by the Bishop, they should be recommended by the Archdeacon, and not displac’d without his Consent, because they had ever been Ministerial both to Bishop and Archdeacon: Their Lordships insisting, that they should be displac’d by the Bishop only, the Lower House at last came to the following Resolution, to be offer’d to their Lordships on this Subject,

M

That



That if your Lordships shall not be pleas'd, that the share of Archdeacons in the displacing Rural Deans, be declar'd and confirm'd in the present Constitution, the Lower House are content that these Words, Par. 4. [Unless Great Cause shall appear to the Bishops and Archdeacons having Jurisdiction, or to the Bishops, where there are no Archdeacons having Jurisdiction, for displacing them sooner] be wholly omitted, lest (all the other Heads of the said Paper being adjusted) a Disagreement between the Two Houses upon this One Article, should, for the present, disappoint Her Majesty's Expectation, and deprive the Church of the Benefit that may arise from a Regular Establishment of Rural Deans.

' From whence 'tis evident, that the Lower House were very unwilling to disagree with their Lordships; since they receded, in the present Instance, from what they apprehended they had prov'd to be their Right, both by Law and Custom, in order to prevent any such Disagreement: Tho' to how little purpose the Success will evidence. For,

' The Lower House having compleated, as far as in them lay, The Constitution of Rural Deans, their Office and Power, carry'd it up to the Lords; but their Lordships, notwithstanding repeated Applications from the Lower House, refus'd to receive it, for the Reasons which will be given under the Third Article.

' V. Their Labours on the Fifth Head of Business, The making Provision for preserving and transmitting more exact Terriers.

' Which, if it had been happily accomplished, might have been of great use, both in the present Age, and to Posterity, and might at least have hindred the Church from being robb'd of what is yet left her, met with the same Fate as the former Constitution, and was at the same time rejected by their Lordships, for the same Reason.

' VI.

‘ VI. They had likewise taken great Pains on the Sixth and last Head of Business recommended to them by Her Majesty, viz.

‘ *The Regulating of Licences for Matrimony, according to Canon, and preventing Clandestine Marriages.*

‘ In order whereunto, the Lower House had agreed to Canons, and a Form for an *Act of Parliament*. But that Matter likewise sleeps, and they hear no more of it than of the former.

‘ But besides the above Heads of Business, recommended in Her Majesty’s Letters, the Lower House have gone upon several other weighty Matters, agreeable to the *General Powers* which were given them in the Royal Licence.

‘ In particular—— They appointed a standing Committee, very early in their first Session, “For the Promoting of Publick Charities.” Which has already had very noble Effects, and might have had greater.

‘ Such as,

‘ 1. *The Draught of a Canon and Act of Parliament for Encouraging of Charity-Schools.*

‘ Both which have a long time since received the last Hand from the Lower House, and lain before their Lordships.

‘ 2. *The Building of Fifty New Churches (perhaps more than are in most Cities of Christendom) in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, so much wanted there.*

‘ Which was at first propos’d in the Lower House, by this Committee; then agreed to by the House, and Resolved,

‘ *Nemine Contradicente,*

*That an Application should be made to the Honourable House of Commons, from this House, on that Subject.*

‘ Which was drawn up, read and agreed to, and presented to the Speaker of the *House of Commons*, by the *Prolocutor* and several Members, on the 28th of February. Was received by the *House of Commons*, when presented by Mr. *Speaker*, with Affection and Respect: And ’twas Resolv’d by them, *Martij 1.*

*That they would, in all Matters immediately relating to Religion and the Welfare of the Church, have a particular Regard to such Applications as should at any time be made to them from the Clergy in Convocation assembled.*

‘ And on the 23d of March, the Lower House apply’d to their Lordships, that they would, together with this House, address Her Majesty, to recommend to the *House of Commons* the Building the said Churches: Their Lordships sent down an Address to that Purpose; to which the Lower House agreed. The Address was presented. Her Majesty promis’d to recommend it. ’Twas done accordingly; and the Commons there-upon have, by an Act or Acts of Parliament, made a noble Provision for Building the said Churches.

‘ 3. A Third thing which took its rise Originally from the Lower House, as well as the two former, and was carry’d on, with great and unexpected Difficulties, as far as it went, was the Censure and Condemnation, of several notoriously Heretical Positions, Published by one *William Whiston*, and, with an unheard of Assurance, Dedicated by him, to the Archbishop, Bishops, and Clergy, in Convocation Assembled. His Heresies were at length Condemn’d, and the Censure pass’d upon them by Both Houses, was some time after presented to her Majesty, by some of the Bishops, or at the least, by one of them, without admitting the Lower House to join with their Lordships in the presenting the said Judgment; tho’ they did  
in

‘ in the passing of it. Which Judgment, Her Majesty afterwards told a Committee of Both Houses, which waited on her, on another Occasion [ought to have been presented to Her Majesty, in a more Solemn Manner.] Some Mistakes happen’d in this affair, which we are willing to pass over. And the reason why the *Heretick* escaped, without being cited in Person, in order either to his Abjuration or Excommunication, will appear but too plain, under the Third Head, yet remaining.

4. ‘ A Fourth thing, which the Lower House have gone through, tho’ not specified in Her Majesty’s Letter, was,

‘ *A Form of Consecration for Churches and Chappels.*

‘ Which was received by the Lower House, with all due Respect, when sent down from Their Lordships, considered and compleated, with all Diligence and Expedition, being received the 2d of April, and returned to Their Lordships the 11th, with very many Amendments, and the Addition of one Collect, for the Fifty new Churches; and by a Committee of both Houses, presented to Her Majesty the . . . of June, 1712.

‘ From all which it appears, that the Lower House have not only *promis’d* to proceed on Business; but, as they humbly conceive, have actually *done* their Parts, as far as lay in their Power, to answer the great Truſt reposed in them by Her Majesty, and by their Brethren the Clergy, which great Body they have the Honour to represent in Convocation.

‘ And if the Lower House have had the Dissatisfaction of not having been able to do what they propos’d for the Service of the Church; tho’ the above is perhaps more than has been done before in several Convocations since the *Restoration*; they have yet not been wanting in frequent and pressing Applications to Their Lordships, in order to expedite

• pedite Business, ever since their first Meeting,  
 • agreeably to several humble and dutiful Addresses  
 • to Her Majesty from the whole Synod, with the  
 • most solemn Promises to do it; which generally  
 • took *their Rise* from the Lower House of Convoca-  
 • tion; several of which have been already mentio-  
 • ned, and some of the rest may not be improper to  
 • be here recited.

• They have *earnestly* (they wish they could say *as*  
 • *successfully*) apply'd to Their Lordships for more  
 • Frequent Sessions, in order to the Dispatch of that  
 • Business, which was expected from them.

• They have apply'd to them, near the *Close* of  
 • Both the last Sessions, humbly requesting Their  
 • Lordships, that the Synod might address Her Ma-  
 • jesty, expressing *our Hopes* that *when we met again,*  
 • *we should be able to answer Her Majesty's Expecta-*  
 • *tions.* With one of which Applications Their Lord-  
 • ships were pleas'd to comply, and an Address was  
 • presented accordingly, *June* ..... 1712, wherein  
 • are the following Expressions;

*We think our selves oblig'd, humbly to assure Your Ma-*  
*jesty, that at our next Meeting we will use our best En-*  
*deavours to give Your Majesty the Satisfaction you are*  
*pleas'd to expect, of seeing the Matters you have recom-*  
*mended to us, for the Interest of Religion, brought to a*  
*happy Conclusion.*

• The Lower House has likewise, at the Opening of  
 • a new Meeting, apply'd to Their Lordships, to re-  
 • mind them of Business recommended by the  
 • Queen, and their Desire that they might forthwith  
 • proceed in the Dispatch of it: And this they have  
 • done in the most pressing Terms imaginable: parti-  
 • cularly, in the Application carry'd up by the  
 • whole House on Feb. 8. 1711, when no Business  
 • had been sent down from Their Lordships from  
 • the 7th of December, during Two Months and  
 • Eight Sessions: In which Application they express  
 • themselves as follows:

*The*

The Lower House of Convocation considering how little was done by this Synod in the long Session of the last Year, to answer the just Expectation of the Queen and the Publick; are under great and just Apprehensions of the dangerous Consequences that may redound to Religion, and to the Church, if the remaining Part of this Session should not be improv'd to the utmost Advantage. We earnestly intreat Your Lordships to proceed in the Dispatch of the several Heads of Business recommended to us by Her Majesty; none of which were brought to a Conclusion in the last Year's Session.

And on their Second Day of Meeting, *Die Merc. Apr. 15. 1713*, they resolv'd,

That at their next Meeting they would apply to the Upper House, and desire Their Lordships to send down an Address to this House, congratulating Her Majesty on Signing the Peace; and that at the same time Their Lordships should be put in mind of the ASSURANCE they gave Her Majesty, at the Close of the last Session, that at their next Meeting they'd use their utmost Endeavours to give Her Majesty the Satisfaction she expected, of seeing the Matters she had recommended to them, brought to a happy Conclusion.

They have, over and over, profess'd to Their Lordships, That they had rather join to promote the Publick Good, than to dispute about Forms and Methods. And in Fact, it does not appear, that there has been so much as *one single Dispute* between this House and Their Lordships, these Three Sessions, concerning their own Privileges; but what has happen'd of that Nature, has been about Her Majesty's known Prerogative; which, as well by their being Her Majesty's Lige Subjects, as by the Act of Submission, the Clergy think themselves indispensably bound to maintain; as will soon appear more at large on the last Head. And they have been, from their first Meeting, so tender of any thing that might occasion Disputes, or that might clash with

' with any of Their Lordships *Claims*, that they  
 ' have never had one *Intermediate Session*, or conti-  
 ' nued their Session over, or short of Their Lord-  
 ' ships Days, whatever Right they have, or may  
 ' think they have, so to do, in common with any o-  
 ' ther Lower House of Convocation. And, to con-  
 ' clude, when they thought proper to address Their  
 ' Lordships for a Committee to prepare Business,  
 ' during the *Interval of Sessions*, they have desir'd it  
 ' might be done, *By a Joint Committee of both Hon-  
 ses, and by Her Majesty's Leave.* ' Tho' Their Lord-  
 ' ships thought not fit to give them any Reply to  
 ' this Application.

' Seeing then all these Endeavours have been used,  
 ' and yet no more Business has been done, during  
 ' these Three Sessions of Convocation, concurrent-  
 ' ly with the Parliament: Not so much as *One* of  
 ' those *Six Heads* dispatched, which Her Majesty has  
 ' so frequently and so earnestly recommended;  
 ' there must needs have lain some very strong Obsta-  
 ' cles in their way, which have hitherto hinder'd the  
 ' Lower House from Proceeding.

' And what those have been will appear under

THE THIRD HEAD. *Viz. The Obstructions this  
 House has met with to their Proceeding in Business.*

' WHICH perhaps have been as *Various*, and of  
 ' as *Complicated* a Nature, as most *Synods*  
 ' ever had to struggle with; tho' the *Chief* of them  
 ' may be reducible to the following Heads.

' And it's well if the First and Strongest of 'em,  
 ' were not owing to an Opinion, imbibed by too  
 ' many, if not that no Good is to be expected from  
 ' the Clergy, unless by their Divisions, at least that  
 ' the Convocation is now no part of our Constitu-  
 ' tion, or a very antiquated and insignificant one;  
 ' as they would fain have it, or make it. In order  
 ' to

‘ to this, they would divest it of all its *Powers*, and  
 ‘ make it *Weaker* than any *Christian Synod* ever was;  
 ‘ so as to have (a) *Nor any Jurisdiction originally* to  
 cite before them any Person for *Heresy*, or any other *Spi-*  
*ritual Offence*, but that these ought to be cited, censured,  
 and punished (only) in the *Ecclesiastical Courts* of the  
*Archbishops, Bishops, &c.*

‘ These People are jealous, of allowing Convoca-  
 ‘ tions to have so much as any *Alliance*, much less  
 ‘ Concurrence, with the *Parliament*. They’ll be ve-  
 ‘ ry hardly brought to thank any for telling ’em,  
*That the Convocation ought to be — summon’d, together*  
*with the Parliament, as in all times has been accus-*  
*med; or that the Consultations of the Clergy (there) are*  
*particularly requisite to repress the late Scandalous At-*  
*tempts, to scatter and propagate Loose and Prophane Prin-*  
*ciples, tho’ that was one chief Reason of calling them to-*  
*gether.* ‘ They can never be persuaded, tho’ the  
 ‘ *QUEEN* her self, with her *Judges* and *Council*  
 ‘ should never so often assure ’em of it, *That as the*  
*Law stands a Jurisdiction (not only) in Matters of Heresy*  
*(but) likewise Condemnation of Hereticks, is proper to be*  
*exercised in Convocation: And tho’ the Convocation has been*  
*always look’d upon by the Lawyers to be both an Ecclesiasti-*  
*cal Court, and an Ecclesiastical Parliament,* ‘ This is  
 ‘ to them very *strange Language*.

‘ Now while such strong *Prepossessions* lye at  
 ‘ the bottom, as we find they do, by our *Convocation*  
 ‘ *Books*, we need no longer wonder at any thing that  
 ‘ we have seen happen.

2. ‘ The long *Disuse* or *Infrequency* of *Convoca-*  
 ‘ tions, for some Years last pass’d, must needs have  
 ‘ been a considerable *Obstruction* to their *Procee-*  
 ‘ dings, as it must, at first especially, be an *Occasion*  
 ‘ that many of their *Members*, who might differ in  
 ‘ the *Means*, tho’ they agreed in the *End*, would  
 N ‘ be

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(a) *Vide Opinion of Sir Salathiel, &c.*



‘ be to seek as to the Forms of Proceeding, which  
 ‘ is no more, than what must of Necessity have hap-  
 ‘ pen’d, in the same Circumstances, to any other  
 ‘ Assembly of the same Nature; wherein some  
 ‘ Forms are of absolute Necessity for the Dispatch  
 ‘ of Business: And this Difficulty has been render’d  
 ‘ the Greater, because the Original Books of the  
 ‘ Lower House, which contained the Forms and  
 ‘ Precedents of their Acting, were unhappily con-  
 ‘ sum’d in the dreadful Fire of *London*; which  
 ‘ Forms could be no ways recovered, but by a long  
 ‘ and laborious Search for them, under the Rubbish  
 ‘ of Antiquity thro’ several Ages.

‘ But besides these *general* Obstructions to Business,  
 ‘ this Convocation has met with many *Particular*  
 ‘ Lets; ever since the first Meeting. Such as;

I. ‘ The unfortunate and long Indisposition of  
 ‘ their President, His Grace of *Canterbury*, the Con-  
 ‘ tinuance whereof has quite sunk the *Third* Head of  
 ‘ Business in Her Majesty’s Letter; as its Beginning,  
 ‘ together with the Sickness of the other Commis-  
 ‘ sioners appointed by the Queen, was an Occasion of  
 ‘ the Delay of Business; till the Licence could be re-  
 ‘ new’d, with an Addition of new Commissioners;  
 ‘ when Committees were *reviv’d*, and the Synod re-  
 ‘ sum’d what they had before enter’d on.

II. ‘ A Second was the Disputes about the *First*  
 ‘ Form of an Address, sent down from Their Lord-  
 ‘ ships, after our receiving the *Queen’s* First Letter,  
 ‘ of *Dec. 2. 1710*, which Address the Lower  
 ‘ House could not pass, while they were perswaded  
 ‘ that *due Notice* was not therein taken of Her Ma-  
 ‘ jesty’s Gracious Letter, nor *due Thanks* return’d  
 ‘ for the same, notwithstanding Their Lordships  
 ‘ short Addition, when the Lower House had pre-  
 ‘ sum’d to put them in mind of it; which only con-  
 ‘ sisted

‘ sisted of the following Words, after they had  
 ‘ own’d the Receipt of the Letter, *For which we re-*  
*turn our most Humble and Dutiful Thanks.* ‘ For before  
 ‘ the Application of the Lower House, it had been  
 ‘ forgotten to put in any Thanks at all: And after  
 ‘ it, Their Lordships *adhered* so long, while the  
 ‘ Lower House, after two or three Messages, were  
 ‘ still consulting of some *Expedient*, for coming to a  
 ‘ Temper with Their Lordships, till this became im-  
 ‘ practicable (as has been already noted) by the  
 ‘ Printing the said Address.

III. ‘ We may reckon as a *third* Obstruction, a  
 ‘ Dispute that was rais’d in the Lower House, about  
*The Danger which some urged, they might incur, should*  
*they act in Matters wherein they were empower’d to proceed*  
*by the Royal Licence, without knowing whether the Arch-*  
*bishop, or some one of the Bishops of the Quorum, were*  
*actually in the Upper House.* ‘ This serv’d to spin out  
 ‘ a little Time; but ’twas soon over: For tho’ the  
 ‘ Question was refer’d to a Committee, it was  
 ‘ agreed without any further Struggle, that we  
 ‘ might act in those Cases without any Danger; as  
 ‘ indeed, if it had been otherwise, we should have  
 ‘ been in Danger of never acting at all: And even  
 ‘ those, who first started the Objection, when they  
 ‘ heard the Attorney General’s Opinion, who was  
 ‘ privately consulted about it, were satisfy’d and  
 ‘ concluded by it.

IV. A fourth Obstruction was from the long Dis-  
 ‘ putes in the Lower House, tho’ not between them  
 ‘ and Their Lordships, about the Power of the *Pro-*  
*locutor* to appoint a *Substitute* in his Absence, which  
 ‘ took up much Time, and runs thro’ part of both  
 ‘ the Books, as it did many Sessions. Till it ap-  
 ‘ pear’d to the House on the whole Matter, after the  
 ‘ Review and Debates of many *Precedents*, *That the*  
*said*

*said Substitution was unexceptionable, and agreeable to former Precedents.* ‘ And tho’ the Debates on this Head were some *Hindrance* to Business, for which we may thank those who rais’d it, and fought it out to the last moment; yet there is this Advantage accruing from it, That thereby the *Right* of the Prolocutor to *substitute*, even without Application to the Lords, when for so short a Time, which was all that was then claim’d or practis’d, has been set in so clear a light, that ’tis reasonably to be presum’d, it will for ever silence all Objections for the future, on the like Occasion.

V. A Fifth we may reckon, the long and unfortunate Disputes about the *two Representations*, which took up a considerable part of our Time; and being on the very First Head of Business, might seem but an indifferent Omen to our future Proceedings.

‘ The Case is already stated under the 2<sup>d</sup> Head; to which it may be added, that when the Lower House, heard nothing of the said Representation from Their Lordships; tho’ they had waited until April the 25<sup>th</sup>, they then resolv’d to remind Their Lordships of it, who were still silent till the 16<sup>th</sup> of May, almost Four Months after Her Majesty had recommended this Matter to Both Houses; when the Lower House were surpriz’d, with what might properly be call’d *another Representation*, exceedingly different from that which had been *unanimously agreed* on before by the Joint Committee of Both Houses, without any References to it, or Objections against it, which is the Customary Method in such Cases. Neither would Their Lordships comply with this Method, when humbly desired to do it by the Lower House; and the Reasons why the Lower House could not part with that first Representation, which was so unanimously agreed to by the Joint Committee, and  
‘ come

‘ come into that which was sent them down by a few  
‘ of the Bishops, towards the End of the Session,  
‘ appear so plain on their Books, that they could  
‘ scarce fail of satisfying any Judicious and Impar-  
‘ tial Peruser. However this took up much of  
‘ their Time, tho’ to no purpose ; for the Commit-  
‘ tee appointed to compare the two Representations,  
‘ found it *impracticable* to do it so as to make them  
‘ both bear together.

‘ VI. A Sixth was a Doubt which had its Rise  
‘ from the Upper House, and was sent down from  
‘ Their Lordships, *Feb, 1711.*

*Whether the present Convocation may continue to act,  
by Vertue of Her Majesty’s Licence already granted ; or  
whether they shall need to be further authorized by Her  
Majesty (after two Licences, and two Letters.)*

‘ On which the Upper House desired His Grace  
‘ of *Canterbury*, to procure the Attorney General’s  
‘ Opinion.

‘ Whereupon the Lower House came to this Reso-  
‘ lution, to be sent up to Their Lordships.

‘ That this House was of opinion, that those  
‘ Words in the Royal Licence, *From Time to Time,  
during the present Parliament,* ‘ do extend to the Con-  
‘ tinuance of this Parliament, until it shall be deter-  
‘ mined ; and that therefore, they were legally im-  
‘ power’d to proceed.

‘ And made a very earnest Application to Their  
‘ Lordships, already mentioned, that they might  
‘ forthwith proceed accordingly.

‘ And when Their Lordships had received the  
‘ Opinion of the Attorney General, to which that  
‘ of the Lower House was entirely conformable ;  
‘ Their Lordships were immediately *concluded* by it.

VII. But the greatest Difficulty which has yet oc-  
‘ curr’d in Convocation, was a Doubt contained in  
‘ this

Question, Whether the two Houses of Convocation, having made some Progress in Business, without finishing it before the Interruption of a Royal Prorogation, may, when re-assembled, go on in the Dispatch of that Business, where they left off at the time of such Prorogation; or are obliged to begin *de novo*, in like manner as the two Houses of Parliament?

The Substance of this was carry'd up to their Lordships, Feb. 22. 1711, with an Application of the Lower House, That in their humble Opinion, the Methods of Proceeding on Business recommended to this Convocation, by Her Majesty, will be more unexceptionable, and more likely to bring Matters to an happy Conclusion, if whatever Head of Business was enter'd upon before the Royal Prorogation, be now begun *de novo*, than if we should proceed where we left off, at the Close of the last Session of Parliament.

When Their Lordships received this Application, they sent down to the Lower House the Reasons why they had gone on with the several Papers lodged in their Hands, as they were left with them, and could not consent to begin *anew*.

This being a matter of the last Importance, and the Lower House apprehending there was Danger the Convocation might involve themselves and all the Clergy in a *Premunire*, if they should proceed in Business where they left off, notwithstanding a Royal Prorogation; and this being a Matter of Law, wherein the Attorney General must be the Prosecutor, if we incurr'd the Penalty apprehended; the Lower House resolved to state the Case, and put the question to the said Attorney General, as Their Lordships had done just before, in a Matter of much less Difficulty; which was done by the Prolocutor at the desire of the House, who likewise laid before the Attorney General a full Abstract of the Bishops Paper, and what else was proper for him to peruse, in order to his understanding

derstanding the Question, and forming and delivering his Judgment upon it. And the Prolocutor on the full Examination of the Matter in the Lower House, had the Thanks of the House given him for his Faithful and Prudent Conduct therein.

To this the Attorney General return'd his Answer at large, wherein he says, *He wonders that this should be now a Question; the Convocation having been always look'd upon by the Lawyers to be an Ecclesiastical Parliament, and an Ecclesiastical Court, and like to the Parliament; and the Adjournment or Prorogation thereof, to have the like effect as in Parliament; viz. That by the First, all Matters depending there were continued; by the Last, all Matters were likewise continued, where the Proceedings were as in a Court; but not where the Matters were before them as an Ecclesiastical Parliament; otherwise an Adjournment and Prorogation were the same, which they never were. That Her Majesty's Writ to prorogue is in the Nature of a Commission, and a Prorogation thereof is Her Majesty's, and not the Archbishop's Prorogation. And upon the whole he thought it more safe to begin again, than to proceed in the Method proposed.*

This Opinion of the Attorney General was carry'd up to the Lords, but they were not concluded by it, tho' they were in the former Case, where they themselves had desired it. They sent down Papers with several Precedents of the Archbishop's continuing the Synod, together with all the Business of it from one Session to another; most of which Precedents were before the *Act of Submission*, and one or two since, as that of *Bonner*, in an unsettled State of things, whence they seem'd not much to be depended on, in a Matter of such Importance to the whole Body of the Clergy.

The Lower House took Their Lordships Paper into their Serious Consideration; and tho' they could not be satisfy'd with Their Lordships Reasons, yet, that nothing might be wanting on their part, did

‘ did on *March 19.* appoint a Committee to consult  
 ‘ of some *Expedient* for the Convocation’s Pro-  
 ‘ ceeding on Business, notwithstanding the Opinion  
 ‘ of the Attorney General. Whereupon an Appli-  
 ‘ cation was presented to Their Lordships, on that  
 ‘ Head, with an Account of what Papers the Lower  
 ‘ House had ready (which shews their Method could  
 ‘ not have much *retarded Business*) earnestly desiring  
 ‘ the Reception of them ; or if they’d not take them  
 ‘ all, that they would receive such as Their Lord-  
 ‘ ships pleased. But their Lordships could by no In-  
 ‘ ducements be prevail’d on to receive any, except  
 ‘ the Act about Charity Schools (which we have  
 ‘ heard nothing of since ’twas carry’d up, *May 24.*  
 ‘ *1712.*) and the Form for Consecrations. And  
 ‘ here dropt at once the Business of Rural Deans, of  
 ‘ regulating Commutations, and of providing Ter-  
 ‘ riers, and a Final Stop seems to be put, during this  
 ‘ Parliament, to all Proceedings recommended to  
 ‘ this Convocation by the Queen’s Letter.

VIII. ‘ Another Obstruction to Business we may  
 ‘ well reckon their Lordships sending down the *3d*  
 ‘ Edition of a Paper, to the Lower House, *May 14.*  
 ‘ *1712.* *Declaring that such Persons as have been already*  
 ‘ *baptiz’d in or with Water, in the Name of the Father,*  
 ‘ *Son, and Holy Ghost ; tho’ by one who was not a proper*  
 ‘ *Administrator, ought not to be baptized again.*

‘ The Lower House debated this a while, and at  
 ‘ length resolv’d not to enter into the further Consi-  
 ‘ deration thereof during the Sitting of this Convo-  
 ‘ cation. And one of the Reasons they gave for it  
 ‘ to their Lordships was, *Because of the Inconvenien-*  
 ‘ *cies manifestly attending such a Declaration, especially at*  
 ‘ *a time, when the Authority of the Christian Priesthood*  
 ‘ *was openly struck at by some, and the Advantage of an*  
 ‘ *Episcopal Mission so much undervalu’d by others.* ‘ And ’tis  
 ‘ no wonder the Lower House could not look on such  
 ‘ a Declaration as the most proper way to repress  
 ‘ those

‘ those loose and prophane Principles and Practices,  
 ‘ which Her Majesty says she call’d the Convocation  
 ‘ together to remedy.

IX. ‘ Another Obstruction to Business, during  
 ‘ this last Session (if it was then ever intended  
 ‘ that we should proceed upon any) was an Address  
 ‘ their Lordships sent down to the Lower House,  
 ‘ which was said to be to congratulate Her Majesty  
 ‘ for the Conclusion of the War by a Peace. This  
 ‘ the Lower House could not agree to, for much the  
 ‘ same Reasons which oblig’d them to differ from  
 ‘ Their Lordships in their First Address, already  
 ‘ mentioned; besides one stronger Reason, which  
 ‘ did not hold against the former. Nor did the  
 ‘ Lower House proceed rashly, or hastily, in their  
 ‘ Separate Address, which they were forc’d into on  
 ‘ this Occasion; tho’ they knew that Adherence was  
 ‘ all they must expect, instead of the least Conde-  
 ‘ scension or Compliance with their reasonable De-  
 ‘ sires. For after they had sent a new Plan of an  
 ‘ Address to Their Lordships, *heartily* congratula-  
 ‘ ting Her Majesty upon the Peace, requesting their  
 ‘ Concurrence with it, and shewing the Reasons why  
 ‘ they could not come into the Form sent down by  
 ‘ Their Lordships; after they had waited several  
 ‘ Sessions, without any Answer, and saw they were  
 ‘ adjourn’d for long Intervals from Time to Time,  
 ‘ and at last from *May 13. to June 3.*

‘ Then (and not till then) they came to a Resolu-  
 ‘ tion, *That considering the House could have no opportu-  
 nity to address Her Majesty, together with the Bishops, in  
 any convenient time, they would address separately;  
 and that the Form of the Address should be that which was  
 sent up to Their Lordships from the Lower House on the  
 29th of April, whereof Their Lordships had yet taken no  
 notice to this House.* Accordingly, the Lower House  
 ‘ were forced to address by themselves, that they  
 ‘ might



‘ might be no longer wanting in that Respect, which  
 ‘ was due to their *Supreme Ordinary*, by whom  
 ‘ they were graciously receiv’d. And Their Lord-  
 ‘ ships Address was at length printed, as their for-  
 ‘ mer, without having been at all presented by  
 ‘ them to Her Majesty.

X. ‘ Another great and general Obstruction to  
 ‘ Business, must needs have been the Infrequency of  
 ‘ Sessions, or Days of Meeting (occasioned by the  
 ‘ great Length of the Adjournments) which has  
 ‘ run thro’ the whole Sitting of this Convocation ;  
 ‘ they having had no more hitherto, than about  
 ‘ Eighty such Sessions, for these Three Years,  
 ‘ whereas the Commons have had in one Year du-  
 ‘ ring that Interval, many more Adjournments, as  
 ‘ they have had about Seventy this last Year, when  
 ‘ Their Lordships have let us have but Nine Days of  
 ‘ Meeting in Convocation.

XI. The last Obstruction to Business, that will be  
 ‘ needful to be mentioned, has proved a very great  
 ‘ one, and included many more in it: And that was  
 ‘ a Doubt rais’d by Their Lordships, on occasion of  
 ‘ Mr. *Whiston’s* Books, *Whether the Convocation has*  
 ‘ *Power to convene and censure Hereticks and Heresies.*  
 ‘ On this Their Lordships, without the Lower  
 ‘ House (concerning which the House has com-  
 ‘ plain’d) apply’d to Her Majesty, desiring her, *out*  
 ‘ *of her known Zeal for the Honour of God, and the Good*  
 ‘ *of the Church, to lay the Question before her Judges, &c.*  
 ‘ Declaring in their Address on that Occasion ; *That*  
 ‘ *they think themselves bound in Duty, to God and Her*  
 ‘ *Majesty, &c. To call the said William Whiston before*  
 ‘ *them, in order to his Amendment, or Exclusion*  
 ‘ *from the Church.* Her Majesty did as was desired ;  
 ‘ and Eight of her Twelve Judges, and her Attor-  
 ‘ ney and Solicitor General, gave it under their  
 ‘ Hands,

‘ Hands, That all their Law Books mentioning a Jurisdiction in matters of Heresy, and Condemnation of Hereticks, as proper to be exercised in Convocation, they are of Opinion, that such Jurisdiction, as the Law now stands, may be exercised by them.

‘ Which Her Majesty repeats in her Letter already mentioned, No. 7. and says, That she is pleased to find that they have such Jurisdiction; and presses them to exercise it. On which Their Lordships did at length censure Mr. *Whiston's* Opinions, but could never be prevail'd with to cite him in Person; tho' he himself has sufficiently clamour'd to be heard; tho' the Lower House have most earnestly, more than once, press'd Their Lordships that he might be cited, particularly in their Application of Febr. 8. 1711. in the following Words;

Sentence was pass'd in the Synod on several Heretical and Dangerous Positions, contained in the Books of Mr. *Whiston*, and that Sentence was transmitted to Your Lordships on Jan. 12. 1711. since which he has again asserted those Doctrines in Print, with greater Boldness, loading the Synod with the Reproach of having carry'd Matters privately, and declaring his Hopes that the Members begin to be sensible of their Error, &c. We are so far from deserving this Reproach, or being patient under it, that we heartily desire to see that Synodical Judgment publish'd to the World, after the most proper and solemn manner, and to proceed, as soon as Your Lordships shall think fit, towards convening and censuring the Person himself, for his open and repeated Blasphemies.

‘ And (lastly) though Their Lordships now found themselves at Liberty to do it, by the Opinion of a Double Majority of the Queen's Judges, and Two of her Learned Council; and only her Learned Judge Sir *Salathiel*, with Three others, were of Opinion, that they might censure his Heresies, but not his Person: Whose Weight prevail'd so much with Their Lordships, that they directed their Pra-

‘ *etice* accordingly. And it is no wonder that rash  
 ‘ Writer has hereby been embolden’d, more and  
 ‘ more to insult the Orthodox; and (as well as  
 ‘ others who differ but little from him) with the ut-  
 ‘ most Licence and Impunity, to spread abroad his  
 ‘ pernicious Errors.

*Thus far the Report of the Committee, to which the Pu-  
 blisher subjoin’d what follows :*

‘ **O**N the whole: If the *Facts* are true, which  
 ‘ are here asserted (as it will be hard to dis-  
 ‘ prove any one of them, and He Who is *Greater*  
 ‘ *than all*, knows there is no wilful Error in them)  
 ‘ it may be left to any equal Judge, whether the  
 ‘ L. H. of Convocation have not discharg’d not only  
 ‘ what they have actually promised to Her Majesty,  
 ‘ but even what they *would* have promised, if they  
 ‘ might have had leave to do it. Whether they have  
 ‘ not *diligently* endeavoured to answer Her Majesty’s  
 ‘ Godly Purposes in assembling them; particularly di-  
 ‘ rected their Consultations against loose and prophane  
 ‘ Principles, and their Abettors; and taken all proper  
 ‘ Measures to put an End to their Disputes about Forms  
 ‘ of Proceeding.

‘ By the Lower House is to be understood the Ve-  
 ‘ ry great Majority of it, during this last Convocation.  
 ‘ And if that is cleared, by a plain Narration of  
 ‘ Matters of Fact, there is no need of reflecting  
 ‘ upon others, as there would be but little *Pleasure*  
 ‘ in doing it. If the Reader judges for himself,  
 ‘ when he sees and weighs the *Evidence*, we can’t  
 ‘ help it. That must, after all, be but a *Joyless*  
 ‘ *Triumph*, which might arise from the Mistakes of  
 ‘ any, whom (altho’ we never own’d them *Infalli-*  
 ‘ *ble*, yet) we ought, as far as ever we can, to esteem  
 ‘ and reverence; and ’tis the hardest Choice in the  
 ‘ World, when we cannot wholly shield their *Reputa-*  
 ‘ *tion*,

' tion (at least not of all of them) without sacrific-  
 ' ing or *betraying* our own. Whether we may ever  
 ' again have the like Opportunities put into our  
 ' Hands, for strengthening and adorning the Exter-  
 ' nal Frame of that Spiritual Building, which was  
 ' ever All-glorious *within*, is only known to Him,  
 ' Who perhaps saw, that if all had been accom-  
 ' plished which seem'd so near in View, and which  
 ' Good Men have for so many Years, for several  
 ' Ages, so ardently desired, we might have been  
 ' *but too happy*. In the mean while, it ought to be no  
 ' small Satisfaction to those who have most sincerely  
 ' wish'd and labour'd to see these *good things* happily ef-  
 ' fected, notwithstanding the contradictory Censures  
 ' they must prepare to meet with, for having done *too*  
 ' *much*, or *too little*, that they have perform'd what was  
 ' *their Part*, to the utmost of their Power, and *delivered*  
 ' *their own Souls*; that possibly their Pains may not be  
 ' wholly useless, at least to future *Generations*; and,  
 ' that if their *Aims* and *Intentions* herein have been  
 ' *right before God*, they are assur'd of a brighter Re-  
 ' ward than this World can give them. And if  
 ' there be any, who have either *acted*, or *obstructed*  
 ' Action with other Views and other Aims, they are  
 ' left to their own *Reflections*, and must *bear their*  
 ' *own Burthens*.

While the Two Houses of the Convo-  
 cation of the Clergy of the Church of  
 England, were thus unhappily divided,  
 the Rulers of the Church of Scotland had  
 under their considerations the Dan-  
 gers from Popery and the Pretender; as  
 appears by a Paper which they caused to  
 be printed, intituled, *A Seasonable Warning* <sup>Seasonable</sup>  
 by the Commission of the General Assembly of the Church of <sup>warning of</sup>  
 the Church of Scotland, concerning the Dan- <sup>Scotland, of</sup>  
 ger of Popery. At Edinburgh, Aug. 19. <sup>the Danger of</sup>  
 1713. Which was as follows: <sup>We</sup> Popery.

**W**E the Ministers and Elders met in the Commission of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, taking to our serious Consideration, the inveterate Malice of Papists against the true Reformed Religion, and their restless Endeavours, particularly at this Time, to ruin the Protestant Interest in Britain and Ireland; the great Multitudes of their Priests, and other Emissaries now trafficking, for carrying on this pernicious Design in several Parts of this Country, whereby many are already perverted; their setting up openly in divers Places their idolatrous Worship, notwithstanding of the Penal Laws which stand in force against them, and of Her Majesty's Royal Proclamations, and what the Judges have done in their Circuits: And their behaving themselves with as great Insolence as they have ever shewed since our Reformation from Popery. And likewise considering the bold Attempts of other Adversaries to our present Constitution both in Church and State, who do openly in our chief Cities, and through the whole Country, promote the Interests of a Pretender to the Crown, who has been educated in all the Maxims of Popish Bigotry, and French Tyranny. And we being touched with a just and deep Sense of these dangerous Evils, do judge it our Duty, from the Zeal we owe to the Glory of God, the Preservation of our Holy Religion, the Safety of Her Majesty's Government, and the Welfare of our Country, and in pursuance of the Trust committed to us by the last General Assembly, to give this publick, solemn, and serious Warning to all Ranks of Persons, of the imminent Danger which doth arise from such pernicious Practices, not only to our pure and holy Religion, but to our civil Rights and Liberties: And therefore we do earnestly obtest all good Protestants and Lovers of their Country, that they look diligently to themselves, that they be not deluded by the subtle Devices of a Popish and Jacobite Party, who so manifestly design to bring us under the Yoke of the said Pretender, and thereby to deprive us of these most valuable Blessings, which  
the

the Great and Gracious God did so remarkably restore unto us by the late glorious Revolution.

To preserve the Members of this National Church from being imposed upon by the cunning Artifices of such Enemies, we beseech them to advert how deceitfully many of these, who are notoriously disaffected to Her Majesty's Government, do with great Appearance of Zeal, espouse and promote the Ceremonies and Liturgy of the Church of England, a Yoke, which neither we nor our Fathers were able to bear, and which this Nation would never submit to, even in the Times of Prelacy; but altho' the Jacobite Party do now so earnestly contend for that Form of Worship, to impose upon, and ingratiate themselves with the Church of England, and to strengthen themselves under her Protection, their Zeal for the Pretender is such, that they generally omit the Prayers in that Liturgy for our Sovereign Queen Anne, and the illustrious Princess Sophia, upon whom the Succession to the Crown is settled; which Succession we cannot but esteem to be, under God, the greatest Security, not only to the Protestant Interest in these Lands, but also to the Reformed Churches abroad, in whose Safety we are confident, that all Good Protestants will find themselves deeply concerned both in Point of Duty and Interest.

It is also very common with that Party to make a great Out-cry, especially at distant Places, where the Matter is not so well known, of their having suffered grievous Persecution, meerly because of their being of the Episcopal Perswasion. This is another of their Artifices, to procure unto themselves the more Favour and Countenance from others, whose Protection they abuse, to prosecute their malicious Designs against the Revolution Settlement: But this their Clamor and Noise is altogether groundless; and, blessed be God, we can appeal to the Consciences of all who know our Conduct, that we have never since the late happy Revolution, in the least returned the Severities, and unparalleled Cruelties which we met with, when they had the Ascendant; and which we, from their present Temper,

as

as well as their former Behaviour, may reasonably conclude, they want nothing but Power, to renew against the Ministers and Members of this Church.

Moreover, that they may diminish the just Aversion of the People of this Land, to the Pretender, and engage them to his Interest, they do artfully suggest, and with the utmost Confidence assure them, that were he once advanced to the Throne, he would procure the Dissolution of the Union. But we intreat all Persons to consider, that whatever be the Inconveniencies, and dangerous Consequences of the Union, to our civil Interests. or the Grievances of this Church under it, against which last, both the Commission and General Assembly gave solemn and seasonable Testimony, particularly, in the Tenth Act of the General Assembly, held Anno 1712. intituled, An Act approving the Representations and Addresses by the Commission, concerning the Toleration and Patronages; yet to expect a Remedy to these Grievances from the Pretender, is a most gross Delusion, and a Bait which we cannot think will catch any, but such as are very simple and credulous; yea, supposing there were Ground, as there is none, to expect that the Pretender would dissolve the Union, if he should come to the Throne; yet that could not be at all a sufficient Compensation for the dreadful Train of the far greater Evils of Tyrannical Government, and the Abominations of Popery, which we could not but meet with, if a Person of his Principles and Education should be advanced to the Supreme Authority; any Remedy that can be looked for from him, would prove so much worse than our present Disease, that we cannot but be confident, there is none who have any just Concern for our Religion and civil Liberties, which ought to be dearest to us, as Protestants and free-born Scots-men, will suffer themselves to be deluded with such an absurd and insnaring Insinuation.

We find it necessary also, to guard People against another artful Contrivance of the Jacobite Party: These of them that profess to be Protestants, that they may the more easily engage People into their Measures, do frequently

ly declare that they are for a Protestant Succession, and with great Assurance advance as a thing to be rely'd upon, that the Pretender hath declared, or will declare himself to be a Protestant : But this is an Artifice so gross, that it can take with none who do consider that the Pope doth dispense with the fairest Profession of the Protestant Religion, and the most solemn Oaths to maintain it, for advancing that hellish Design of extirpating the Protestant Religion, under the opprobrious Name of the Northern Heresy ; and which all Papists, by their cruel and bloody Principles, are obliged to endeavour, to the utmost of their Power, upon Pain of Damnation ; and likewise that a Prince who is a Papist at Heart, may the more securely and easily work the Ruin of our Religion and Liberty, that his Designs are covered with the Mask of a Protestant Profession. Such therefore, as are impos'd upon with the fond and groundless Expectation of the Pretender's being Protestant, and would thereupon intrust him with all our valuable Concerns, must needs betray the greatest Ignorance of the Principles of Papists, and the many obvious Instances of their Dissimulation ; nay, bring upon themselves not only the Brand of Weakness and foolish Credulity, but the heinous Guilt of Treachery to God, from their inexcusable running into Measures, which so manifestly endanger our holy Religion, and the happy Constitution of this Church, founded upon, and agreeable unto the Word of God.

Wherefore we do with the greatest Earnestness recommend to all the Ministers of this National Church, that they endeavour by publick and private Instruction to impress the People of their respective Charges, with a due Sense of the Evil of Popery, and extreme Danger these Lands would certainly be brought into, of being over-run with it, and ruin'd with Oppression and Tyranny, if ever the LORD should for our Sins permit the Pretender, educated and confirmed in the Popish Religion, and instructed in all the Principles of Arbitrary Government, to bear Rule over us : And we do seriously exhort all the Mi-

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nisters



nisters and Members of this Church, to testify all Duty and Loyalty to our only rightful and lawful Sovereign, Queen Anne, and a zealous Concern for the Protestant Succession, settled upon the most Excellent Princess Sophia, Electress, and Dutches Dowager of Hanover, and the Heirs of her Body being Protestants: And we judge it proper at this Occasion to put them in mind, that this Illustrious Princess is the Grand Daughter of King James the Sixth of Scotland, and First of England, by his Daughter, the Lady Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, for whom and her Children our worthy Predecessors did publickly pray in their Churches, and whose Husband was descended of a Family which was remarkably zealous for the Glorious Work of Reformation, and who himself did endure great Trials of Affliction for his stedfast Adherence to the Protestant Interest.

When we therefore consider, how much both our present and future Safety, under GOD, doth depend upon that Family's succeeding to the Crown, and how necessary the Preservation of that Succession is, for the Security of our Religion and Liberties, and of all that is dear to us as Men and Christians; we cannot forbear, at such a Juncture as this, to excite our selves, and all of our Communion, to testify, as blessed be GOD they have hitherto done, a firm and steady Adherence thereto, under whatever Discouragements may happen; and in the Bowels of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, we do seriously obtest and beseech all Ranks of Persons, to hear the Voice of God's Dispensations to us in these Lands, and to humble themselves deeply under the many sad Causes and Tokens of the LORD's Anger, to prepare to meet our God, by turning unto him with all their Hearts, by unfeigned Repentance and Reformation of Life, fleeing to the Blood of Sprinkling for Reconciliation, and making known our Requests to GOD with all Prayer and Supplication in the Spirit, that He would continue, strengthen, and perfect what He has wrought for us, disappoint the Designs and Hopes of a Popish and Jacobite Party, preserve the happy Constitution of this National

nal Church, sanctify and remove our present Grievances; and teach us to profit by all His Dispensations; that He would prosper and bless our Sovereign Queen Anne, direct her Councils, and prosper her Government; that He would preserve and maintain, against all its Opposers, the Protestant Succession in the House of Hanover, and eminently bless that Illustrious Family; that He would give Wisdom to all Ranks to understand the Times; that He would pour out a Spirit of Love, of Power, and of a Sound Mind, upon Ministers, that with one Heart and Mouth they may strive together, in Defence of the Doctrine, Worship, and Government of this Church, as now settled; that He would bless them with Meekness, Wisdom, and Zeal, to avoid all Divisions that bring a Scandal upon Religion, endanger our Constitution, and expose us to the Scorn of our Enemies, and give them Advantage over us; that the Lord would give to all of us, to reflect seriously on the many Troubles which have afflicted our Zion, and to shun carefully all those Sins which procured them; that He would keep up in our lively Remembrance, the great Danger our Religion and Liberties were in, when in His Infinite Goodness He surprised these Nations with the late happy Revolution, a Mercy never to be forgotten, without the highest Ingratitude to GOD; and the greatest Injustice to the Memory of the late glorious King William, which ought always to be savoury to all good Protestants; that He would enable us to make a right Improvement of that Gospel Light and Purity, which we now enjoy, and work in us a Temper of Spirit suitable thereto; that He would make serious Godliness and Christian Charity to flourish amongst us, and give all Ranks one Heart, and one Way to fear Him, and keep His Commandments always, that so our Gracious God would dwell in our Land, and that it may be well with us, and our Posterity after us.

The abovementioned Warning and Exhortation having been read at sundry Dyets of the Commission, and fully consider'd, was this Day voted and unanimously approved by them. And

they appointed the same to be forthwith printed, and Copies thereof to be sent to the respective Presbyteries, and recommends to them to take the most effectual Way to publish the same to the several Ministers and Members of this Church. Subscribed by

WILL. WISHEART, Modr.  
JO. DUNDAS, Cls. Eccl. Scot.

Mr. J. Baker Towards the latter End of July, Mr. taken up about John Baker, Bookseller, was taken up by a Letter, relating to the Bill of Commerce. Three Messengers and a Constable, by a Warrant from one of Her Majesty's Secretaries of State, for publishing a Pamphlet, call'd, *A Letter from a Member of the House of Commons, to his Friend in the Country, relating to the Bill of Commerce: With a true Copy of the Bill, and an exact List of all those who voted for and against engrossing it.* But upon his declaring the Author, who, it seems, was of the Tory-Party, he was discharg'd. However, many were surpriz'd to find the following Paragraph in the *Post-Boy* of July 30th. viz.

Paragraph in  
the *Post-Boy*  
about it.

‘ Several Persons have been lately seiz'd  
‘ by a Warrant from one of Her Maje-  
‘ sty's Secretaries of State, for printing  
‘ and publishing a Seditious Pamphlet,  
‘ call'd, *A Letter from a Member of the*  
‘ *House of Commons to his Friend in the*  
‘ *Country, relating to the Bill of Commerce;*  
‘ which Book manifestly tends to foment  
‘ Divisions between Her Majesty's good  
‘ Subjects; for it contains *Scandalous Re-*  
‘ *flections* upon Lords and Commoners of  
‘ the most Unblemish'd Characters; and  
‘ the Author under the Disguise of a *Tory,*  
‘ endeavours to deceive the well-meaning  
‘ Reader;

‘ Reader ; tho’ it would be very easy to  
 ‘ prove, by several Arguments out of his  
 ‘ Book, that he is in reality a virulent  
 ‘ *Whig*. I shall only mention this one,  
 ‘ viz. That he says, *There were 120*  
 ‘ *Whigs that voted upon a certain Occasion :*  
 ‘ Whereas, it is very well known that  
 ‘ there were never half that Number in  
 ‘ the House this Parliament. Now the  
 ‘ Wolf in Sheep’s Cloathing is disco-  
 ‘ ver’d, there is no doubt but he will  
 ‘ soon be hunted down: In the mean  
 ‘ time we thought it proper to give all  
 ‘ honest Gentlemen this Advertisement,  
 ‘ *To beware of Counterfeits, for such are*  
 ‘ *abroad.*

As this Paragraph stirr’d up the Curiosi-  
 ty of the Publick, so was it look’d upon,  
 by many, as a Contrivance to promote  
 the Sale and Dispersing of that Pam-  
 phlet: Which seems very probable, not  
 only from the Principles of the Author,  
 but also from his Reflections on the Argu-  
 ments used on Both Sides, in relation to  
 the *Bill of Commerce*. For having given  
 his Readers a Copy of that Bill, he pro-  
 ceeds in this manner :

‘ The Objections offer’d at the Bar by  
 ‘ the Merchants (and you may be sure  
 ‘ we heard little new in the Debates, be-  
 ‘ cause ’twas apparent their Speeches  
 ‘ were the collected Sense of the *Whig-*  
 ‘ *Party, and compos’d not only of every Ar-*  
 ‘ *gument that every Whig Merchant in the*  
 ‘ *City could devise, in Relation to Trade,*  
 ‘ *but of every Cavil and Querck that*  
 ‘ *L—mer’s Law Education, or W—le’s*  
 ‘ *Sophistry could furnish them with against*  
 ‘ the

*Abstract of  
 the Pamphlet.*

Vol. VI.



‘ *the Treaty it self*) and were in Substance  
 ‘ no more than these :

‘ The Argument of the First City Ora-  
 ‘ tor (who appeared for the *Turkey Com-*  
 ‘ *pany*) stript of its Decorations and fine  
 ‘ Periods, was this, *That though the Com-*  
 ‘ *pany did chiefly export our Woollen Manu-*  
 ‘ *factures, and with them purchased Raw-*  
 ‘ *Silk in Turkey ; and though, by this Trea-*  
 ‘ *ty, they had a new and a very considerable*  
 ‘ *Market, viz. France, opened to them to*  
 ‘ *vend that Raw-Silk at ; nevertheless it*  
 ‘ *would be prejudicial to us, because the*  
 ‘ *French would be able to work up that Silk*  
 ‘ *cheaper than our own Manufacturers could.*

‘ Was ever any thing more absurd,  
 ‘ than that this Company should com-  
 ‘ plain of what their own Champion  
 ‘ could not but acknowledge was benefi-  
 ‘ cial to them, lest it should be prejudi-  
 ‘ cial to the *Weavers* ; and how true even  
 ‘ that Suggestion was, you will hereafter  
 ‘ see, by the Confession of him who ap-  
 ‘ peared for the *Weavers*.

‘ But, indeed, we were told in the House,  
 ‘ That this Petition of the *Turkey Com-*  
 ‘ *pany*, was not agreed to by the most  
 ‘ considerable Traders, but they were  
 ‘ out-voted by such as were only Free of  
 ‘ that Company, and had either left off,  
 ‘ or never did Trade thither at all. Nay,  
 ‘ the very Persons who had been drawn  
 ‘ in to sign the Petition, became after-  
 ‘ wards so sensible of their Mistake, and  
 ‘ so justly resented the prevaricating Be-  
 ‘ haviour of this Person they had sent to  
 ‘ appear before us, That the very next  
 ‘ Day in a General Court, they abridg’d  
 ‘ him

him in the Perquisites of a Place he held under them above 100*l.* per Annum. This single Instance may serve for a Sketch, to shew you how the rest of the Petitions were obtained.

The Second Person, who pretended to appear for the *Spanish* Traders, was a Fellow of the most grave composed Impudence I ever yet saw; for after spending but a Minute or Two upon that Subject, he was pleased wholly to take his Leave of it. and entertain us a good Two Hours with his, or rather the Gentlemen's above named Scruples and Cavils, against the whole Body of the Treaty its self in every Part of it; But as this was calculated to amuse, or rather inflame without Doors, than convince within, I shall take no further Notice of it. Besides that I suppose you will see both this and the former in Print as soon as the House is prorogued.

The Two next, in behalf of the *Italian* Trade and the *Weavers*; as they had more Modesty, so they kept more to their Purpose, and indeed answered the Questions they were asked very fairly.

The Gentlemen for the *Italian* Trade did not so much insist on the *Wine* Trade of *Italy*, and indeed few People now drink the *Florence* Wines, but those who are pleased with the peculiar Roughness, Fullness, and Strength of them, and they will always for the same Reasons hereafter drink them, so that the Consumption will be but little different: But he chiefly urged, That as the French could manufacture Silks cheaper than

Vol. VI.



“ *than the Italians, so if they were permitted*  
 “ *to import them here upon equal Duties, the*  
 “ *Italian Silk Trade would be wholly lost.*  
 “ *But when he was ask’d, whether if Part*  
 “ *of the present Duty was taken off from raw*  
 “ *and thrown Silk imported from Italy, that*  
 “ *would not make them sufficiently Amends,*  
 “ *he ingenuously answered, That if a propor-*  
 “ *tionable Encouragement was given for the*  
 “ *Importation of raw and thrown Silk, the*  
 “ *Italian Merchants could have no reason to*  
 “ *complain of any Difficulties put upon their*  
 “ *wrought Silks, because the Other would be*  
 “ *at least equally advantageous to them.*

‘ The Weaver, after he had, with a  
 ‘ great deal of Pains, made it plain to him-  
 ‘ self (and perhaps very truly) that the  
 ‘ *French* could a little underwork us in  
 ‘ wrought Silks; being ask’d how much,  
 ‘ and in what Proportions, fairly owned,  
 ‘ That as to the black Silks, *viz.* the Lu-  
 ‘ strings and Alamodes, we were come to  
 ‘ such a Perfection in making of them here  
 ‘ during the long Continuance of these  
 ‘ Two last Wars with *France*, that the  
 ‘ present Duties they now stand charged  
 ‘ with, fully secure us from any Possibi-  
 ‘ lity of having any brought hither from  
 ‘ *France*, so as to be sold so good and so  
 ‘ cheap as what we can make here our-  
 ‘ selves; and as to the other wrought  
 ‘ Silks, according to his own Computati-  
 ‘ on, there was not above Twenty Pence  
 ‘ difference in a Pound of Silk, which  
 ‘ when wrought, may be worth from  
 ‘ Three to Twenty Pounds Sterling, and  
 ‘ surely the Freight, Factorage, and Insu-  
 ‘ rance or Hazard, which is all one, will  
 more



more than turn the Balance on our Side,  
as the Case now already stands.

The Throwster's Complaint was of the same Nature, and the same easy Remedy would have served to have made every one of these Complainers easy, even as they themselves confessed, *viz.* The taking off a small Duty from raw and thrown Silk imported; and to that Purpose was a Bill preparing, if we in our great Wisdoms had not put a Negative upon this Bill's being engrossed.

So that the whole Complaints of all the Traders that appeared before us, except the *Portugal* Merchant's, were capable of this very easy Cure, and perhaps wanted not even this. His Complaint indeed was of another Nature, and wholly related to the Wine Trade; but his Arguments were very odly grounded, not upon Facts, but upon Presumptions and Apprehensions, which he takes and lays down, *pro Confesso*; whereas, when they come to be examined, neither of them can be allowed; and I dare say, when they shall come to be experimented, neither of them will prove true. "*He first presumed, or rather asserted very Dogmatically, that if the Duties on French Wines, were lowered, to be equal to those on Portugal Wines, None of the latter would be imported; and the Apprehension that was to follow from this false Postulatum is, that then the King of Portugal will prohibit our Woollen Manufactures from being imported there.*"

As to the First, 'twas affirmed by several experienced Merchants, that there

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always



always has been, even when the *Portu-*  
*gal* Duties were higher than the *French*,  
 a considerable Importation of those  
 Wines; That they always have been  
 and always will be necessary to mix  
 with such Wines of the growth of *France*,  
 as are too thin and meagre of them-  
 selves; That some Stomachs require  
 them, and some Persons will always, for  
 their Strength, prefer them. To argue  
 therefore from no *Portugal* Wines being  
 to be imported, is arguing upon no  
 Foundation at all; for without all  
 Doubt, very great Quantities, if not the  
 whole Growth, will always have a *De-*  
*mand* and find a Vent here; nay, it was  
 said by a Gentleman of our House, that  
 he knew a Set of Merchants that would  
 contract to take off the whole Growth  
 of the Wines of *Portugal*, even after the  
*French* Duties should be lowered to an  
 equality. His Premises being therefore  
 so very far from true, the dreadful Ap-  
 prehension of ill Consequences must be  
 groundless.

But to cure us effectually of any Sort  
 of Fear of this pretended Danger of a  
 Prohibition, we need only consider in  
 the first Place, whether the Woollen  
 Manufactures with which we at present  
 furnish *Portugal*, are not so absolutely  
 necessary to them, that since they can-  
 not be supplied with them at home, they  
 must of necessity, and always will be  
 furnish'd with them from abroad, either  
 from us or some other foreign Nation.  
 And then whether there is any other Na-  
 tion that can furnish them with those  
 Goods

‘ Goods better or cheaper than we can, or  
 ‘ that will trade with them upon so good  
 ‘ Terms as we should, even after the Pas-  
 ‘ sing of this Bill.

‘ As to the First, That the *Portuguese*  
 ‘ do want all Sorts of Wollen Manufa-  
 ‘ ctures, That they cannot be supplied  
 ‘ with them at home, and consequently  
 ‘ must from abroad, will admit of no  
 ‘ doubt; the only Thing therefore that is  
 ‘ to be considered is, whether there is  
 ‘ any other Rival Nation by whom we  
 ‘ may be in Danger of being supplanted  
 ‘ in this Trade, *even tho’* we should diso-  
 ‘ blige the *Portuguese*.

‘ It will be readily granted, that we nei-  
 ‘ ther have, nor can have any other Ri-  
 ‘ vals in Trade than our two Neighbour  
 ‘ Nations, the *French* and the *Dutch*, and it  
 ‘ may be as easily proved, That neither  
 ‘ of those Nations can supply any foreign  
 ‘ Market with Wollen Manufactures so  
 ‘ good and cheap as we can: ’Tis indeed,  
 ‘ clamour only, or banter to assert the  
 ‘ Contrary; therefore, unless either one  
 ‘ or both of them can Trade with *Portu-  
 gal* upon better Terms than we shall, I  
 ‘ mean by that, unless they will take off  
 ‘ more of the Goods of the Growth of *Por-  
 tugal* in Exchange for such Goods as they  
 ‘ should send thither, than we shall, we can  
 ‘ be in no Danger of being supplanted  
 ‘ by either of them in this Trade, which  
 ‘ we are at present in Possession of.

‘ And as to the Terms of Trade upon  
 ‘ an impartial View, we shall find we  
 ‘ have equally, if not more the Advan-  
 ‘ tage of them in that respect, than in the

Vol. VI.



' Goodness of our Manufactures; The  
 ' Commodities of the Growth of *Portu-*  
 ' *gal* are Wines, Fruits and Oils, and of  
 ' these the *French* can take off none, being  
 ' better supplied with them at Home;  
 ' the *Dutch*, they take no Wines (I dare  
 ' say there is not a Ton of *Port* Wine drank  
 ' in a Year throughout the whole Seven  
 ' Provinces) and very little of their Oils or  
 ' Fruits; whereas we shall always take off  
 ' their Fruits and Oils, and a very great  
 ' quantity *at least*, if not all their Wines; so  
 ' that could either the *French* or *Dutch* sup-  
 ' ply them with Wollen Manufactures,  
 ' equally good and cheap (which is absurd  
 ' to imagine) Yet upon the very Terms  
 ' of Trade, we must always be the Nation  
 ' preferred by *Portugal*; for the *French* ta-  
 ' king off none of their Wines, Oils, or  
 ' Fruits, must in return for whatever they  
 ' should send them, be paid all in Money;  
 ' the *Dutch* taking off none of their  
 ' Wines, and but very little of their Fruits  
 ' and Oils, must be paid near all in Money;  
 ' whereas we should, if this Bill had pass-  
 ' ed, have taken off great Quantities of  
 ' their Wines, almost all their Fruits, and  
 ' all their Oils, and be paid the Residue  
 ' only in Money.

' And now I have sent you the Bill it-  
 ' self, and the Objections in their full  
 ' Force (though abbreviated) that were  
 ' made against it, and some few of the  
 ' many Answers I heard made to them;  
 ' I here send you a true List of those who  
 ' voted for and against the engrossing it;  
 ' and I believe amongst all those who  
 ' were for the Bill, you will not find one  
 ' who

' who is not in the true Interest of the  
 ' Church, Queen, and Country ; and by  
 ' the Sketch I have given you of the Ar-  
 ' guments on Both Sides, you will say  
 ' there was no need of any other Bias  
 ' than an impartial Judgment, to direct  
 ' his Voting : But amongst those who  
 ' were against the Bill, you will find 120  
 ' W——gs, to whom every Thing is right  
 ' which they think may help to distress  
 ' the present Administration, or pro-  
 ' mote the Interests of their strict Allies  
 ' the *Dutch*, who received the News of  
 ' this Bill's being rejected, with inex-  
 ' pressible Joy ; for now our Trade to  
 ' *France* must be carry'd on through *Hol-*  
 ' *land* (unless this false Step be retrieved)  
 ' And added to them, you will find the  
 ' Names of several worthy good-natur'd  
 ' Gentlemen, whose Reasons for voting  
 ' as they did, were apparently foreign to  
 ' the Question, or such as I hope will not  
 ' last to the next Sessions, when the  
 ' same Question may be proposed. Some  
 ' you will find Knights of Shires, falsly  
 ' amus'd and terrify'd with the Loss of  
 ' their future Elections ; some personally  
 ' piqued at the Ministry ; and others, ei-  
 ' ther by Interest or Relation, strongly  
 ' attach'd to One or *Two LORDS*, who  
 ' took the Liberty to solicit against it.

' However, take the Lists of them as  
 ' follows, which are very exact : In the  
 ' latter, I have taken the Pains to distin-  
 ' guish the Sheep from the Goats ; those  
 ' mark'd with (W) are *Whigs* ; those  
 ' with (Wh) are very *Whimsical* indeed ;  
 ' and the rest, I hope, are very far from

‘ *Lost*

Vol. VI.



' *Lost Sheep*, which were hardly ever  
 ' known to straggle from us but this  
 ' once, and, I hope, never will again.  
 ' After the Lists (which, having been  
 ' often printed, shall not be inserted here)  
 ' the Author continues thus: ' I think I  
 ' have now gone a great Way towards  
 ' satisfying you in what you desired of  
 ' me: You have the Bill, the Arguments,  
 ' and the Names of the Persons that vo-  
 ' ted for and against it; but the most dif-  
 ' ficult Task yet remains, which is to  
 ' give you an Account how it came to  
 ' pass that some of our Friends should be  
 ' so zealous, as to solicit against it: But  
 ' here (as I told you in the Beginning of  
 ' my Letter I would) I shall decline  
 ' sending the Reasons assigned by some  
 ' People here; but as to Facts which I  
 ' am fully satisfy'd are true, I shall very  
 ' freely communicate them to you. You  
 ' must know then, that the chief Fomen-  
 ' ters of the Opposition to this Bill, were  
 ' not Members of our House, but *Two*  
 ' *noble Peers*, who have all along hitherto  
 ' been of the Church Party, and I hope  
 ' for their own Sakes will, notwith-  
 ' standing this Slip, continue so. They  
 ' both are in Her Majesty's Service: The  
 ' one enjoys a very profitable, as well  
 ' as honourable, Post in *Ireland*; the  
 ' other, besides a Post of great Honour  
 ' on this Side *Trent*, and his Wife's being  
 ' of the Bed Chamber, has a very confi-  
 ' derable Pension Of 1200 *l. per Annum*,  
 ' which, I dare say, in every Body's Opi-  
 ' nion, besides their own, is at least  
 ' equal to any Services they either have,  
 ' or



or hereafter can do the Crown. The former indeed is a Man of Lively Parts, such as are fit, and have carry'd him through the First Scenes of Life with some Sort of Reputation: They were Funds sufficient to enable him at the University to argue with the Sophs, and pun with the Young Masters of Arts with Success, as they did afterwards to wrangle with *Walpole* in the House of Commons; but now being unfortunately come to have a Seat in the other House, upon the Strength of this unpolish'd Wit he sets up for a deep Politician, would fain be in the Secret, and fancies himself equal to the First Posts in the Government, though nothing can be more apparent, than that whenever any Thing that can be called Business, is stirring in either of the Houses, let the Waters that are moved be ever so shallow, he always contrives to get himself out of his Depth in them, and plunge some few of his implicit Followers along with him. The other, though a Lord, were it not for his numerous Relations, would never be considered any further than his Title. As to his personal Qualifications; his Pride and Self-sufficiency, whilst his Cousin, the Duke of *L——ds*, was alive, to point them right, have been useful to the Publick; but now they are left to his own Management, we must take our Chance, it seems, whether they are to do Good or Hurt for the future. To these Two Lords a declamatory Commoner, having



' ving chose for his Supporters Two  
 ' Lawyers (Persons of as little Interest,  
 ' and as ill heard in the House, as any  
 ' that ever opened their Mouths there)  
 ' was pleas'd to join himself: And this  
 ' Detachment of the Two Houses, o'  
 ' their own Heads, without consulting  
 ' their Friends, undertook to acquaint  
 ' the Men in Power, that it was the uni-  
 ' ted Opinion and Desire of the whole  
 ' Church Party, that this Bill might be  
 ' DROPP'D for this Sessions, and REVI-  
 ' VED in the next; which they believing  
 ' to be a real Embassy from the whole  
 ' Body of their Friends, were prevail'd  
 ' with to give their Consent to; and ac-  
 ' cordingly this wise Scheme of drop-  
 ' ping it was for some Time handed  
 ' about the House, but very ill relish'd by  
 ' Men of Sense and Spirit.

' It appeared at first highly unintelligi-  
 ' ble, why so good a Bill, wherein the  
 ' Interest of the whole united Nation  
 ' was so much concerned, should be car-  
 ' ry'd on so far with so much Unanimity  
 ' of Friends, and then dropp'd, without  
 ' any other Reason assign'd, than to  
 ' gratify and pacify the *Whigs*. But when  
 ' the true Reason came to be known  
 ' (which was not till past Twelve a Clock  
 ' on that very Day the Question was put  
 ' for engrossing or not engrossing) that  
 ' two or three Persons had been underta-  
 ' king it, without any such Commission  
 ' given them from the whole Body of the  
 ' *Tories*, it was treated with greater Con-  
 ' tempt and Indignation than it had been  
 ' before with Wonder and Amazement;  
 ' , and

for August, 1713.

131

Vol. VI.



and the Gentlemen were resolved not to give up their Country, and the Trade, which is the *Life and Soul* of it, without appearing in the Defence of it, and disavowing their being to be bargained for at a private Meeting by two or three Persons, to whose Understandings very few People, indeed, ought to give up their own.

How Men, pretending to any Sort of Character or Integrity, could do this, or why they did it, I told you above I should not take upon me to assign the Reasons: I promised only to send you Matter of Fact; but I must tell you too, that when they had gone thus far, they thought themselves now obliged to carry their Point, tho' at any Rate, and set about it with the same Unfairness they first undertook it. They complained loudly, that the Ministry had dealt doubly with them (which poison'd not a few) when in truth they dealt doubly with their Friends. : And yet notwithstanding all their Artifices, in conjunction with 120 *Whigs*, and above 20 *Whimsicals*, they carry'd it but by 9 Voices; and had the Secret come out but one Day sooner, they had lost it by above five times that Number.

As to the Lords, how far they are exalted with their Triumph I know not; but our Commoner, who, I think, acted only weakly, and was drawn in by the Lords (as the next best Sense to not doing a wrong Thing, is not to persist in it) made the best and earliest Retreat from it he possibly could, by moving within a Day or two for that Address to the Queen, which thanks

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Her Majesty for the Care she had taken of us in Her Treaty of Commerce, as well as Peace, and acknowledging that Treaty to be a very good Foundation for a very advantageous Trade for her Kingdoms. And herein not only his *Umbræ's* followed his Motion, but every one of our Dissenting Brethren, who had been led away either by false Apprehensions, or false Suggestions, or Mistakes of their own, very greedily joined, and we were united again to a Man, which plainly shews how very shallow their Aversion was to the Bill itself: And, I hope, neither the weak Judgments of One or Two Lords or Commoners, who falsely think themselves wiser than their Neighbours, or Private Undertakings, which are still worse, will ever venture to make such a Breach amongst us again, which, had it not been to be retrieved, would have proved so fatal to us now.

Thus far the Author of the *Letter*: Let the Impartial Reader determine, whether he speaks the Sense of the *Whigs*, or *Tories*, as to the Bill of Commerce; and whether he is a *Whig* in Masquerade, who while he pretends to defend the Arguments of the *Tories*, does but expose their Inconsistency and Weakness?

54 Convicts in  
Newgate  
pardon'd.

I omitted taking Notice in my last, that on *Friday* the 24th of *July*, the Queen was pleas'd to shew her Royal Clemency, by signing a Pardon for 54 Convicts that were in *Newgate*; and amongst them, some Plotters against the Life of the late King *William III.* About the same

same Time, the University of Oxford Vol. VI. gave Mr. *Lawrence* his Master of Arts Degree, as a Mark of their Favour and Regard to him, for his late Writings, asserting and maintaining the Invalidity of *Lay-Baptism*. *Mr. Lawrence made Master of Arts at Oxford.*

The Instalment of the Knights of the Garter, which was order'd to be about the latter End of *July*, was put off to the 4th of *August*, upon Account of the Lord Treasurer; who, being either indispos'd with the Gravel, and a Fluxion on his Eyes, as 'twas given out; or who to avoid importunate Crowds, retir'd, for some Days, to *Wimbleton*, a Country-Seat not far from *London*, belonging to his Son-in-Law, the Marquis of *Carmarthen*; where His Lordship held private Conferences with his Confidants, about the weighty Affairs of the present Conjunction. *The Ld. Treasurer indispos'd. He retires to Wimbleton for some Days.*

On the Last Day of *July*, Her Majesty's Household Troops, consisting of Four Troops of Life-Guards, Two Troops of Horse-Grenadiers, Six Troops of the Royal Regiment, commanded by the Earl of *Peterborough*, and Seven Battallions of Foot-Guards, were review'd in *Hide-Park*, by the Duke of *Ormond*. The Day proving very rainy, it was Six a-clock in the Evening before the Queen came to the Review; at which were present a great Number of Persons of Distinction, both in Coaches and on Horseback, and a vast Multitude of People. The Duke d' *Aumont*, Ambassador Extraordinary from His Most Christian Majesty, did not miss this Opportunity to wait on the Queen;

Vol. VI.



*The French  
Embassador's  
Compliment to  
the Queen.*

and alighting from his Horse, entertain'd Her Majesty, by her Coach-Side, about an Hour; and among other Civil Expressions, complimented both Her Majesty and her General, on the fine Appearance of the Troops, which, he said, *he was glad to see where they were.* The Day before, the Duke d'Aumont, accompany'd by several Foreign Ministers, went to see the wonderful Two Engines for Extinguishing Fire, invented by Captain *Nicholas Mandel*; which were to be seen at *Fisher's Wharf, Milbank.*

*The E. of Peterborow  
elected Knight  
of the Garter.*

*Six Knights  
of the Garter  
install'd at  
Windfor.  
Aug. 4th.*

On the 3d of *August*, a Chapter of the most Noble Order of the *Garter* was held at *Kensington*, in which the Earl of *Peterborow* and *Monmouth*, was elected Knight Companion. The next Day, the most Noble *Henry*, Duke of *Beaufort*, Captain of Her Majesty's Band of Gentlemen-Pensioners; *Henry*, Duke of *Kens*; the Right Hon. *John*, Earl *Poulett*, Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household; *Robert*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*, Lord High Treasurer of *Great Britain*; *Thomas*, Earl of *Strafford*, First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, and One of Her Majesty's Embassadors-Plenipotentiary at the Congress at *Utrecht*, by his Proxy, Sir *Jacob Banks*, Kt. (who was constituted by the Sovereign's special Appointment for that Service) and *Charles*, Earl of *Peterborow* and *Monmouth*, General of the Marines, were severally installed Knights Companions of the most Noble Order of the *Garter*, in the Chappel-Royal of *St. George*, within the College, in the Castle of

for August, 1713.

135

of *Windſor*, by the moſt Noble *John*, Vol. VI.  
Duke of *Buckingham* and *Normanby*, Lord  
President of Her Maſteſty's moſt Honoura-  
ble Privy Council; *George*, Duke of *Nor-*  
*thumberland*; Conſtable of the ſaid Caſtle  
of *Windſor*; and *James*, Duke of *Ormond*,  
Captain General of Her Maſteſty's Forces,  
Knights and Companions of the ſaid Or-  
der, commiſſioned thereto by the Sove-  
reign, under the great Seal of the Order,  
with the uſual Ceremonies. The At-  
chievements of Six Deceaſed Knights, viz.  
The Duke of *Leeds*, the Earl of *Ro-*  
*cheſter*, the Dukes of *Newcaſtle*, *Queensbu-*  
*ry*, *Bedford*, and the Earl of *Gedolphin*,  
having been firſt offer'd by the Knights  
Commiſſioners; and after all the Cere-  
monies in the Chappel were perform'd,  
in the accuſtom'd manner, the Sove-  
reign's Commiſſioners aforeſaid, and the  
New Installed Knights, with their Caps  
and Feathers on their Heads, and their  
Trains born up by the Children of the  
Chappel, proceeded from thence down  
the South Iſle, by the great Weſt Door  
up the North Iſle of the Church, to the  
Chapter Houſe (where Sir *Jacob Banks*,  
the Earl of *Strafford*'s Proxy, left his  
Mantle) and thence to the Dean's  
Lodgings, preceded by the Poor Knights,  
Prebends, Officers of Arms, and the Of-  
ficers of the Order; from whence the  
Knights Companions and Proxy (by Rea-  
ſon of the Rain) were carry'd privately  
in their Chairs to the Caſtle, without any  
Ceremony, where there was a moſt  
ſplendid Dinner provided in the great  
Guard Chamber, at the New Knights  
Charge,

Vol. VI. Charge, for the Knights Commissioners, the Officers of the Order, and a Numerous Company of the Nobility, and other Persons of Quality and Distinction, who were present on this Occasion; and a Table was also provided for the Officers of Arms, who attended at this Solemnity.

*Dr. Cave dies.* The same Day, dy'd the Reverend and Learned *Dr. William Cave*, in a very advanced Age, at *Windsor*, where he was a Canon. His Works, but principally his *Lives of the Apostles, Lives of the Fathers, and Primitive Christianity*, as they evince his great Knowledge of Antiquity, so are they justly esteem'd the best Books written upon those important Subjects.

† Aug. 5th The next † Day, in the Afternoon, *The Queen removes to Hampton-Court.* the Queen went from her Royal Palace at *Kensington* to *Hampton-Court*, where, on the 8th, a general Council was held, in which a Proclamation was order'd to be publish'd for dissolving the Parliament, and declaring Her Majesty's Intentions of speedily

\* July 7th calling a New One. The Day \* before it *The Lord Bp. of Bristol translated to the See of London.* was made publick, that a *Conge-d'Elire* was passing the Seals, for translating *John Robinson*, Lord Bishop of *Bristol*, Lord Privy-Seal, and one of Her Majesty's Embassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries at *Utrecht*, to the See of *London*. On the 10th of *August*, about Five

*The Queen goes to Windsor.* a-clock in the Afternoon, the Queen went from *Hampton-Court* to *Windsor*,

\* Aug. 17th, where, a Week \* after, Her Majesty, in Council, order'd a Proclamation to be publish'd, declaring, 'That, with the Advice of her Privy Council, she had given Orders

for August, 1713.

137

Vol. VI.



Order to the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, to issue out Writs in due Form, for calling a New Parliament; which Writs should bear *Tesle* the 18th of August, and be returnable on *Thursday* the 12th Day of November next following. The next Day another Proclamation was signed, in order to the electing and summoning the Sixteen Peers of Scotland; for which Purpose all the Peers of Scotland were requested to meet at the Royal Palace of *Holy-Rood-House* in *Edinburgh*, on *Thursday* the 8th Day of October.

We may here take notice, that about Three Weeks before, several Letters signed *H.* (the Initial of the Prime Minister's Family Name) were sent by the Post, to the Mayors and other Magistrates of divers Corporations, recommending to them to promote the Interest of the Pretender in the next Elections, which, 'twas suggested, would be acceptable to the Queen and Ministry. Some of these Letters having been transmitted to the Secretaries of State, the following Advertisement was inserted in the *Gazette* of the 1st of August, viz.

*Letters sent to divers Corporations in favour of the Pretender's Interest.*

Whereas several Treasonable Letters, signed *H.* have lately been sent by the Post, to the Mayors and other Magistrates of divers Corporations: Her Majesty is pleased to promise her most Gracious Pardon to any Person who shall discover, or either of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, or to any Justice of the Peace or other Magistrate, the Author or Authors of the said Letters, and those who have thus dispersed the same, for any

*Advertisement inserted in the Gazette about the same.*

Vol. VI.



any Crime of which he or she may have been guilty, by concealing his or her Knowledge thereof, or abetting the same: And as a further Encouragement to such Discovery, such Person shall have a Reward of One Hundred Pounds, to be paid upon the Conviction of the Offender or Offenders.

## DARTMOUTH

*Pamphlets published on Both Sides, to possess the Minds of the People against the new Elections.*

Both before and after the Dissolution of the last Parliament, the Party-Writers were busy in preparing the Minds of the People to favour their respective Interests in the ensuing Elections. Besides the Letter from a Member of the House of Commons, &c. beforemention'd, which was generally suppos'd to be writ by a Tory,

some other Pamphlets and Papers were publish'd on the same side. Nor were the Whigs less industrious in supporting their Declining Interest. Besides, a Pamphlet intitled, *Cautions to those who are to chuse Members to serve in Parliament: To which is added a List of those that voted for and against the Bill of Commerce*; formerly written by an Eminent Hand, and now adapted to the present Conjunction of Affairs; they publish'd also a Letter to a West-Country Clothier and Freeholder, concerning the Parliament's rejecting the French Treaty of Commerce, by Way of Advice in the ensuing Elections; with a List of those that voted for the Bill. Which was as follows:

*Letter to a West-Country Clothier, &c.*

SIR,

SIR,

I Am very much surprized at the Endeavours which you tell me some People use, to give the Country an ill Opinion of those who voted against the French Treaty of Commerce. I cannot but think it very strange Usage to honest Gentlemen, who have done such great Things for her Majesty and the Nation, that they should not only be represented as Persons very ignorant of what they ought chiefly to understand ; but also be sent down into their Countries, against the New Elections, with the odious Mark of Whigs and Whimsicals.

The Parliament, 'tis true, out of their Affection, Zeal, and Duty, to Her Majesty, has given whatever she has desir'd : Millions after Millions ; and not with a Design to carry on a War, but to procure a Peace ; the Advantage of which was to have been the Enlargement and Increase of our Commerce ; but now that the Peace is made, and the Treaty of Commerce laid before them, they have not understood, we are told, the advantageous Conditions that have been obtain'd, but have prevented the Nation from reaping those Benefits it so much wants. If, after this Manner, and in this Light, the Memory of this Parliament is to be continued to Posterity, I believe few will envy them the Glory their Names will meet with in future Ages : But I hope a short Space of Time will convince all Mankind, that the Parliament was not deluded in this Matter, and that they have not deserved the Treatment they have met with.

Besides, I must desire you to reflect, in what a tender and respectful manner the Parliament proceeded on this Occasion : Formerly, when a certain Treaty appear'd to them to carry with it but a bare Possibility of Prejudice to no very considerable Part of our Trade ; they voted the Person that made it, and all those that were any ways concern'd in it, Enemies to their Country ; but how differently have they chosen to act in this Affair ? They only refus'd to repeal a great many Laws in order to render this Trea-

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those who voted against the Bill, there are, to their Honour be it spoken, some Worthy Patriots, who voted for their Country, against their Places; Eight and Twenty Knights of Shires, and those some of the most considerable in Great Britain; almost all the Representatives of the great Trading Cities, such as London, Bristol, Exeter, &c. and the Remainder of the 194 are chiefly Gentlemen of Great Estates in Land, or very Rich Merchants. Besides, it appears that the Majority of those that were absent, was on the side of the Whigs.

But I will not insist any longer upon the Reception the 8th and 9th Articles have met with in England; I will inform you what Opinion they have of them in France, and this is another Way to discover to which Kingdom they are beneficial. The Mercator boldly affirms, that the People in France look upon them as prejudicial to them, and that they are very glad they were rejected by the Parliament. But the Paris Gazette, which gives an exact Account how the Bill was thrown out, does not take notice of that Transaction as a Subject of Joy to France, but insinuates, that the Bill was to be brought in again Next Session.

But I have a better Evidence in my Hands than any Gazette whatever which will put this Matter out of Dispute; and that is an Authentick Paper which was deliver'd at the Door of the House of Commons, the Day of that Memorable Debate; an Abstract of which follows.

The Ship Success of Hastings, Ben Meadow Master: The John and Elizabeth of London, William Akid Master: The ————— John Fellows Master; The Mary and Elizabeth, P. Fastram Master. These four Ships took in their Loading in London, bound for Rhoan in France: Their Cargo consisted of Lead, Red Lead, White Lead, Logwood, Fustick, and other Wood for Dyers Use; and Pepper, Shellack, Glaw, Horns, and Kids Hair. After their Arrival at Rhoan, having made a true Report of their Ships and Cargo, they were seiz'd the 4th of April,

April last, the Hatches seal'd up by the *Admiralty* and *Custom-house*, and the Masters were summon'd to appear before the Judge of the *Admiralty*, to see their Ships condemn'd for the King's Use, and to pay 3000 Livres Fine, each of them, pursuant to a Law, as they say, bearing Date the 6th of Sept. 1701, Which prohibits almost all *English* Goods, except Corn, Eatables, &c. But a *French* Ship called *La Marie Therese*, *Francis Maillard* Master, came also from *London* at the same time with us, loaden with the very same sorts of Goods, and was deliver'd; as also several *Hamburgers* did deliver there the same Species of Goods, without any Difficulty. Three of us Masters went up to *Paris*, and apply'd to Mr. *Prior*, who spoke about it to the Ministers of State there, but in vain.

All we could learn there from the Merchants in *Rhoan*, why we should be us'd so severely, and other Nations permitted to bring in those same Goods, was, That they believ'd if the *Parliament* of *England* had settled the Trade with *France*, we should be more favourably us'd; and till then nothing must be brought from *England*, except Corn, Oxen, and such like.

This is another sort of Evidence, than the Mercator's bare Word; here is a Master of a Ship in Person come directly from *France*, to lay his own, and his Fellow Sufferer's Case, before the *Parliament*, and ready to certify upon Oath, if requir'd, that the French us'd the English worse than any other Nation, because the *Parliament* had not pass'd a Bill for confirming the Treaty of Commerce; and that the English might expect to be better us'd, if they would pass a Bill, but not till then. Here you see, that 'twas in vain that Her Majesty's Minister apply'd for Redress to the French Court: The Master said that Mr. *Prior* could not so much as procure the Liberty for the Ships to return home again. What has been done since, in order to get them discharg'd; whether the Merchants have prov'd the Goods to belong to French Men, or whether they are yet discharg'd; or not, I cannot

cannot tell. How vastly different is this Information from the Mercator's Trash? Does it not sufficiently prove, That the French know very well that this Treaty is advantageous to them, since they use their best Friends so ill, in order to get the 8th and 9th Articles confirm'd by our Parliament?

But suppose now, for Argument-sake, we should allow what ought not to be allow'd, and what can never be prov'd, viz. That England may get by such a Trade with France; that it will not prove that it ought to be open'd upon these Terms, unless it be first made appear, that we shall not suffer more by the Loss of our Trade in other Places. Some say we got 2 or 300000 l. a Year, during the Last Peace, by the Trade with France; but 'tis very well known, we have got above a Million a Year by that with Portugal during the War, and 'tis as certain that these two Trades, according to the present Treaty of Commerce with France, are inconsistent: They are set opposite to one another, as appears by a Treaty made some Years since with Portugal, entirely upon account of our Woollen Manufactures, for which I cannot help praising the Persons that made it, however I may differ from them in other Matters; for 'tis the Portugal Trade which has supported us in the War, and without it, we should soon find the Peace more burthensome than the War. But I need not talk to a West Country-Man, who for several Years, has seen so much Portugal Gold in the Fairs, Markets, Shops, and amongst the Gentlemen's Stewards, how advantageous the Portugal Trade is to England: You will be glad to hear it is every Day encreasing, which the Mercator himself owns, and tells us it is owing to the Portuguese having lately discover'd prodigious Gold Mines. And is it not worth our While to Trade with such a Nation? Those Gold Mines have not been discover'd for them, but for us, if we are not so mad, as at all Adventures, to break so beneficial a Treaty. By this Treaty, the King of Portugal consents that we shall have his Gold for our Woollen Manufactures; but by the present Treaty

*Treaty of Commerce with France; the French are to have our Money for their Wines, Silks, Brandys, &c. The Trade with Portugal will Maintain, nay, Enrich our Poor; that with France, as stated in the Eighth and Ninth Articles, will Beggar and Undoe our Gentry. But here I will let you have a Translation of the Portugal Treaty, signed at Lisbon the 27th of December, 1703.*

*Article 1st.*

**H**IS Sacred Royal Majesty of Portugal promises for himself and his Successors, That Liberty shall be given to bring into Portugal for-ever hereafter Woollen Cloths, and all sorts of Woollen Manufactures of Great Britain, in the same manner as used to be done before they were prohibited by the Laws, upon this Condition nevertheless.

*Art. 2. To wit, That Her Sacred Royal Majesty of Great-Britain and Her Successors, shall be obliged in all times to come, to admit the Wines of the Growth of Portugal into Great-Britain, in such manner, as that at no time hereafter (whether there be Peace or War between Great-Britain and France) any thing more be demanded for those Wines by the name of Custom or Duty or by any other Title, directly or indirectly, than two Thirds of the Custom or Duty which is demanded for the same Quantity, or Measure of French Wine, whether those Wines are brought into Great-Britain in Hogsheads or Casks, or in any other Vessels; but if this Abatement of Customs which is to be made, as is aforesaid, shall be prejudic'd in any manner, or abolish'd, It shall be Just and Lawful for his Sacred Royal Majesty of Portugal to prohibit again the Woollen Cloths, and the rest of the Woollen Manufactures of Great-Britain.*

*Thus it appears plainly by this Treaty, That if the Duty upon French Wines had, pursuant to our Treaty of Commerce with France, been made equal with that of the Portugal Wines, this great Branch of our Woollen Trade had been cut off; for not the Woollen Cloths only, as the*  
Mercator

Mercator falsely asserts, would have been prohibited, but also all the other Woollen Manufactures of Great-Britain, which is one of the Reasons why our good Friends the French so much desir'd to see their new Treaty take place. They are not ignorant of the vast Advantages we make by the Trade with Portugal, in the Disposal of our Woollen Manufactures: They have Woollen Manufactures for them, and want to be making a Treaty with them, as soon as we have broken ours; for at present all sorts of French Woollen Goods are prohibited in Portugal. Monsieur Menager offer'd the Portugal Ministers at Utrecht, above 7 Weeks since a Plan of a Treaty of Commerce which is very advantageous to Portugal———  
 —— The French will give them Leave to bring their Tobaccos into France, by reducing the Dutys immediately (NOT HEREAFTER) and their Sugars of all sorts, without such Restrictions as the English are oblig'd to, provided they will come into the Treaty last mention'd: They use all manner of Arguments to induce the Portuguese to it. One of the French Ministers, at the very same time that their Friends here were pressing the Parliament to break in upon the Portugal Treaty, told the Portugal Plenipotentiarys, that the ill Treatment of the English, in having no Regard to that Treaty, and also upon other Occasions, might justly provoke Portugal to slight such ungrateful People, and join with France in the Treaty propos'd. In short, 'tis plain, that the Trade with Portugal is the only Trade that can be of the greatest Importance to England, especially now that Spain is in the Hands of the House of Bourbon. For this Reason, I was extremely glad, when I heard that the King of Portugal was one of the first that came into Her Majesty's Measures, in relation to the Peace. This gave me good Ground to hope, that some Advantages might be gain'd for him, as a Reward for that young Prince's resigning himself entirely to Her Majesty's Care: Besides, I consider'd of how much Consequence every thing that related to him, must

must be to us in point of Trade, which when the Peace took place, was all we had to concern ourselves about.

I am sorry, that that King's reasonable Demands have not been yet comply'd with by Spain; but when the Spanish Ambassador arrived at Utrecht, the Portugal Ministers told him, that their Master would be now contented that all the Places which had been taken on either side, during the War, might be restor'd, and that they were ready to give up the Towns which they had taken upon the Frontiers of Spain, provided they might have their Settlement upon the River Plata in the West Indies, of which the Spaniards had dispossest them in this War; that that Settlement was of the utmost Importance to Portugal, because it gave occasion to a Communication between Braziis and the Country of Peru; and that this was far short of what a certain Potentate promis'd to procure for them, when the Plan of Peace was first propos'd: In answer to which, Monsieur Monteleone told them, That he wonder'd they should be so much impos'd upon; for he could assure them, that that Potentate engag'd to M. Menager, not to intermeddle in the Affairs of Portugal; and that 'twas upon that Consideration, that the King of Spain had yielded up two or three Places. Monsieur Monteleone must needs be mistaken in this Matter; but yet 'tis certain that the Spaniards act as if they depended upon it, for at the Place of Treaty, they make every Day more and more unreasonable Demands; and on the Frontiers of Portugal, they have got together a considerable Army, and are ready to set down before Campo Major, as the Portuguese apprehend; but we are very well assured that the King of Spain has made the most solemn Promises not to attempt any thing against Portugal, and therefore Endeavours are used to perswade them to be easy, and no doubt they will be taken care of; for should that Country and its Dominions fall into the Hands of the House of Bourbon, that Family will then be in Possession of all the Gold in the World, a Metal which her Majesty, who holds the Ballance, would soon perceive the Weight of.

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For my part, you know what an Admirer I have all along been of the new Administration, how much I have applauded their Zeal for our Church, and the Service they have done to their Country, in putting a stop to that Flame of War which must at last have consum'd us. I heartily desire that the Peace may be lasting, but I can never pretend to say, that all the Advantages have been agreed to for our Trade, that might have been wish'd, except there are others not yet publick. However, that is the Business of a House of Commons, and I hope we shall get such a one as understands Trade, otherwise I fear we shall be very great Sufferers. In the mean time, it were to be wish'd, that her Majesty, who, I am certain, has very much Goodness and Compassion for her People, had heard half of what was said against the French Treaty of Commerce in the House where she spoke last.

As for those who are not content to give the Ministers their due Praises for having overcome all the Obstacles to this Peace, which had been so industriously and artificially contriv'd to prevent it; as also for recovering the Nation's Credit, and almost entirely suppressing Faction; but who must, besides all this, be declaring, what great Advantages we have gain'd in Trade; I desire them to take this short and general View, how our Trade stands at present.

The Fishery of Newfoundland, and all the Islands thereabouts, tho' secur'd by an Act of Parliament to the Natives of Great-Britain, \* exclusive of all others, is given, in great measure, by the Treaty of Peace to France and Spain, and all the said Islands are entirely given to France; so that those two Countries being our chief Markets for Fish, and they being now to be supply'd by their own Ships and their own People with that Commodity, our Fishery is almost become useless to us; for if the French and Spaniards have no occasion for our Fish, what signifies it upon how good Terms we can carry them thither, supposing we had in that respect, all we can ask? If they had been under a Necessity, as formerly, to have taken our Fish,  
because

\* See 10 & 11. Guil 3. cap. 25.

because they could have none any where else, they must have done all they could to have encourag'd us to have brought it to them.

As for our Trade with Spain, we are yet in the Dark about it; for tho' it was understood that her Majesty would have laid the Spanish Treaty before the Parliament, and altho' it was brought over ten Days before the Prorogation, yet it was not made publick.

Our Trade to the South-Sea is a meer Embrio, and the Affair of the Assiento, as appears by the additional Article of the Contract, has hitherto been carry'd on with great Loss to the Persons concern'd in it.

The Trade with France is such, as even this Parliament cannot come into; tho' 'tis certain they are as much devoted to the Service of those that made it, as ever any Parliament was.

Our Trade to Turkey and the Streights, must every day decrease, by reason that the French now send great Quantities of Goods thither.

As for our Flanders Trade, of which so much has been talk'd, we know not what to think on't, while 'tis carry'd on by an Army of 14 or 15000 Men, an Expence which 2 s. in the Pound will not afford, and consequently these Trades, under such Circumstances, cannot be of any Advantage to the Nation.

But that which must not be omitted, is the Wound which almost all our Trade in general must have receiv'd by the 8th and 9th Articles being ratify'd; for tho' it did not succeed, yet the Apprehension of it has put all Business to a stand; neither is it likely to revive now the Wound is kept open, by the Resolution that is taken to attempt it again. This is the true and only reason of that Dearth of Trade which is so sensibly felt by all sort of People at present, and it must continue till the apprehension of what is known to be so fatal to it, be remov'd; for what part of the World can a Merchant set himself to Trade to, whilst things are in this Fluctuation and Uncertainty? Must not our Cloths and Stuffs be a Drug, when no prudent Person will venture to



provide a great Quantity for the Portugal Exportation, for fear that King should be compell'd to break a Treaty which we have dealt with in such a manner?

But supposing this should not happen, how can our Merchants engage for the Portugal Wines, which must be taken, in part, for the Returns of our Woollen Goods, when they can have no Assurance that the French Duty shall not be lower'd before they can have dispos'd of those Wines here? And this is the State of our Trade with Italy, and several other Foreign Markets, and consequently Trade must needs be in a miserable Condition, especially amongst those that deal in the Woollen Manufactures.

For the same Reasons, our Home Business cannot but be in a very languishing State; for how can the Shopkeepers employ the Silk Weavers of London, Norwich, Canterbury, &c. or the Linnen-Weavers of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Somersetshire, &c. in order to have a good Stock by them against the next Winter, when no body knows but that a Deluge of French Silks and Linnens may be pour'd in upon them, and all their Stocks be left upon their hands, to their utter Ruin? Rather than run such great Hazards, Merchants and Tradersmen chuse to put their Money into Stocks and the publick Funds, which must needs be a great Hindrance to Trade, and an irreparable Loss to the poor Manufacturers, who have nothing to maintain their Families, but their daily Labour.

For my own part, I must frankly own I am full of Apprehensions of the ill Consequence of what has already pass'd in relation to the 8th and 9th Articles; and when I consider, that perhaps the same in all Points may be ratify'd in Parliament (for I am sensible very great Efforts will be made towards it) I don't know what can afford us a more dismal Prospect to our Trade: The pernicious Consequences will be immediately felt by the Nation, the French will in a little time draw all our ready Money from us, and many Thousands of our Poor will be reduc'd to a starving Condition: The People will never be at quiet till that Law be again repeal'd; and what a fatal Strife will this be to England?

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*This will be like a War in our very Vitals, and infinitely more destructive than any War we have yet been engag'd in.*

*But, as yet, it is in our own Powers to prevent it, and this it most nearly concerns us all to do, by making choice of such Members as are capable of so important a Business as our Trade, and honest enough not to be byas'd by any Means whatsoever.*

*If ever there was a Necessity for us to exert our utmost Abilities, it is on this Occasion. We are now, at length, got out of a long and grievous War; we have happily secur'd our Church beyond all manner of Danger; and we have nothing now to do, but to take care of our Trade, which if we do not, we shall in a little while, be the most Beggary, and the most Miserable Nation upon Earth, and the Jest of all Mankind, &c.*

*I do, and always shall, own my self to be a most passionate Admirer of our Gracious Queen, the best of Princes, and all Her Glorious Actions; and so I am of those Able Ministers, She, in Her great Wisdom, has thought fit to employ; and 'tis for this Reason, that I would do my utmost to prevent the Undertaking of That, which, should it succeed, I very much apprehend, cannot but reflect on the Queen's Honour, and prove dangerous to Her Ministers, and ruinous to Her People.*

*They are not much acquainted with the World who imagine, that those are most a Man's Friends who are for pushing him on in an advent'rous Undertaking: 'tis often done with a quite different View than what the common People imagine. Thus in the Affair of Dr. Sacheverel, several very good Churchmen, who make now no inconsiderable Figure, appear'd very Zealous for that Prosecution, wisely foreseeing what would be the Event of it; and there are those who are no Friends to the present Measures, who, for the like Reasons, are sorry that this Treaty of Commerce was not ratify'd, as it was desir'd.*

*To be plain then, Sir, I hope you and all your Friends will spare no Rains to prevent those Persons from being Chosen,*

Chosen, who have already given their Votes for the 8th and 9th Articles, and that you will pitch upon such to succeed them, as you can depend upon it never will. In the next place, when you have chosen your Representatives, I hope you will give them ample Instructions, how to secure your Trade with Portugal, to explain and amend your Treaty of Commerce with France, and to examine into all the other Branches of your Trade. You may command them to pursue your Orders; they are your Servants; and formerly you, and none but you, paid them their Wages. Antiently, the Burroughs always gave Instructions to their Members, especially in Matters of this Nature, of which you are the proper, nay the only Judges. Do not be banter'd out of your Senses; be assured, that neither the Church, nor the Prerogative, have any thing to do in this matter. Treatys that relate to Trade only, and to confirm which several Laws must be repeal'd, may be alter'd, without derogating from her Majesty's Honour. You know, that even the Barrier and Succession Treaty, upon a Representation from the House of Commons, was alter'd, tho' that was a Treaty of a mixt Nature, and of the highest Consequence imaginable. Your Trade is yours, your Wives and your Childrens Bread, you are to earn it, and you know best how it is to be done. If you chuse Members only to give away your Money, and to ratify whatever is laid before them, even in Matters of Trade, this will be more like a Parliament of Paris, than the Representative of the Free People of Britain. Be assured, that if this Treaty of Commerce, as now offer'd in the 8th and 9th Articles, is once confirm'd by a House of Commons, you will never get off from it, neither you, nor your Children's Children; for whatever may be the Event of any future War, as none can be more successful than this has been, and as no body has had so great a Hand in the making of this Peace as our selves, this Treaty of Commerce will always be pinn'd down upon Britain.

If a Clergyman, who, without Reflection, may be suppos'd not to be deep learn'd in Commerce; if a Courtier, who,

who, you know, is already prepossess'd, should endeavour to persuade you to act against your true Interest, Remember that you have gratify'd the Clergy, by exerting your self so seasonably and vigorously for our Church; that you have obliged the Court, by approving of the Peace; and now 'tis highly reasonable that you, in your turn, should be satisfy'd in point of Trade. You have wisely rely'd on the Judgment of the Clergy in the first, upon that of the Ministry in the second; for God's sake, trust to no Body's Judgment but your own in the last.

I must also tell you, that as you have a Right to instruct your particular Members, so you have a Right to apply to the whole Body, when assembled; which if you do not, you can never answer it to your selves, or your Posterities. In order to this, you must be sure to have humble and modest Petitions ready at every Place against the meeting of the Parliament; for the flinging out the Bill was, in a great Measure, owing to those seasonable Applications.

I need not tell you, that it is your undoubted Right to address your selves directly to Her Majesty; there are, I believe, few, or none of you, but have of late been receiv'd very graciously by her; and so most certainly you will be again, if you observe the Respect due to so Great, and so Good a Queen; whose Bars are always open to her People's Prayers, as well as to their Congratulations.

I shall conclude with a short Observation upon the Second Paragraph of Her Majesty's Speech, where she is pleas'd to promise that she will apply the Supplies the Parliament has given, as far as they will reach, to satisfy the Services they have voted. This has very much startled abundance of People, because they think it implies, that there will be great Exceedings to be made good next Year; and then, say they, To what Purpose has Two Shillings in the Pound upon Land been taken off, if all the Money that has been given, won't answer the Services for which the Publick Credit stands engag'd? What great Help is it to the Nation, if what is abated  
this

this Year, must be paid the next? Besides, it was hoped, that Two Shillings upon Land, the whole English, with the additional Scotch Malt, and the Exchequer-Bills, and the Civil List Mortgage, and the Civil List itself (which, in Times of Peace, amounts to near a Million) might have been sufficient to have answer'd all the ordinary and extraordinary Expences of the Government, now we are cas'd of the Burthen of the War, by a safe and honourable Peace; this, I must own, is, altogether, a considerable Sum.

|                                 | l       | s. | d. |
|---------------------------------|---------|----|----|
| The Land Tax, —————             | 900000  | 0  | 0  |
| The Malt, without the Scotch, — | 500000  | 0  | 0  |
| New Exchequer-Bills, —          | 1200000 | 0  | 0  |
| Civil List Mortgage, —          | 500000  | 0  | 0  |
| Civil List it self, —           | 900000  | 0  | 0  |
|                                 | <hr/>   |    |    |
|                                 | 4000000 | 0  | 0  |

I am sorry Four Millions should not supply all the Occasions of this Year; but you see there will be a Necessity for a pretty deal of Money to be rais'd, even in Time of Peace, which, I hope, will be a sufficient Caution to you to take care to chuse such Representatives as will be frugal of the Publick Treasure, as well as mindful of your Trade. Pray shew this Letter to all our Friends, and remember me kindly to them. I am, &c.

I have inserted this Pamphlet at length both because it was said to be written by an eminent Whig (Mr. W——le) and because it contains most of the Arguments made use of by the Author of the BRITISH MERCHANT, or Commerce preserv'd, a Paper, which, about this \* Time, began to be publish'd twice a Week, in Opposition to the Mercator, or Commerce retriev'd  
 \* The British Merchant a Paper so call'd, publish'd twice a Week.

for August, 1713.

155

criev'd, which was at last found out to be Vol. VI.  
written by *Daniel De Foe*. About this Time likewise, the *Whigs* publish'd another Pamphlet call'd, *Remarks on a Scandalous Libel, intitl'd, A Letter from a Member of Parliament, &c. relating to the Bill of Commerce; in which the Trade with France is consider'd, and the Falsities and Absurdities of the Mercator are exposed: To which is added a Caution to the Freeholders of Great Britain in their approaching Elections, and an exact List of the House of Commons.* But the Pamphlet that made most Noise, and bore hardest upon the present Administration, was intitl'd *A SHORT HISTORY OF THE PARLIAMENT*; many Thousand Copies of which were, with great Industry, and, at first, with equal Secrecy, dispers'd both in Town, and Country; and afterwards publickly sold. The Compass of this Monthly Collection not allowing me to give you the Abstract of that Pamphlet, I hope you will, for the present, be contented with the *Dedication* which was address'd to the *Right Honourable the Lord* — as follows:

Pamphlet call'd, Remarks on the Letter from a Member of Parliament, about the Bill of Commerce.

Pamphlet call'd A Short History of the Parliament.

The Dedication as length.

My LORD,

WHEN a Man resolves to turn Author, he immediately looks out for some Great Man, under whose Protection he hopes his Works may come into the World better recommended; and tho' private Interest has generally a great Influence in the Choice of Patrons, I was resolv'd upon this Occasion, without any other Regard, to fix upon a Person, whom all the World should agree to have the best Right and Title to this Dedication: And here it was impossible to be long at a Loss; were I to celebrate

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brave the Actions of Blenheim, Ramillies, and Oudenard, to whom could I think of inscribing such an Undertaking, but to the Great General who was known to command on those Glorious Days, and without naming his Name, every Body wou'd agree to whom alone the Honour was due; in commemorating the Three last Winter Campaigns in Parliament, which though not exposed to much Danger, must be allow'd to require some Conduct and Generalship, at whose Feet cou'd I think of laying this Treatise, but at Your Lordship's; and to mention your Name, wou'd be to suppose that the Fame and Reputation which you have acquir'd, by retrieving the Affairs of the French King, was not as well known to all the World, as the Mistaken Glory of the Duke of Marlborough in distressing him. Your Troops, it must be confessed, were good, ready at the Word of Command, to go upon any Attack, resolute and determin'd to go thro' upon all Adventures; but yet as the Glory of conducting them is entirely due to Your Lordship, I beg leave to say before you this short Treatise, which I have undertaken, not out of any Affection to scribbling, much less with Hopes of any Reward from Your Lordship. I will therefore neither prefix your Name, nor subscribe my own; trusting that the World will easily know the one, and hardly guess at the other.

In writing this short History, I have endeavour'd to state all the Facts fairly, and in their true Light, that the whole World may be Judge of the Benefits they received from the present Parliament, and that all England may see what they have done for the Quiet of these Nations, and the Universal Good, and that the Freeholders may at the next Election, if they think fit, make choice of such Men, as are resolv'd to act upon the same Principles, with the same Prudence and Vigour, and under the same (I mean Your Lordship's) auspicious Influence.

No doubts, My Lord, the Expence of Management has been great, but had one short Rule been observ'd, and had the Members receiv'd no more than they truly deserv'd from  
their

their Country; I am of Opinion, the Commons might have been paid, as they are said to have paid the Nation's Debts, without one Farthing Charge to the People.

Far be it from me to detract from the Honour of that Noble Assembly; but if it were no Offence to Your Lordship's great Modesty, I wou'd take upon me to say, they could never have perform'd so many remarkable Services, had they not firmly adher'd to Your Lordship, and their Monosyllables.

To these therefore, and Your Lordship, the Honour is due, of all that the following Sheets contain; to Your Lordship's great Truth and Sincerity, is owing the present inextinguishable Security of the Protestant Succession in the House of HANOVER, and the perfect Friendship between Her Majesty and that Illustrious House. To Your Lordship's Zeal for the Establish'd Religion, and Aversion to Fanaticism, is owing the Safety of our Church; to the Love of your Country, and your deep Skill in Foreign Affairs, is owing the Glory of the Peace, and the Ballance of Power in Europe; to your great Wisdom we owe the Extension of our Trade; and to your Vigilance the Demolition of Dunkirk: In short, to Your Lordship's Dexterity and Munificence, we owe what was done in the One House, and to your Eloquence, Perspicacity, and Twelve Peers, whatever was done in the Other.

Thus, My Lord, the Merit of all that has of late been transacted, may be justly attributed to Your Lordship: There are some, very few I hope, who may deny Your Lordship these Attributes; and fewer yet, who will be unwilling they shou'd meet with their just Reward. I am, &c.

Strict Inquiry was made after the Author and Printer of this Pamphlet; but with little Success.

About the Beginning of August, Mr. Steele, the ingenious Author of the celebrated Papers call'd the *Tatler*, *Spectator*, and *Guardian* (whom we had Occasion to



Vol. VI. mention \* in our Last) having a Call to serve his Country in Parliament, and a

\* *Page 62.* Promise to be chosen one of the Representatives of the Borough of *Stockbridge*, thought fit to resign his Place of one of the Commissioners of the Stamps; which was inconsistent with his sitting in the House of Commons. It was generally look'd upon as a Piece of Prudence in Mr. Steele, by a voluntary Resignation to forestall a Removal: For, 'tis certain, his *Guardian* of the 7th of *August*, gave no small Offence to the M——y, as appears by the *Invectives* of the *Examiner*, of which Notice shall be taken in our Next.

About this time likewise Monsieur Bou-  
*Letter from net, Resident from the King of Prussia,*  
*the King of* deliver'd into the Queen's Hands a Let-  
*Prussia to the* ter from his Master, whereby His *Prussian*  
*Queen, about* Majesty desired Her Majesty to join her  
*the Persecution* Good Offices with his, in order to put a  
*of the Prote-* Stop to the Persecution that raged against  
*stants in Po-* the *Protestants in Poland*; an Account of  
*land.* which is contain'd in the following Pa-  
*Account of the* pers.  
*said Persecuti-*  
*on.*

*Part of a Letter from M. Lolhoffel to the King of Prussia.*

*Warsaw, July 8. 1713.*

I cannot but with very great Concern, and in all Submission, inform Your Majesty of the cruel Persecution that is set on foot throughout this Kingdom, against the poor *Protestants*; who, unless some speedy Remedy be interposed, will have all their Churches demolished in a very few Years, and they themselves will very likely be exterminated by Fire and Sword. For but last Week the *Roman Catholics* of the Tribunal of *Lublin*, put to Death

Death a *Prussian*, born a Subject of Your Majesty, in a very tyrannical Manner, as appears by an authentic Relation of the whole Proceeding, hereto subjoined. 'Tis, indeed, a horrid thing that the bare retorting an abusive Expression uttered against *Luther*, and applying it to the Pope, should be deemed Blasphemy; that for this and other Actions done 15 *Polish* Leagues from *Lublin*, he should be brought to a Tryal in 24 Hours Time, receive Sentence, and Two Hours after suffer Death. The Misfortune is, the *Papists* have so managed the Matter, that the Causes of *Protestants* are carry'd before the Tribunal established against *Arians* (or *Socinians*) and when any have a Mind to begin a Process against a *Protestant*, for any Provocation whatever, they charge him with some Calumny against the *Popish* Religion; for Proof of which Witnesses enough are to be had, who think it meritorious to swear a *Protestant* out of his Life and Estate, in which the Clergy of the said Tribunal encourage them. 'Tis before that Tribunal that the Two *Protestant* Congregations of *Wagrow*, with their Ministers, are, at this time, summoned to appear, on the Penalty of Imprisonment, and even of Death: In Favour of whom I have written Letters to the Bishop of *Luck*, to whose Diocess *Wagrow* belongs, as also to the *Waywod* of *Pluck*, who purchased the Lordships of that Town, *sub Onere Manutentionis Ecclesiarum Protestantium*, of the Princess of *Radzivil*, who was first marry'd to the late *Margrave*, and since to the Prince of *Neubourg*, and from whom I daily expect an Answer. Complaints are likewise come from other Churches: Particularly, we have certain Advice, that the Bishop of *Cracow* and his Clergy are continually persecuting the *Protestants*, by all Manner of Molestations and Artifices, to drive them not only out of the Towns but out of the Country, forbidding

ding the Magistrates, under great Penalties, to admit them into the Burghership (or to make them Freemen of Corporations) and enjoining them, *sub Poena Excommunicationis*, to force the Protestants in *Cracow* to attend the ordinary Processions. 'Twas even reported there, that the Protestants would be compelled to go every Festival and Sunday, to the Sermons of the Papists, and 'twas feared they would likewise soon be forced to go to Mass. In *March* last the Papists burnt a Protestant Church, in the Country near *Kerepanowice*; and the Lord of the Village offering to rebuild that Church, the Bishop of *Cracow* sent him an Inhibition, ordering him to forbear, on the Penalty of a Fine of 2000 Ducats. At the same Time he interdicted the Ministers of that Church, the Exercise of their Functions, on Pain of Imprisonment. Other Ministers were cited for repairing their Churches, with Intention ('twas supposed) to make that a Pretext for depriving them of them. The Priests in their Pulpits railed against the Protestants daily. In a word, that Bishop sought by all Means imaginable to clear his Diocess of the Protestants. I have conferred hereupon with Mr. *Scot*, Envoy of *England*, who arrived here Yesterday, as also with M. *Jessen* Minister of the *States-General*; and we have agreed together to intercede jointly in the Name of our Principals, in an Audience of the King, for his Protection of the oppressed Churches of the Protestants, which he is obliged to give them by Virtue of the *Pacta Conventa* which he Swore to observe.

The Relation referred to above.

*Lublin* July 1. 1713. " A certain Captain of the Regiment of Lieutenant-General *Rybinski*, named *Kehler*, Native of *Prussia*, had two Days ago the Misfortune to engage in a Dispute about Religion with a Lawyer named *Wenelowski*, in which the latter

" ter spoke some ignominious Words of *Luther*, and  
 " the other retorted the same against the Pope and  
 " his Adherents; whereupon the Lawyer went and  
 " accus'd him to the Tribunal, who instantly dispatch-  
 " ed 60 Gentlemen to seize the Captain and bring  
 " him directly before them: Where the Vice-Mar-  
 " shal of the Tribunal asked him whether he had  
 " spoken such Words of the Holy Father? Which  
 " he not denying was commanded to deliver his  
 " Sword; but being in extreme Confusion, it hap-  
 " ned that the Scabbard not coming easily out of the  
 " Belt, and he plucking at the Hilt, the Sword came  
 " half out; This was interpreted to be drawing his  
 " Sword against the Vice-Marshal, and brought a  
 " Shower of Blows upon him, after which he was  
 " sent to Prison. Upon the Noise of this, the  
 " whole City cried out against all the Dissenters,  
 " that they deserved to be beheaded, impaled, burnt,  
 " Presently the Captain was visited by a Crowd of  
 " Priests of all sorts, Franciscans, Carmelites, Domi-  
 " nicans and Jesuites, as a condemned Criminal, to  
 " dispose him for Death, against whom he defended  
 " himself so well by the holy Scripture, that they said  
 " he must have eaten all the Bible he was so full of it.  
 " The next Day his Inquisition or criminal Process  
 " was begun and soon perfected, in the following  
 " Manner.

I. " He was charged, That when he had the Com-  
 " mand of the Guard of the Tribunal, he was very  
 " rigorous in exacting in a military Manner the Ex-  
 " cises (or Contributions for the Subsistence of the  
 " Guard) in the Suburbs; and particularly that he  
 " had caused Children and big-bellied Women to be  
 " beaten.

II. " That he had said to a Gentleman in the Jesuites  
 " House at *Krasnosow* 15 Leagues from *Lublin*, that  
 " the Roman-Catholicks adore Images, and disputed  
 " other Articles of Faith there.

III.

III. " That departing thence on Horseback he struck with his Whip an old Woman who was kneeling under a Cross, and bid her not commit Idolatry, and then threw her a little Piece of Money.

" This Accusation was Sworn to by 2 Practicers of the Law, and by 12 other Witnesses: And he himself having at his first Appearance before the Court owned the Words he had retorted about the Pope, in answer to the Ignominy cast by his Antagonist upon *Luther*; Sentence was immediately pronounced upon him, viz. That he having uttered Plasphe-my against God and Popery, should have his Tongue cut out at the back part of his Neck, and then be quartered.

" This dreadful Sentence forced him at length to renounce his Religion, to obtain the favour only of having his Head cut off, and to deliver himself from the Importunity of the Popish Priests, who upon that Condition offered to intercede for him. He was executed to Day, and the Clergy have got by it 750 Ducats which he left.

" During his Tryal, another Officer happened to say that probably the King of *Prussia* would revenge his Death by that of ten *Polish* Gentlemen or more. But he was very lucky in slipping out of the Way in time before it was told to the Court, otherwise he would have undergone the same Fate with the Captain, but Men are hunting for him.

" To Day a Jesuite in his Sermon gave very solemn Thanks to the Tribunal, for the Justice so holily exercised on a Blasphemer; adding that this their signal Zeal would be spread to their immortal Glory throughout the World.

" A Woman of *Zamorc* is brought Prisoner hither: She is accused of Sorcery, and of having caused all the bad Weather and Rain which have held so long in these Parts.

About

About the beginning of *August*, the Lord Vol. VI.  
*Willoughby*, Doctor of Divinity, was made Dean of *St. George's Chappel, Windsor*. At the same time it was made known that *Dr. Smalridge*, being named to succeed the Lord Privy-Seal, as Bishop of *Bristol*, he declined that Office.

On the 10th of *August* the Queen was pleas'd to confer the Honour of Knight-hood on *William Pendarves Esq*, of *Pendarves* in the County of *Cornwall*. Four \* Days after, it was made publick, that her Majesty had also been pleas'd to appoint *Thomas Foss Esq*, to be one of the Auditors of the Imprest Accounts, in the Room of Mr. *Martwaring* deceased; And on the 17th the Queen in Council, at *Windsor*, Her Majesty deliver'd the Custody of the Privy Seal to *William Earl of Dartmouth*, who had the Oath of Keeper of the Privy Seal administered to him, and took his Place at the Board. The same Day *William Bromley Esq*, Speaker to the late House of Commons, was sworn one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the Duke of *Northumberland* and *Sir John Stoughton Bart*, were sworn of Her Majesty's Most honourable Privy Council, and took their Places at the Board accordingly. The same Day likewise the Queen was pleas'd to appoint the Lord *Lansdowne*, to be Treasurer of Her Majesty's Household, in the Room of the Earl *Chatham*, formerly removed; *Sir John Stoughton* Comptroller of the Household, in the Room of the Lord *Lansdowne*; and the Lord *de la Warre* Treasurer of the Chamber, in the Room

The Ld. Willoughby made Dean of Windsor.

\* Aug. 14th Mr. Foss made Auditor of the Imprest.

The E. of Dartmouth Ad. Privy Seal.

The Ld. Lansdowne Treasurer of the Household, Sir J. Stoughton Comptroller, the Ld. de la Warre Treasurer of the Chamber.

**Vol. VI.** of the Lord *Fitzharding* deceas'd. On the 21st. Her Majesty constituted Sir *W. Wyndham* *Chanc. of the Exch.* *William Wyndham* Bart. Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of Her Majesty's *Exchequer*, Mr. *Gwin*, in the Room of the Lord *Bingley*; *Francis* Secretary at *Gwin* Esq; Secretary at War, in the Room War; and Mr. of Sir *William Wyndham*; and *Thomas Moore* Moore Pay Esq; Brother to Mr. *Arthur Moore*, Pay-master of the Master of Majesty's Land-Forces abroad, Forces abroad. in the Room of Mr. *Bridges*.

*Count Maffey* On the 23d of *August* *Count Maffey* has his Audi- Envoy Extraordinary from the Duke of ence of *Leave*. *Savoy*, being recall'd by his Royal Highness, had a private Audience of the Queen at *Windsor*, to which he was introduced by the Lord Viscount *Bolingbroke*, and conducted by the Master of the Ceremonies.

*The Duke of Shrewsbury* The Duke of *Shrewsbury*, Her Majesty's arrives from Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of *France*, having, with his Dutches, embark'd at *Calais* the 23d of *August* about 11 a Clock at Night, on Board the *Peregrine* Yacht, landed at *Dover* the 24th in the Morning, arrived in *London* the 25th, and the next Day waited on the Queen at *Windsor*, and was very graciously received by Her Majesty.

*The Earl of Denbigh* The 27th. it was made publick, That the Queen had appointed the Earl of *Denbigh* to be one of the Tellers of Her Majesty's *Exchequer*.

*The Duke D' Aumont* On the 17th of *August* the Duke *D' Aumont* gives his Most Christian Majesty, gave a magnificent Entertainment to a great many Persons of Quality and Distinction, which at Night was follow'd by a Ball and Masquerade. The Appearance was one of the

for August, 1713?

165

Vol. VI.

the finest and noblest that ever was seen; the *British* Nation, tho' not much used to Masquerading, having on this Occasion, shewn a great *Gusto* for Diversions of this Kind, both in the Magnificence and Variety of the Habits. But above Eighteen Hundred Persons having been admitted, his Excellency's Apartment in *Somerset House* was so crowded, that there happen'd some Disorder at the *Buffer*. On the 30th of the same Month, the Duke d' *Aumont* had a Private Audience of Leave of the Queen at *Wind-  
sor*, to which he was introduced by the Lord Viscount *Bolingbroke*, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and conducted by Sir *Clement Cotterel* Master of the Ceremonies.

He has his  
Audience of  
Leave.

The new Elections for Parliament-Men drawing on, the prime Managers were not wanting to use their utmost Application both to get such Persons chosen, as they thought most devoted to the Court, and to fix such as had acted a dubious Part. Among the latter, Sir *T—H—r* having, at the close of the last Session, manifested his great Interest with the High-Church-Party, and Landed Gentlemen, and, at the same Time, made it appear, that he was not blindly to be led into any Measures; it was strongly reported, That Endeavours were used to secure him the Offer either of a considerable Place or of the Peerage: But that he refused both, being unwilling to have any Tie upon him, that might bias his Judgment. At the same Time, the *Party-Scriblers* were taught to asperse the most eminent

Endeavours  
used to fix se-  
veral Gentle-  
men in the  
Court Interest,  
particularly  
Sir T—  
H—r



Vol VI.

Scandalous  
Reflections  
against Mr.  
H—den.

eminent Persons among their respective Antagonists; as appears by the following Paragraph, which was inserted in the *Post-Boy* of August 22d viz. ' Her Majesty having been pleased at length to dissolve the best House of Commons that ever sat, we cannot but hope that, according to Her Majesty's Wishes, the Nation will be very cautious in choosing Representatives for the ensuing Parliament. The paying heavy and unequal Taxes is the inevitable Consequence of Tyranny and Arbitrary Power, which had not Her Majesty in her Great Wisdom prevented by a Peace, and the Parliament abated, had in a very little time been the inevitable Ruin of these Kingdoms. There will be no Occasion to direct the Nation in their Choice, since any one of common Sense can distinguish between those who were for laying on the Taxes, and increasing the Load upon their Fellow Subjects, and those who were for easing them of their Burdens; Nay, any one, I may say, who has any thing of his own, may feel the Difference. The following Paragraph, however, out of the *Plain-Dealer*, may be of use to the Freeholders of a Neighbouring County; some of which Papers being wrote by a good Hand, we may hereafter borrow something from them, as may be serviceable to the Publick.

' The Gentleman, says that Author, who made a Speech, with a Design to be sent to the Tower for the Extravagance of his Zeal, should be rather rusticated for his Folly, than imprison'd for his Impudence. Whatsoever

" *Whatsoever Character his Ancestors \* have* Vol. VI.  
 " *gained by opposing the Government, or*  
 " *Scheming out Rebellion, or whatsoever his* \* *Clarendon's*  
 " *Vanity might suggest. I must tell him, he* *Hist. Vol. 2.*  
 " *is thought at present too inconsiderable to* *What was said*  
 " *bear his Brother W—p—e Company. His* *of Cinna might*  
 " *G—r bad Capacity enough to distinguish* *to him;* *He*  
 " *himself as a Ringleader in Rebellion, but* *had a Head*  
 " *the Government are under no such dismal* *to contrive,*  
 " *Apprehensions from any Consideration of his* *& a Tongue*  
 " *Merit, tho' he may inherit the same Principles, and* *to persuade,*  
 " *have the same Inclinations to do them Prejudice. If* *and a Hand*  
 " *it had been a trifling Negotiation, if we were a* *to execute*  
 " *mused by our M— try at Home, and tricked by* *any Mischief*  
 " *our Enemies abroad, as he affirmed; yet 'tis plain to*  
 " *all the World, he was no Judge of what he said, and*  
 " *consequently talk'd as Random. A Man may as easily*  
 " *pass a Judgment on Colours in the dark, as this Gen-*  
 " *tleman or any of his Friends, on the present Treachery;*  
 " *and I would fain know the Reasons of their Assertions,*  
 " *if they have any. They are acquainted, I suppose with*  
 " *the French Plenipotentiaries; or the present Ministry,*  
 " *out of their great Respect for the Party and Loyalty*  
 " *of Mr. H—den, may have let him into the Secret.*

" Had Mr. H—den, or any of his Party  
 " opposed the Peace out of Principle, or  
 " for the Good of his Country, there might  
 " have been some excuse for him; but if he  
 " did it before he knew what the Peace  
 " was, if he voted for the Ruin of his  
 " Neighbours by the Continuance of the  
 " Land-Tax; if he betray'd the Trust his  
 " Country had reposed in him for his pri-  
 " vate Interest, as every one may be said  
 " to do, who voted for the War, 'tis the  
 " highest piece of Assurance he can be guil-  
 " ty of, to expect again to represent them.

But notwithstanding these scandalous Re- *Notwithstand-*  
 flections Mr. Hambden was, soon after, cho- *ing which he*  
 sen in two Boroughs, and went near to *is chosen in*  
 carry *two Places.*

Vol. VII carry the Election for *Buckinghamshire*.

*The Elections begin Aug. 25* On Monday the 25th of August the Elections began in several Places, particularly at *Westminster*, where Sir Thomas Crosse, Bart. and Thomas Medlycot Esq. the two old Members were chosen without Opposition. I take this Occasion to rectify a Mistake in one of my former, wherein I said those two Gentlemen voted against the *Bill of Commerce*, whereas they did the contrary. I shall in this Place take no further Notice of the Elections, save only, that notwithstanding the Weight and Influence of the Court, and the visible Partiality of some returning Officers, a far greater Number of *Whigs* were chosen, than was by many expected.

*Mr. Blythe marries the Lady Hyde Aug. 27th.*

On the 25th of August Mr. Blythe, a Gentleman of a considerable Estate in *England* and *Ireland*, was married to the Lady Theodosia Hyde Baroness of *Clifton*, in her own Right, only Child of the Earl of *Clarendon*, and by the Death of her Brother the late Lord Cornbury, Heiress to a good Estate in *Kent* and *Scotland*, and on whom the Queen bestow'd an additional Portion of 10000 l.

*The Ld. Harley marries the D. of Newcastle's Daughter.*

On the last Day of August, a Marriage of far greater *Eclat*, both as to Persons, Fortunes, and Circumstances, was consummated between the Lord Harley, Son to Lord High Treasurer, and the Lady Henrietta Holles, only Daughter of the late Duke of *Newcastle*, an Heiress of above 15000 l. per Annum.

**FINIS.**

# THE POLITICAL STATE OF GREAT BRITAIN, With the

Most Material Occurrences in EUROPE.

*For the Month of SEPTEMBER, 1713.*

Containing in Particular,

- I. General MAXIMS in TRADE; by an eminent Merchant.
- II. Large Abstracts of three remarkable PAMPHLETS about *Dunkirk*, viz.  
—— 1. *Reasons concerning the immediate Demolition of Dunkirk.*  
2. DUNKIRK or DOVER, &c.  
3. The IMPORTANCE of *Dunkirk* consider'd, in Defence of the *Guardian*, by Mr. STEELE.
- III. Account of the Beginning of the Demolition of *Dunkirk*.
- IV. Preferments, Deaths of eminent Persons, and other Remarkables during this Month.
- V. Observations on the Elections for Parliament-Men in *Great-Britain*.
- VI. A Compleat Double LIST of both Houses, both of the *Last* and *New* PARLIAMENT.

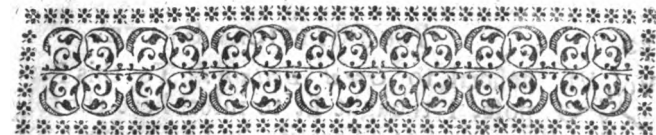


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THE  
POLITICAL STATE  
FOR

*The Month of* SEPTEMBER, 1713.

*London, Sept. 30. 1713.*

SIR,



TRADE being the greatest Vol. VI.  
Concern of the *British* Na-  
tion, and the Subject which  
now employs both the Spe-  
culations of most Men, and  
the Pens of several Writers,

I have, for these Four Months past, made  
it my Business to give you faithful Ab-  
stracts of all the most remarkable Pam-  
phlets and Papers that have been publish'd  
about this important Matter; and finding  
that my Endeavours to set it in a true  
Light, have been well receiv'd, I shall  
continue the same Method, till the Parlia-  
ment has decided the grand Question,  
Whether a Trade with *France* will be be-  
neficial

Y

Vol. VI. *General Maxims in TRADE, &c.* beneficial to Great Britain? To this Purpose, I thought fit to insert here the following small Treatise, publish'd about the Beginning of this Month, and written by an Eminent Merchant.

\*\*\*\*\*

General MAXIMS in TRADE,  
particularly apply'd to the COM-  
MERCE between Great Britain  
and France.

**T**HERE are general Maxims in Trade,  
which are asserted to by every Body.

That a Trade may be of Benefit to the Merchant, and injurious to the Body of the Nation, is one of these Maxims.

I shall confine my self to speak of Trade, only, as it is Nationally Good or Bad.

I. **T**HAT Trade which exports Manufactures made of the Sale Product or Growth of the Country, is undoubtedly Good; such is the sending abroad our Yorkshire Cloth, Colchester Bays, Exeter Serges, Norwich Stuffs, &c. Which being made purely of British Wool, as much as those Exports amount to, so much is the clear Gain of the Nation.

II. That Trade which helps off the Consumption of our Superfluities, is also visibly advantageous; as the exporting of Allum, Copperas, Leather, Tin, Lead, Coals, &c. So much as the Exported Superfluities amount unto, so much also is the clear National Profit.

III.

III. *The Importing of Foreign Materials to be manufactured at home, especially when the Goods, after they are manufactured, are mostly sent abroad, is also, without Dispute, very beneficial; as for Instance, Spanish Wool, which for that Reason is exempted from paying any Duties.*

IV. *The Importation of Foreign Materials to be manufactured here, although the Manufactured Goods are chiefly consumed by us, may also be beneficial; especially when the said Materials are procured in Exchange for our Commodities; as Raw-Silk, Grogram-Tarn, and other Goods brought from Turkey.*

V. *Foreign Materials, wrought up here into such Goods, as would otherwise be imported ready manufactured, is a Means of saving Money to the Nation; and if saving is getting, that Trade which procures such Materials, ought to be look'd upon as profitable. Such is the Importation of Hemp, Flax, and Raw-Silk; 'tis therefore to be wondered at, that these Commodities are not exempt from all Duties, as well as Spanish Wool.*

VI. *A Trade may be call'd good which exchanges Manufactures for Manufactures, and Commodities for Commodities. Germany takes as much in Value of our Woolen and other Goods, as we do of their Linnen: By this Means, Numbers of People are employ'd on Both Sides, to their Mutual Advantage.*

VII. *An Importation of Commodities, bought partly for Money, and partly for Goods, may be of National Advantage, if the greatest Part of the Commodities thus imported, are again exported, as in the Case of East-India Goods: And generally all Imports of Goods which are re-exported, are beneficial to a Nation.*

VIII. *The carrying of Goods from one Foreign Country to another, is a profitable Article in Trade: Our Ships are often thus employ'd between Portugal, Italy, and the Levant, and sometimes in the East-Indies.*

IX. *When there is a Necessity to import Goods which a Nation cannot be without, although such Goods are chiefly purchased*



*purchased with Money, it cannot be accounted a Bad Trade; as our Trade to Norway and other Parts, from whence are imported Naval Stores, and Materials for Building.*

*But a Trade is disadvantageous to a Nation,*

1. *Which brings in Things of meer Luxury and Pleasure, which are entirely, or for the most part, consumed among us; and such I reckon the Wine Trade to be, especially when the Wine is purchased with Money, and not in Exchange for our Commodities.*

2. *Much worse is that Trade which brings in a Commodity, that is not only consumed amongst us, but hinders the Consumption of the like Quantity of ours: As is the Importation of Brandy, which hinders the Spending of our Extracts of Malt and Molasses; therefore very prudently charged with Excessive Duties.*

3. *That Trade is imminently bad, which supplies the same Goods as we manufacture our selves, especially if we can make enough for our Consumption: And I take this to be the Case of the Silk Manufacture; which, with great Labour and Industry, is brought to Perfection in London, Canterbury, and other Places.*

4. *The Importation upon easy Terms, of such Manufactures as are already introduc'd in a Country, must be of bad Consequence, and check their Progress; as it would undoubtedly be the Case of the Linnen and Paper Manufactures in Great Britain (which are of late very much improved) if those Commodities were suffered to be brought in without paying very high Duties.*

*Wise Nations are so fond of encouraging Manufactures in their Infancy, that they not only burthen Foreign Manufactures of the like Kind with high Impositions, but often totally condemn and prohibit the Consumption of them.*

*To bring what hath been already said into a narrower Compass, it may be reduced to this, VIZ.*

*That the Exportation of Manufactures is in the highest Degree beneficial to a Nation.*

*That*

*That the Exportation of Superfluities is so much clear Gain.*

*That the Importation of Foreign Materials to be manufactured by us, instead of importing Manufactured Goods, is the saving a great deal of Money.*

*That the exchanging Commodities for Commodities, is generally an Advantage.*

*That all Imports of Goods which are re-exported, leave a real Benefit.*

*That the letting Ships to Freight to other Nations, is profitable.*

*That the Imports of Things of absolute Necessity, cannot be esteemed bad.*

*That the importing Commodities of meer Luxury, is so much real Loss as they amount to.*

*That the Importation of such Goods as hinder the Consumption of our own, or check the Progress of any of our Manufactures, is a visible Disadvantage, and necessarily tends to the Ruin of Multitudes of People.*

*Having premised thus far in Relation to Trade in general, and made it evident that there are several Ways of Trading advantageous to a Nation, and others which are not so; I shall now examine which of these beneficial or hurtful Ways to us, the French Trade doth answer, and then draw the Ballance at the Foot of the Account.*

*I. The Exportation of our Woollen Goods to France, is so well barr'd against, that there is not the least Hope of reaping any Benefit by this Article.*

*The French did always out-do us in Price of Labour: Their Common People live upon Roots, Cabbage, and other Herbage; Four of their large Provinces subsist intirely upon Chesnuts; and the Best of them eat Bread made of Barley, Millet, Turkey, and Black Corn; so that their Wages used to be small, in Comparison with ours.*

B<sup>11</sup>

But of Late Years their Crown-Pieces being made of the same Value as ours, and rais'd from Sixty to one Hundred Sols; and the Manufacturers, Servants, Soldiers, Day-Labourers, and other Working-People, earning no more Sols or Pence by the Day than they did formerly, the Price of Labour is thereby so much lessen'd, that one may affirm for Truth, they have generally their Work done for Half the Price we pay for ours. For although Provisions be as dear at Paris as they are at London, 'tis certain that in most of their Provinces they are very cheap; and that they buy Beef and Mutton for Half the Price we pay for it.

But the Price of Meat and Wheat doth little concern the Poor Manufacturers; as they generally drink nothing but Water, and at best a Sort of Liquor they call Beuvrage (which is Water pass'd through the Husks of Grapes, after the Wine is drawn off) they save a great deal upon that Account: For 'tis well known that our People spend Half of their Money in Drink.

The Army is a notorious Instance how cheap the French can live: It enables their King to maintain 300000 Men with the same Money we maintain 112500. Their Pay being Five Sols a Day (which is exactly Three Pence English) and our Soldiers Pay is Eight Pence.

However, they subsist upon that small Allowance; and if there be the same Disproportion between our Manufacturers and theirs, as there is betwixt our Soldiers and their Soldiers, as to Pay, 'tis plain that the Work in France is done for little more than a Third Part of what it is done for in England: And I am confident 'tis so in most part of their Manufactures; of which I could give many Instances, if it were needful; but let these Two following at present suffice.

At Lyons, which, next to Paris, is the Best City in France, they pay Nine Sols an Ell for making of Lustrings, which is little more than Five Pence English

English Money; and the Price paid here for making Lustrings, is Twelve Pence per Ell.

In the Paper Manufacture abundance of People are employ'd for sorting Rags in the Mills, who earn in France but Two Sols a Day, which is less than Five Farthings of our Money; and the Price paid here for such Work, is Four Pence a Day.

The French working thus cheap, 'tis no Wonder if they afford their Manufactures at Lower Rates than their Neighbours.

But to leave no Room for Doubt in a Matter of so great Importance, several Merchants have brought over from France Patterns of their Woollen Goods, with the Prices they are sold at; and it appears that, in general, they are Goodness for Goodness, cheaper than ours: Their Cloth made of Spanish Wool, which is brought to great Perfection, is sold in the Shops for Sixteen to Seventeen Livres the Ell (which is a Yard, a Quarten, and an Inch) and as a French Livre is exactly worth one of our Shillings, they sell the Ell there as cheap as we sell here the Yard, which is Twenty Five per Cent. Difference.

And if what is own'd on all Hands be true, that the French do send great Quantities of Woollen Goods to Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, the Rhine, and other Places; although they pay a Duty upon Exportation, 'tis a Demonstration that they have more than is sufficient for their own Wear, and consequently no great Occasion for any of ours.

Objection. What need the French limit the Importation of our Cloth, &c. to Three Places, subject it to strict Visitations, and insist to continue a High Duty upon it, if they have enough of their own, and can afford it cheaper than we?

Answer. By the long Interruption of Commerce and Correspondence between the Two Nations, the French knew as little the Price of our Commodities, as we did the Price

Price of theirs; and being extremely jealous of their Manufactures, they would not give way to any the least thing that could prejudice them: In short, they had a Mind to be secured against all Events.

Have not we done the like in the self same Case? We out-do, in our own Thoughts, all the World in the Woollen-Manufactures; but not depending upon this single Advantage of working better than others, we have laid very High Duties upon all Foreign Woollen-Goods, and even prohibited them. And 'tis well we did so! For else the French would have made our Hearts ache since the Peace, by their great Importation of Woollen Goods upon us.

But they are so well apprised of the Matter now, and know the Advantage they have over us in Point of Cheapness, that I don't doubt they will give us Leave to import into France not only Woollen-Goods, but all other Commodities whatsoever, upon very easy Duties, provided we permit them to import into Great Britain Wines, Brandies, Silks, Linnen, and Paper, upon paying the same Duties as others do. And when that's done, you'll send little more to France than now you do, and they'll import into Great Britain ten Times more than now they can.

II. As to the other Products of our Land, I mean our Superfluities, it must be own'd the French have Occasion for some of them, as Lead, Tin, Leather, Copperas, Coals, Allum, and several other things of small Value, as also some few of our Plantations Commodities: But these Goods they will have whether we take any of theirs or no; because they want them; as they were supply'd with them, during the War, by Way of Italy and Flanders, and paid us a little more Money for them than now they do, when they can have them at the first Hand in England. All these Commodities together, that the French want from us, may amount to about 200000 l. yearly.

III. As to Materials; I don't know of any one Sort useful to us, that ever was imported from France into England.

England. They have indeed Hemp, Flax, and Wooll, in abundance, and some Raw-Silk; but they are too wise to let us have any, especially us long as they entertain any Hopes we shall be so self-denying, as to take those Materials from them after they are manufactur'd.

IV. Exchanging Commodities for Commodities (if for the like Value on both Sides) might be beneficial; but 'tis far from being the Case between us and France: Our Ships went constantly in Ballast (except now and then some Lead) to St. Malo, Morlaix, Nantes, Rochelle, Bourdeaux, Bayonne, &c. and ever came back full of Linnen, Wines, Brandy, and Paper. And if it was so before the Revolution, when one of our Pounds Sterling cost the French but Thirteen Livres, what are they like to take from us (except what they of Necessity want) now that for each Pound Sterling they must pay us Twenty Livres, which inhances the Price of all British Commodities to the French, above Fifty per Cent.

V. Goods imported to be re-exported, is certainly a National Advantage; but few or no French Goods are ever exported from Great Britain, except to our Plantations; but are all consumed at Home; therefore no Benefit can be reap'd this Way by the French Trade.

VI. Letting Ships to Freight cannot be but of some Profit to a Nation; but 'tis very rare if the French ever make use of any other Ships than their own: They victual and man cheaper than we, therefore nothing is to be got from them by this Article.

VII. Things that are of absolute Necessity cannot be reckon'd prejudicial to a Nation; but France produces nothing that is necessary, or even convenient, or but which we had better be without, except Claret.

VIII. If the Importation of Commodities of meer Luxury, to be consumed amongst us, be a sensible Disadvantage, the French Trade, in this Particular, might be highly pernicious to this Nation: For if the Duties on French Wines be lower'd to a considerable Degree,

the least we can suppose would be imported into England and Scotland, is 18000 Tuns a Year, which being most Clarets, at a moderate Computation, would cost in France 450000 l.

IX. As to Brandy; since we have laid High Duties upon it, the distilling of Spirits from Malt and Molasses is much improved and increas'd, by Means of which a good Sum of Money is yearly sav'd to the Nation; for very little Brandy hath been imported either from Italy, Portugal, or Spain, by reason that our English Spirits are near as good as those Countries Brandies: But as French Brandy is esteem'd, and is, indeed, very good, if the Extraordinary Duty on that Liquor be taken off, there's no doubt but great Quantities will be imported. We'll suppose only 3000 Tons a Year, which will cost Great Britain about 70000 l. yearly, and prejudice besides the Extracts of our own Malt Spirits.

X. Linnen is an Article of more Consequence than many People are aware of: Ireland, Scotland, and several Counties in England, have made large Steps towards the Improvement of that useful Manufacture, both in Quantity and Quality; and with good Encouragement would doubtless, in a few Years, bring it to Perfection, and perhaps make sufficient for our own Consumption; which, besides employing great Numbers of People, and improving many Acres of Land, would save us a good Sum of Money, which is yearly laid out abroad in that Commodity. As the Case stands at present it improves daily; but if the Duties on French Linnen be reduc'd, 'tis to be fear'd it will come over so cheap, that our Looms must be laid aside, and 6 or 700000 l. a Year be sent over to France for that Commodity.

XI. The Manufacture of Paper is very near a-kin to that of Linnen. Since the High Duties laid on Foreign Paper, and that none hath been imported from France, where 'tis cheapest, the Making of it is increased to such a Degree in England, that we import none of the Lower Sorts from abroad, and make them all our selves: But if  
the

the French Duties be taken off, undoubtedly most of the Mills which are employed in the making of White Paper, must leave off their Work, and 30 to 40000 l. a Year be remitted over to France for that Commodity.

XII. The Last Article concerns the Silk Manufacture. Since the late French Wars 'tis increased to a mighty Degree; Spittlefields alone manufactures to the Value of Two Millions a Year, and were daily improving, till the late Fears about lowering the French Duties. What Pity! That so noble a Manufacture, so extensive and so beneficial to an Infinite Number of People, should run the Hazard of being ruined! 'Tis however to be feared, that if the French can import their wrought Silks upon easy Terms, they out-do us so much in Cheapness of Labour, as hath been already shewed, and they have Italian and Levant Raw-Silk upon so much easier Terms than we, besides great Quantities of their own in Provence, Languedoc, and other Provinces, that, in all Probability, half the Looms in Spittlefields would be laid down, and our Ladies be again cloathed in French Silks; the Loss that would accrue to the Nation by so great a Mischief, cannot be valued at less than 500000 l. a Year.

To sum up all; if we pay to France yearly,

|                    |         |
|--------------------|---------|
|                    | l.      |
| For their Wines    | 450000  |
| For their Brandies | 70000   |
| For their Linnen   | 600000  |
| For their Paper    | 30000   |
| For their Silks    | 500000  |
|                    | <hr/>   |
|                    | 1650000 |

And they take from us in Lead, Tin, Leather, Allum, Copperas, Coals, Horn }  
Plates, &c. and Plantation-Goods, to the Va- } 200000  
lue of }  

---

Great Britain loses by the Ballance of that } 1450000  
Trade yearly }  
Z 2 Which



Which seems unavoidable, if we are so good natured as to take off the high Duties; the only Fence we have left against an Inundation of French Commodities upon us.

If any Body thinks fit to object against these Papers, that there are many Commodities that used to be sent to France, of which there's no Notice taken here; I desire them to give a List of those Commodities not only by Name, but to put the Quantities which they judge are like to be exported, and their Valuation: And I promise them, in Return, another List of many Commodities I have omitted, which would certainly be imported from France upon lowering the Duties, with the probable Quantities of each Sort, and their Cost on board there; and I dare answer, I shall be even with them upon that Score; having here, for Brevity's sake, mentioned only such Commodities as are most considerable. Thus, perhaps, by making accurate Estimates and Calculations of all Commodities that can be exported to France, or brought over from thence, shall we come to a right Understanding of the Matter; and what the Trade between Great Britain and France is like to be, in case the Duties be taken off.

All the Nations of Europe seem to strive who shall out-wit ~~per~~ another in Point of Trade, and they concur in this Maxim, That the less they consume of Foreign Commodities, the better it is for them.

The Dutch, to obviate too great a Consumption of Foreign Goods amongst them, make use of Excises, and they have for that Reason laid a very High Excise upon French Wines.

The French study to prevent it, by Duties of Importations, Duties on Consumptions, Tolls from one Province into another, by strict Visitations, Restraints, and Prohibitions, and by the Example of the Court, in wearing their own Manufactures.

We have, of late Years, saved a great deal of Money, by laying high Duties upon Foreign Commodities, which hath not only hindered their too great Consumption among us, but hath had this good Effect besides; that it hath given Encouragement to the settling, improving, and perfecting many

many useful *Manufactures* in Great Britain. So that we must be out of our Senses, if we permit the French to import their *Manufactures*, to the Prejudice and Destruction of our own.

We are now, God be praised, in Peace and Friendship with the French; we have a free Correspondence and Commerce with them: They do and will take from us what they want, and 'tis all we can expect or desire of them.

We may freely import their Good Claret, and have it upon reasonable Terms, if we do not buy it in too great Quantities: And as for their *Manufactures*, 'tis undeniable, we had better be without them, since they must be purchased with our Ready Money; for their Cloth, and other Woollen Goods, being cheaper than ours, they cannot take any from us if they would, in Compensation for their Silks, Paper, and Linnen; and as they take nothing but what they want, they ought not, in Reason, to expect we should take from them what we have no manner of Occasion for.

As it is very requisite that those who are to deal with another Nation, should have a perfect Knowledge of their Weights, Measures, Customs, and Moneys; and there having been a remarkable Alteration in the French Coins since we had any Dealings with them, which is the thing of the utmost Moment in Commerce, I shall beg Leave to subjoin here an Account of their Coin as it stands at present, and, in all Probability, is like to stand; that we may know what we are to pay for their Goods, and what they are to pay for ours.

The French Crown-Piece is exactly now of the same Goodness and intrinsic Value as the English Crown-Piece. It goes in France for Five Livres, and each Livre for Twenty Sols, so that each Crown-Piece goes there for one Hundred Sols or Pence.

Our Crown-Piece goes for Five Shillings, each Shilling for Twelve Pence, so that our Crown-Piece goes here for Sixty Pence.

As

*As there is Five Livres in their Crown, and Five Shillings in our Crown, and that they are both of equal Weights and Value, a Shilling is exactly worth a Livre, and a Livre a Shilling. I beg pardon for being thus exact, to a Nicety, in this Particular ; but, I think, the Fate of Great Britain, in Point of Trade, doth in a great Measure depend upon it.*

*Before the War, if I bought any Commodity in France which cost me a Livre, I paid Eighteen Pence English for it, as is well known to every Body that had Dealings there ; if I buy now the same thing in France for a Livre, I pay but one Shilling for it ; by which Means all their Manufactures are rendered so very cheap to us, that if there was but Moderate Duties upon their Importation, we should immediately be over-whelmed with French Commodities. For as their Work-men receive no more Sols or Pence, for their Day's-work or Wages, than they did formerly, they sell their Cloth, Paper, and Linnen, for no more Sols than they used to do : Therefore if I bought heretofore an Ell of Linnen for a Livre, it cost me then Eighteen Pence, and now buying an Ell of the same Linnen for a Livre still, it costs me but one Shilling.*

*On the contrary, when the Fr. bought any thing of us before the War, if it cost them one Pound Sterling, they paid but Thirteen Livres for it ; and if they buy now the same thing for one Pound Sterling, they pay Twenty Livres : Which renders every Commodity we have so very dear to them, that 'tis hardly possible they should take any thing from us, but what they have an absolute Necessity for.*

*For if they bought formerly a Yard of Cloth here for Fifteen Shillings, they paid but Nine Livres, Three Quarters, for it ; and if they buy now here a Yard of the same Cloth for Fifteen Shillings, they must pay Fifteen Livres : Which, as said before, renders our Manufactures excessive dear to them, and their Manufactures exceeding cheap to us.*

*In short, all Kinds of French Manufactures that were heretofore purchased in France, either by Natives or Strangers,*

for September, 1713.

183

Strangers, for one Ounce and a Half of Silver, Vol. VI.  
the same Quantity and Goodness is there pur-  
chased now by Natives and by Strangers for  
one Ounce of Silver. And whatever the  
French used to purchase in Foreign Parts,  
with Three Livres, they must now give Four  
Livres and a Half for it.

*I have purposely neglected to take Notice of  
what Prejudice the French Trade may be to us,  
in Relation to our Exports to Portugal, Italy,  
Turkey, and Hamburgh; for that will af-  
ford ample Matter to be the Subject of another  
Discourse.*

In our Journal for the Month of July,  
we inserted both Monsieur Togghe's Me-  
morial or Address to Her Majesty, con-  
taining Reasons for the Preservation of the  
Harbour of Dunkirk; and the Guardian of  
the 7th of August, wherein was publish'd  
a Letter written by Mr. Steele, and sub-  
scrib'd English Tory, animadverting on the  
said Memorial, and suggesting, That the  
British Nation expected the immediate Demo-  
lition of Dunkirk. Moreover in our  
last We took Notice, That Mr. Steele  
having a Call to serve his Country in Par-  
liament, resign'd his Place of one of the  
Commissioners of the Stamps, which  
was incompatible with his sitting in  
the House of Commons; And we ad-  
ded, 'twas look'd upon as a Piece of Pru-  
dence in him, by a voluntary Resignati-  
on, to forestal a removal: For 'tis cer-  
tain, the Guardian before mention'd had  
given no small Offence to the M—y, as  
appear'd by the Investives of the Exa-  
miner,

Mr. Steele's  
Case about the  
Guardian of  
Aug. 7. inf-  
esting on the  
Demolition  
of Dunkirk.  
\* P. 158.

Vol. VI. 'miner of which Notice should be taken  
 ' in our next. ' Before we perform that

*Abstract of a Pamphlet call'd, The Honour and Prerogative of the Queen's Majesty vindicated and defended against the un-Prerogative exampled Insolence of the Author of the Guardian: In a Letter from a Country Whigg to Mr. Steele; and said to be written by the Author of the New Atalantis. The Ninth and Tenth Pages, which contain the Substance of the whole Piece, are as follows:*

*See how the Villain treats the best of Sovereigns, the best Mistress to him, whose Bread he has eaten, and who has kept him from a Goal! Read it again, say they: Put it into English, said a Neighbour of mine to me, come make the best of it! Then he reads the abominable Language as follows;*

' The British Nation EXPECT, &c.  
 ' And again, The British Nation EXPECT  
 ' the immediate Demolition of Dunkirk.  
 ' And a third time, with a Tone of threatening,  
 ' The British Nation EXPECT it. See the Guardian August 7, 1713. I would fain have pleaded for you, that this was not to be understood to be spoken to or pointed at the Queen, but to the People of Dunkirk, and I search'd the whole Paper for something to have brought you off with that way. But it would not do, they laugh'd at me: How could it be spoken to him, say they? His Memorial is to the Queen, and if it should be directed to Monsieur Tugghe it would be still worse; for that would be to talk thus to him, viz. What do ye Petition the Queen for? We tell you, The British Nation will not suffer it, the Queen



*Queen dares not do it, for the British Nation EXPECT it be immediately demolish'd. This stopp'd my Mouth indeed, with respect to that Part of the Excuse, and then they went on with me: Come, says my Neighbour, if you cannot put it into Words, I'll do it for you.*

*'The British Nation EXPECT the Immediate Demolition of Dunkirk.*

*We all know Her Majesty has Possession of Dunkirk; and tho' the Work is to be done by the French, Her Majesty may appoint the Day. Now, says he, read the Words. What is it but thus? 'Look you, Madam, 'Your Majesty had best take care that Dunkirk be demolish'd, or else, &c. And again; 'Madam! WE EXPECT, and we 'would have you take Notice that we expect 'it, that Dunkirk be demolish'd, and that 'immediately.*

*Just thus an Imperious Planter at Barbadoes speaks to a Negro Slave, 'Look you, 'Sirrah, I expect this Sugar to be ground, 'and look to it, that it be done forthwith. 'Tis enough to tell you I EXPECT it, or else, ' &c. And then he holds up his Stick at him, 'Take what follows.*

*The Examiner, in a Style quite as polite as that of this Pamphleteer, in his Paper, of August 21. has it thus:*

*Invectives of  
the Examiner  
against Mr.  
Steele.*

*I believe I may challenge all the Nations of the World, and all the Histories of this Nation, for a Thousand Years past, to shew us an Instance so flagrant as what we have now before us, viz. When ever a Subject, nay a Servant under a Salary, and favoured, in Spite of Ill Behaviour past, with a considerable Employment in the Government, treated*

*A a his*



his Sovereign in such a manner as the **GUARDIAN** has done the Person of the Queen; and went unpunished.

If the Clemency of the Queen prevails to save such a Man; if Her Majesty thinks it below her to resent an Injury from so contemptible a Wretch, by so much the rather should every Subject resent it; and shew their Duty and Respect to their Sovereign, by trampling under their Feet the very Name and Memory of the Man that can have Boldness enough to insult his Prince in a Printed, and for that Reason, Scandalous Libel, and can have **INGRATITUDE** enough to do it, while he is eating her Bread.

How can any Man shew himself a Faithful Subject to Her Majesty, and not resent such a Piece of Conduct! To see a Subject hold up a Rod at his Prince! And openly threaten the Queen, if she does not cause Dunkirk to be demolished! To threaten Her Majesty with the Nation's Resentment, if it be not forthwith enter'd upon, and command her to do it **IMMEDIATELY**; it ought to fill every faithful Subject with Abhorrence, and cause them either to shun the Man, or let him know they detest his Behaviour.

And yet this Man was never so dear to the Whigs, as since he let them know that he durst assault his Queen; this has made him their Favourite, and one of their Authors has made his dull Panegyrick upon him already for it; while another Set of them are endeavouring to get him chosen for the next Parliament, that he may carry on his Insult there; and obtain the Honour, as another of their haughty Leaders has already done, of being expelled the House.

I have not Room to enlarge in this Case, as so unexampled a Piece of Ingratitude deserves; he has been handsomely, only too favourably, exposed in this very Case, by a Book just published, and which I recommend, for that Reason, in the following Advertisement.

After this he subjoins the following Advertisement :

The Honour and Prerogative of the Queen's Majesty vindicated, &c.


Three Days \* after, the Author of \* Further In-  
the Examiner attack'd again the vestives of the  
Guardian, in this genteel Manner : Examiner.

For these Reasons, saving the Trespass on Custom, the LIE might be given in the Teeth of the Guardian, when he insolently tells the Queen, in his Late Seditious Libel, for such it must be accounted by every True Britain; That the British Nation EXPECTS Immediate Demolition of Dunkirk: I

It is not so; the British Nation does not EXPECT that Her Majesty should divest her self the Power which is in her Hands, by the Cession of Dunkirk, to do her self Right, and to secure to her self the Performance such Conditions from all the Princes concern'd as they have agreed to be just, and ought to be performed; but which we do not find them free to execute, as the Obligations Britain as laid on them, has given us Reason to ex-

It might, by much more Duty to Her Majesty, and Fidelity to our Country, have been said, That the British Nation HOPES Her Majesty will share with Dunkirk, nor



Vol. VI.  suffer it to be demolished, till the Danger of any Foreign Power, insulting her Subjects, be removed; till the Commerce, and Privileges of her Subjects of Great Britain, shall be effectually secured; and till there shall be no Danger of the Incroachments and Invasions of any Nation, not France only, but other Powers as well as France; for I must be allow'd, with these Gentlemen's Pardon, to suppose that there are Dangers to be expected from other Powers in the World, as well as France; especially Dangers to our Trade; and these Dangers are the greater, by how much we find the Whigs forward to give up our Trading-Interest to the Dutch, in Order to make Friends with them in their other Nameless Designs against the Ministry.

Those then who have a true Concern for the Good of Great Britain, would be very sorry to see Dunkirk put out of Her Majesty's Power, till every just Thing, which the keeping it can be a Means to secure to us, be obtain'd.

I might be more particular, in letting the World see what these Things are, which Britain ought to obtain from the Neighbouring Powers; and which Dunkirk is <sup>for</sup> a Pledge for, that it ought to remain Her Majesty's Hands till they are obtain'd: But as this is preparing by another Hand and will be set in a clearer Light, to the Confusion of the Guardian and all his Father's Party, I shall say no more to it here.

According to this Piece there was publish'd not long after an pamphlet intitled, Reasons concerning Immediate Demolishing of Dunkirk, being a serious Enquiry into the State Condition of that Affair.

for September, 1713.

189

Vol. VI



*Affair.* The Author, who was generally guess'd to be the same that wrote the Pamphlet beforemention'd, call'd, *The Honour and Prerogative of the Queen's Majesty vindicated*, &c. declares, in the first place,

‘ That he was ever a *Protestant*, and truly jealous for the *Protestant* against the *Popish Interest* ; That he has been so far from a *French Party*, that he was ever against all *Parties* ; and that as for the *Pretender*, he has willingly and unfeignedly abjured him.’ Having thus endeavour'd to remove all Suspicions of his being partial, he tells us, ‘ That the Demolishing *Dunkirk* having been agreed upon, in the late Treaty with the *French King*, and made a Part of the Peace concluded at *Utrecht*, it is no longer a Question, whether the *French* are obliged to demolish it or not, if the Queen of *Great Britain* insists upon it? None will contend this Part (*viz.*) That the *French* must and ought to perform what is so agreed ; and the Town is put into the Queen's Hand, to assure Her Majesty, on the Part of *France*, that it shall be done when required. That there are not the same Reasons, or the same Obligations upon Her Majesty to demolish *Dunkirk*, as there are upon the *Fr. King* to do it, if Her Majesty requires it ; on the contrary, there are divers very good Reasons to be given, why Her Majesty may not think it proper to suffer the said Fortifications to be YET demolish'd. That therefore the Question before us is, Whether, as *Dunkirk* is now in Her Majesty's

*Abstract of a Pamphlet concerning the immediate Demolishing of Dunkirk.*

' jesty's Hands, and was given us as a Pledge or Se-  
 ' curity to *Great Britain*, of those Things stipulated  
 ' by *France*, on the one Hand, and to impower the  
 ' Queen to do her Subjects Right in the *Netherlands*,  
 ' on the other Hand: Whether, *he says*, it consists  
 ' with common Prudence to give up this Pledge,  
 ' before that Safety and Advantage, which is not  
 ' yet put into our Hands to obtain and secure, be  
 ' obtained and secured? That to enter fairly into  
 ' this Argument, we must enquire what were the  
 ' true Motives upon which the *British* Court took  
 ' *Dunkirk* into Possession: That in the first Place, the  
 ' Restitution of *Dunkirk* was insisted upon as a Te-  
 ' stimony to be given by the *French* King, that he  
 ' was truly desirous of Peace; and sincerely re-  
 ' solved to give Satisfaction to Her Majesty and her  
 ' Allies; and, That Her Majesty should be Arbitress  
 ' of what should or should not be esteem'd Satis-  
 ' faction, when a Treaty should be so commenc'd.  
 ' That if the *French* King had refused to grant any  
 ' Thing which Her Majesty judged essential to the  
 ' Safety and Peace of *Europe*, either which was in-  
 ' sisted on by the Queen, or by her Allies; *Dunkirk*  
 ' was deem'd to be a sufficient Satisfaction to the  
 ' Queen, and a sufficient Loss to *France*: So that  
 ' leaving *Dunkirk* in Her Majesty's Hands, he was at  
 ' Liberty to treat or not to treat, conclude or not  
 ' conclude, as he thought fit; since the Possession of  
 ' *Dunkirk* was a thing so considerable to us, and in  
 ' Case of carrying on the War, would have been  
 ' so fatal to *France*, that it required but a small Pene-  
 ' tration to know we had thereby the Key of *France*  
 ' on that Side, put into our Hands, and could,  
 ' without any Difficulty, have done what (however  
 ' talk'd of) had been found so impracticable to bring  
 ' to pass in 22 Years War (*viz.*) to have carry'd  
 ' the War into the Heart of *France*. That it should  
 ' be next enquired, when the Article of putting  
 ' *Dunkirk*

‘ *Dunkirk* into Her Majesty’s Hands was in Debate,  
‘ from who and from what Foundation came the Ad-  
‘ dition of that Clause (*viz.*) The Fortifications to  
‘ be demolished? Was it from the *British*, or from  
‘ the *French*, or on some third Interest, that this  
‘ Part was propos’d? That no Man will be so weak  
‘ as not to allow, that if the Town of *Dunkirk*,  
‘ with all its Fortifications, Harbours, &c. could  
‘ have been obtain’d, and the Possession and Sove-  
‘ reignty of them made over to the Queen, the  
‘ *British* Ministers would gladly have accepted it;  
‘ nor could they have answer’d it to God and their  
‘ Queen if they had not. That what Interest soever  
‘ other Nations, our Allies, may have in this Part,  
‘ and how far they would be from being easy, if  
‘ *Dunkirk* remain’d in *English* Hands, undemolish’d,  
‘ ’tis certain the *British* Ministers, if in their right  
‘ Mind, would never have offer’d the Demolishing  
‘ it, if it had not been insisted on by the *French* :  
‘ And as it could not reasonably be our Part to arti-  
‘ cle for the Demolishing *Dunkirk*, when it was put  
‘ into our Hands, so neither can it be reasonable,  
‘ that while we have it in Possession, we should be  
‘ more in Haste to demolish it, than other Nations.  
‘ That if it were never demolish’d, what can the  
‘ Hurt be on our Side? That the Damage is to  
‘ *France*, because they are deprived of it; and, in  
‘ Case of any Future Rupture with us, the Danger  
‘ will be to them; but that it is a most *Mysterious*  
‘ Suggestion, that the Fortifications should be dange-  
‘ rous to us, who have them in Possession.’ This  
‘ Mystery the Author accounts for by the present Diffe-  
‘ rences between *Whig* and *Tory*, who seem to agree in  
‘ nothing but to dislike and oppose whatever the other Party  
‘ do, or espouse, merely because done and espoused by them,  
‘ without enquiring into the Reason and Merit of the  
‘ Case; as if they were unwilling the opposite Party should  
‘ have the Reputation of doing what is Right, any more  
‘ than

than the Power of doing what is Wrong : Which he exemplifies by the various Conduct, Reports, and Speculations of the *Whiggs*, with Relation to the taking Possession, Keeping, and Demolishing of *Dunkirk*. He adds, ' That the very same People, who at first ' endeavour'd to make it be believ'd that we had not ' really gotten Possession of it, when this Shift would ' serve no longer, ran down *Dunkirk*, as of no great ' Consequence; and at last, on a sudden, turn'd ' their Tale, and *Dunkirk* was now of the utmost ' Consequence in the World. That it was with ' some Impatience, that the *On-Looking* and Impartial Part of Mankind waited to know what they ' would infer from this new Opinion, for every one ' allow'd they were now in the right : That *Dunkirk* ' was of the last Importance; no Body could ' question; but what could they draw from thence? ' That to say that therefore the Ministry had acted ' wisely, in getting so great and so terrible a Place out ' of the Hands of so dangerous a Person as the ' *French King*, without Blood or Blows, to have it ' quietly surrender'd and put into our Hands as a ' Pledge of Peace; that a Fortrefs which had been ' so fatal to us, was now secured, whatever might ' happen, from ever doing *Britain* any more Mischiefs; this went against their Nature, and the very Thoughts of it made their Party-Blood run cold within them. That as this therefore could not be expected from them, so no Man in the World could ever have believed, that from the Acknowledgment of its Importance, could be drawn an Argument for our throwing it out of our Hands. That if they had said they would have it demolished, because the *Dutch* are not willing we should keep it; because the *Flemings* are not willing to have us be so much their Masters; because the Emperor does not care to trust us with it;

it; because by it we are able to establish the *English* Trade in *Flanders*, whether the *States-General* approve of it or no. These are Reasons which have some Force in them, and which out of the Mouth of a *Dutchman*, or an *Imperialist*, would be very rational. But for *Englishmen* to argue thus, has something unnatural in it, and looks as if those People had more Regard to the Interest of *Holland*, or the *Emperor*, than to their own Country. But that it is still to be hoped the Government, whose Business it is not to do what these People seek, but what is reasonable and just they should do for the Publick Good, will consider well what other Things ought to be finish'd, before *Dunkirk* be demolish'd. That the Reason why the Demolishing of *Dunkirk* was limited to a Time, was on a Supposition that the *Peace* would have been General, and that the *Emperor* should accept such Conditions as were judged reasonable by the other Powers then in Alliance with him. This His Imperial Majesty not having thought fit to do; if, on the one Hand, the Arms of *France* are like to be victorious, the Queen has no Tye upon the *French*, to bring them to grant Terms of Accommodation to *Germany*, and to restore their Conquests, but the keeping the Town of *Dunkirk* in her Hands; which the *French* will be very loth to submit to or suffer; for it is a gross vulgar Mistake, to think that not to demolish *Dunkirk* is a Favour to *France*; and we should soon find the King of *France* insist upon its being demolished; since it is out of his Hand, if he should but imagine that the *English* design to keep it. That on the other Hand, while the War is continued between the *Emperor* and *France*, it may be possible, tho' not at all probable, that the *Emperor's* Arms may be successful: If such an unlikely Thing should happen, let any one judge whether it were proper that Her Ma-

' jesty should be quite shut out of *Flanders*, and have  
 ' no other Influence on Affairs, than what should be  
 ' at the good Liking of either Party. 2. That the  
 ' Treaties of Barrier, and other Engagements be-  
 ' tween the Queen of *Great Britain* and the *States-*  
 ' *General*, by which our Trade to *Flanders* is to be  
 ' settled and regulated, neither are, nor can be  
 ' yet, nor perhaps for some considerable Time,  
 ' made so effectual, as that we may be able to say  
 ' we shall have a Fair and Equal Regulation of Com-  
 ' merce in *Flanders*. That the Refractory and Dis-  
 ' obliging Behaviour of the *Flemings*, even while our  
 ' Troops have been in Possession of their Country ;  
 ' and the Conduct of the Council of State there,  
 ' while the Civil Government has been provisional-  
 ' ly in the Hands of the Queen, and the *States-*  
 ' *General*, shew that we have nothing to expect  
 ' from them, but what we have Power to obtain,  
 ' by doing our selves Justice. That he will not  
 ' determine beforehand, how far the *Dutch* will do  
 ' us Justice, but that no True *Britain* will affirm,  
 ' that we ought to leave the *British* Commerce at  
 ' the Mercy either of one or other. That the Par-  
 ' liament were so sensible of the Value of our Trade  
 ' there, and of the Unequal Terms we should stand  
 ' upon, if we were quite divested of a Footing in  
 ' *Flanders*, that on June 22d, 1713. they resolv'd to  
 ' address Her Majesty, That she will be pleased to take  
 ' Care, that the Towns in *Flanders*, in Her Majesty's  
 ' Possession, be not evacuated, till those who are to have  
 ' the Sovereignty of the *Spanish Netherlands* agree to  
 ' such Articles for regulating of Trade, as may put the  
 ' Subjects of *Great Britain* upon an equal Foot with those  
 ' of any other Nation. *Vide Votes*, 22 June, 1713.

' After such an Authority as this (*says the Author*)  
 ' What Man can have the Face to say, the **BRITISH**  
 ' **NATION EXPECTS** *Dunkirk* to be immediately  
 ' demolished? The *House of Commons* is the Repre-  
 ' sentative

‘tentative of the BRITISH NATION, and, it is  
‘plain, they expect the contrary, and have ad-  
‘dressed Her Majesty to the contrary; and, I doubt  
‘not, but if some Powers go on as they have begun,  
‘and continue to shew the little Inclination they  
‘have to do Justice to Her Majesty, or her Subjects,  
‘the *House of Commons* may come, in Time, to ad-  
‘dress Her Majesty not to suffer *Dunkirk* to be de-  
‘molished at all, till Right be done; at least, they  
‘would have little Cause to thank those who should  
‘go about to demolish it, till all that we ought to  
‘expect be done, and the Liberty and Conditions  
‘of our Trade in *Flanders*, sufficiently and effectual-  
‘ly secured to us. *He adds*, That the Third Case is  
‘this: The Possession of *Dunkirk* being a Pledge of  
‘the Sincerity of the *French King*, in the Affair of  
‘the Treaty, so it was also a Pledge of the Condi-  
‘tions agreed on by His *Most Christian Majesty*, to  
‘Her Majesty, the Queen of *Great Britain*; and for  
‘this Reason, it cannot be EXPECTED, even by  
‘His *Most Christian Majesty* himself, that Her Ma-  
‘jesty should suffer *Dunkirk* to be demolished, till  
‘the Conditions of the said Treaty, on the Part of  
‘His *Most Christian Majesty*, shall be fully executed  
‘in all the Parts thereof; particularly the Treaty  
‘of Commerce, *which having met with some Ob-*  
‘*struction here*, has not been brought into Practice,  
‘and cannot be, for some Time, at least, not till the  
‘Meeting of the Next Parliament. That there is  
‘but one Thing left to those People (the *Whiggs*) to  
‘plead, *viz.* That *France* and the present Govern-  
‘ment are so much in one Interest, that this impor-  
‘tant Fortress shall be again put into the Hands of  
‘the King of *France*, or subjected to his Interest up-  
‘on all Occasions, tho’ in Prejudice of the *British*  
‘Nation; but that this is so unnatural a Thing, he  
‘cares not to say more of it in this Place; and it



Vol. VI.



were to be wish'd there were no Cause to have said so much. That upon the whole,

1. *Dunkirk* is our Security for the Performance of the Articles of the Peace;
2. It is *Europe's* Security, that the King of *France* shall give Good Terms of Peace to the House of *Austria*, tho' his Arms should be victorious;
3. It is the Security of our Commerce in *Flanders*, which is not yet settled: And that till all these Things are brought to a Conclusion, it would be most unreasonable to EXPECT, that *Dunkirk* should be demolished. From all this the Author concludes, That whoever he was who put that Letter into the *GUARDIAN*, peremptorily telling the Government, that the *British Nation* EXPECTED *Dunkirk* should be IMMEDIATELY demolished, was guilty of the following Crimes: 1. *Insolence*, and Want both of Manners and Duty to the Queen, in giving such Language to his Sovereign, on so ill-grounded an Occasion; 2. *Falseness*, in speaking that in the Name of the *British-Nation*, which they neither gave him Authority to do, or which the Nature of Things made reasonable.
3. *Sedition*, in stirring up the People to Mutiny and Disaffection, when there has not been the least Occasion of Discontent given.
4. *Absurdity*, in arguing for that, which it is the most reasonable Thing in the World, that every true *Britain* should argue against and oppose.

On the other Hand, several Papers were publish'd this Month, in Order to prove



prove the Necessity of the Immediate Demolition of *Dunkirk*; and among the rest, a Pamphlet intituled, *DUNKIRK or DOVER, Or the Queen's Honour, the Nation's Safety, the Liberties of Europe, and the Peace of the World, all at Stake, till that Fort and Port be totally demolish'd by the French*: Which was generally affirm'd to be written by Mr. *John Toland*. Before the Author enters into the main Argument, he prepares his Readers by telling them, ' That, tho' he shall be far from saying any Thing, at this Time, derogatory to the well-known inviolable Faith and Friendship of His Most Christian Majesty, *Lewis XIV.* yet he shall be as far from sparing any one Man besides, of the *French Nation*, who are the ancient, the avow'd, the natural, and the perpetual Enemies of *Great-Britain*: Enemies of that peculiar Stamp, as ever to do us more Hurt in Time of Peace than in Time of War; their Friendship being infinitely more fatal than their Hatred, and their Compliments more dangerous than their Blows. That as no Law forbids him any more to repeat the History of former Times, than to write that of the present; so no Man shall terrify him (when a proper Occasion happens) from shewing how in all Treaties before the last, we have been the constant Bubbles in the *Cabinet*, of those we had as constantly beaten in the *Field*; That it was in Times of Peace the *French* debauch'd our Youth, brib'd our Ministers, undermin'd our Trade, pension'd our

Kings,

*Abstract of a Pamphlet call'd, Dunkirk or Dover, &c.*

‘ Kings, dissolv’d our best Alliances, and made our  
 ‘ very Nation contemptible: That therefore all Pri-  
 ‘ vate Engagements between their Kings and ours  
 ‘ were commonly suspected by our own People, as  
 ‘ well as by the other Nations of *Europe*; That  
 ‘ those Ministers who made the most court to  
 ‘ *France*, or seem’d to have the greatest Dependence  
 ‘ upon it, were ever counted the worst, the most  
 ‘ corrupt, and the most profligate; as those who  
 ‘ shew’d the greatest Aversion to their Manners, or  
 ‘ jealousy of their Designs, and that seem’d to be  
 ‘ really fix’d in the Interest or Confidence of the  
 ‘ *Germans* and the *Dutch*, were ever esteem’d true *Bri-  
 ‘ tons*, Men of Wisdom, Integrity, and Publick Spirit.  
 ‘ That no such Change has happen’d in the Situation  
 ‘ or Circumstances of Affairs, as to make us change  
 ‘ our old Opinion of the *French* Genius, their  
 ‘ Views, and Politicks. That on the contrary, they  
 ‘ are now as much *French*, and therefore as little  
 ‘ *English* as ever; they are bigotted *Papists*, and  
 ‘ therefore little inclin’d to be *Protestants*; they are  
 ‘ much more powerful, and therefore much more  
 ‘ dangerous than heretofore: *Spain* and the *Indies*  
 ‘ being in the House of *Bourbon*, they are Masters of  
 ‘ Gold, and so may soon be Masters of the Soil of  
 ‘ the World. That if under such favourable Af-  
 ‘ pects he shou’d see the *French* People assume their  
 ‘ wonted Haughtiness, perceive ’em already to chi-  
 ‘ chane upon some Articles of their last Treaties,  
 ‘ and to avoid the Performance of the most funda-  
 ‘ mental ones; if *Portugal* were treated with Con-  
 ‘ tempt, *Germany* like to be over-run, and especially  
 ‘ the Elector of *Hanover*, degraded from his Rank,  
 ‘ and his Dignities and Titles bestow’d on a Rebel  
 ‘ to the *Empire*, and a Traitor to his Country: if  
 ‘ such Things as these should happen, tho’ we were  
 ‘ not immediately concern’d our selves, he would  
 ‘ then

' then cry aloud and spare not; he would call upon  
 ' all his Fellow-Citizens to do the like, and would  
 ' fain see the Man (as none but a single Minister can  
 ' think of it) that should pretend to stop their  
 ' Mouths, or Pens, against any Insolent, Perfidious,  
 ' Slavish, and Slave-making Nation. That the next  
 ' Thing he wou'd premise, is, that he must not ex-  
 ' pect to find *Englishmen* more mealy-mouth'd towards  
 ' their own Ministers, than towards Foreign Nations,  
 ' States, or Princes. That he may lay it down for  
 ' a never-failing Maxim, that *All our Calamities pro-*  
 ' *ceed from the Weakness or Viciousness of our Ministers:*  
 ' And for this Reason it is, that the Law has wisely  
 ' made them answerable for all the Errors or Devia-  
 ' tions of the Prince, which from hence are justly  
 ' stil'd *Mal-Administrations*; for the Ministers being  
 ' the Eyes by which the Monarch sees, the Ears by  
 ' which he hears, the Heart by which he advises,  
 ' and the Hands by which he executes, his Opinion  
 ' of Things, and consequently his Acting, must be  
 ' suitable to the Representation made of those Mat-  
 ' ters by his proper Officers, or by his Favourites.  
 ' Or if once in an Age a Prince should be found to be  
 ' obstinately bent upon some Scheme; not originally  
 ' suggested by his Ministers (as the Late King *James*  
 ' was upon introducing *Popery*, or any other Prince  
 ' upon as pernicious a Project) yet even in this Case  
 ' the Ministers are chargeable, who instead of ob-  
 ' serving their Oaths, and discharging their Duty to  
 ' their Country, by honestly refusing to act, do com-  
 ' monly, on the contrary, in Order to hold their  
 ' Places, servilely comply with the Prince's Inclina-  
 ' tions; nay they are generally before-hand with  
 ' him, by narrowly studying his Bent of Mind, and  
 ' so preventing even his Desires, to purchase or to  
 ' preserve his Favour. That since our Ministers are  
 ' accountable for all Mal-administrations, how shall  
 ' they

' they be brought to account if they are not accus'd ?  
 ' As sooner or later they are sure to be in a Free Na-  
 ' tion, and hence therefore it is, that all Corrupt  
 ' Ministers mortally hate Liberty, especially Liberty  
 ' of Speech. That 'tis nevertheless stupid Blindness  
 ' in them to think of preventing this last: For when  
 ' the People observe any Ministry to do what is evi-  
 ' dently to the Diminution and Detriment of their  
 ' own Country, and that not so much as a plausible  
 ' Reason appears for thus increasing the Wealth or  
 ' Power of a Foreign Potentate, at first Sight they  
 ' are too apt to think such Ministers very good-  
 ' natur'd or very silly: But when they know them to  
 ' have Abundance of Canning and not a Dram of  
 ' Good Nature, then they very fairly conclude them  
 ' to be ignominiously brib'd, to be gain'd by ready  
 ' Money, Honours, Preferments, or any other Hire  
 ' of Iniquity, either in Present or Expectation.  
 ' That then too it is that the honest People ever give  
 ' a Loose to their Tongues, and sometimes likewise  
 ' to their Hands; or if, in Spite of their unani-  
 ' mously declar'd Sense about any Thing, those Mi-  
 ' nisters should still persist in such destructive Mea-  
 ' sures, they plainly perceive that the wretched  
 ' Creatures are engag'd beyond a Retreat; and then  
 ' again it is *the British Lyon rousés*, that he's acted by  
 ' Honour and Interest, and that (his Patience being  
 ' abus'd) Delinquent Animals are brought to exem-  
 ' plary Punishment. That the third Consideration  
 ' he would premise, is the Use such Ministers make  
 ' of the Prince's *Prerogative*, which is to abuse and  
 ' pervert it. That this is the Choak-pear whereby  
 ' they endeavour to stop the Mouths of all Adversa-  
 ' ries, and under the Shelter of this *Gorgon's Head*,  
 ' they presume to stifle themselves the *Government*:  
 ' So that he that speaks against them, does speak  
 ' (forsooth against the Government; and what may  
 ' he

he then expect from their Power or Artifice? But in a free Government indeed, these are meer Cobweb Coverings, of no solid Safety to Criminals: For the People, having Rights and Privileges of their own, are thoroughly vers'd in the Prerogatives and Immunities of the Co-ordinate Legislative States, which ever must be a Check on each other, and between whom there must be kept an exact Ballance and Proportion. That thus the People of *Great Britain* understand as well as any of their Ministers, that the Prince's *Prerogative* is twofold, consisting partly in such enumerated Particulars as are ascertain'd to him by express Laws, just as their peculiar Priviledges are by proper Laws secur'd to them; and partly consisting in certain things for which there being no particular Provision made by Law, it is left to the Prince's Discretion to do therein what he shall Judge most conducing to the publick Benefit; not for any separate Views of his own, not to enrich or aggrandize his Favourites. That this the *Romans* us'd to express by *ne quid detrimenti Respublica capiat*, and a Writer of our own has well defin'd it to be, *the Power of doing Good without Law*. That this discretionary Power being left to the Prince in certain Cases by the Law (as in those of making *Peace* and *War*) is therefore it self a proper part of the Law: And as all Laws are made for the Good of those they concern, so the Prerogative, as in the now-mention'd Cases, ought ever to be essentially exercis'd for the Good of the Nation. That 'tis therefore the plainest thing in the World, that the Prerogative is no more a Justification of concluding a disadvantageous Peace, than beginning an unjust War. *I may indeed (adds the Author) by the bare Letter of my Prerogative (let us suppose a good Prince to say) in a Treaty of Peace give away such or such Branches of*

C c

Trade

' Trade from my own Nation to another, by what Me-  
 ' tives soever thereunto induc'd; nay, I may throw an  
 ' Over-balance of Power into the Scale of their mortal  
 ' Enemy: But is this answering the Trust repos'd in  
 ' me by my People, Prerogative being but another  
 ' Name for such a Trust? Is this Prudent any more  
 ' than Honest? Is it the way to recommend my self  
 ' to their Love or Allegiance? To the Veneration of the  
 ' present, or the Admiration of future Ages? A Prince  
 ' in short, may abuse his Prerogative, and he may  
 ' take what follows for his Pains: But this can no  
 ' more hinder People from complaining, than it  
 ' will justify the Ministers that Contriv'd, that  
 ' Negotiated, or that Executed. To talk of being  
 ' free, and not to dread Slavery above all Miseries;  
 ' to dread it, and not to warn loudly against it;  
 ' to warn against it, and not strenuously to oppose  
 ' it: Is squaring the Circle, transmuting of Metals,  
 ' Transubstantiation, the Pretender, or if there be  
 ' any more absurd Chimera.

' Having thus prevented the Inferences which  
 ' might be erroneously drawn from the Royal  
 ' Prerogative misunderstood, from Ministers that  
 ' might at any time be better trusted than known,  
 ' and from the fresh Date of our Alliances with  
 ' France or any other Nation; the Author proceeds  
 ' to shew, that if the 9th Article of the Treaty of  
 ' Utrecht (which is unreasonably, He will not say  
 ' unfairly, delay'd) be not speedily executed, these  
 ' Consequences will undoubtedly follow: The  
 ' Queen's Honour will be sully'd, which will add  
 ' no Credit to the Nation; the Nation it self will  
 ' be in Danger, which can be no Safety to the  
 ' Queen; the Liberties of Europe will be at an  
 ' End, in which Case we cannot hope to be free;  
 ' and the Peace of the World will be disturb'd,  
 ' which nearly concerns our Plenty and Power, as  
 ' well as our Safety and Freedom. It will be said  
 ' that

that this is but one Article: But it is such an Article as goes big with a great many others: All our part of the Peace depends upon it; and if we cannot get this perform'd for our selves, how shall we be able to procure those Advantages which we have stipulated for our Allies?

To evidence these Consequences, and shew the dangerous and destructive Importance of *Dunkirk*, the Author takes Notice of the *'prodigious Number of Ships taken or destroy'd by the Dunkirkers, of the immense Treasure, and the Millions of Lives miserably lost in the two last Wars.* That *'upon these sad Considerations the Parliament on the 2d of March 170<sup>8</sup>, address'd the Queen, That for the Security of Her Majestys Dominions, the Preservation of Trade, and the general Benefit of the Allies, Her Majesty would be graciously pleas'd that Care be taken that the Fortifications and Harbour of Dunkirk may be demolish'd and destroy'd.* That the Queen was of the same Opinion with her two Houses of Parliament; And accordingly her two most able and unquestionable Plenipotentiaries the D. of Marlborough and the Lord Viscount Townshend stipulated by the 21st Article of the Treaty at the *Hague*, that his most Christian Majesty should cause all the Fortifications of the Town of Dunkirk, its Harbour and Rys-banks, &c. to be ras'd at his Expence, so that one Half of the said Fortifications should be ras'd, and one Half of the Harbour fill'd up, within the space of two Months, and the other Half of the Harbour fill'd up in the space of two Months more, to the Satisfaction of the Queen of Great Britain and the States General; nor should it be permitted ever to re-build the Fortifications, or to *make the Harbour Navigable again directly or indirectly.* That here's an Article clearly and fully worded; and had that Treaty ended in Peace, the Persons concern'd would have seen it Executed to Day, and even before the Troops had been



' been disbanded. But the *French* King, when re-  
 ' duc'd to the last Extremity, when on the Point of  
 ' signing a Peace, that very probably for many Years  
 ' would have secur'd the Tranquility of *Europe*,  
 ' when dispos'd to be quiet himself, and to let o-  
 ' thers be so too, he had a Door of Hope open'd  
 ' from some unknown Quarter. That the Project  
 ' appear'd infallible: For this his Priests and Aca-  
 ' demecians, those fawning Tools by which this ex-  
 ' perient'd Monarch utters his Oracles, prepar'd  
 ' the World by way of Rhetorical Prophecy; dout-  
 ' less, lest so unexpected a Turn should cause too  
 ' great a Surprize. He refuses to ratify the fa-  
 ' mous Preliminaries: pretends to propose an Ex-  
 ' pedient at *Gertruydenberg*: But all purely to gain  
 ' time, while his good Friends were working else-  
 ' where under Ground. That the Ministry in *En-*  
 ' *gland* was soon after chang'd, and a private Nego-  
 ' tiation being set on Foot with *France*, Monsieur  
 ' *Mefnager* on the Part of the most Christian King  
 ' deliver'd to the new Ministers here certain Pro-  
 ' posals or *Preleminary Articles*, as a sufficient Ground  
 ' for a Treaty. That how far short soever these  
 ' may be said to have come of the Preliminaries of  
 ' the *Hague*, yet the Demolition of *Dunkirk* wa  
 ' now also reckon'd a Fundamental Point, withor  
 ' which nothing could be heard, much less concl-  
 ' ded; and as such mention'd in the Specifick Off's  
 ' of *France*, (*February* 4. 1712. *N. S.*) in the pe-  
 ' cifick Demands of the *British* and *Dutch* Plepo-  
 ' tentiaries, on the 5th of *March* following; the  
 ' Queen's Speech, to her Parliament, the 1<sup>st</sup> of  
 ' *June*, the same Year; and stipulated by a 9th  
 ' Article of our Treaty of Peace. That the Joy  
 ' this Article caus'd among the People of *British*  
 ' Dominions, is inexpressible; and nothing, an equal  
 ' it, but the Sadness that appear'd on th<sup>r</sup> Brows  
 ' when they saw the time elaps'd, and the Condi-  
 ' tions not perform'd; not so much as a P remov'd  
 ' out

out of the Harbour, no more than one Stone out of the Fortifications: Tho' *Whig* and *Tory*, *High Church* and *Low*, strove to outvy one another in their congratulatory Addresses, when *Dunkirk* was deliver'd up into Her Majesty's Hands, as a Pledge of the *French Kings Bonâ Fide* in the Treaty then on Foot. That therefore it is no Wonder that the Inhabitants of the *British Dominions* should be highly dissatisfy'd, that the Performance of the Article of the Demolition is so long delay'd, contrary to the Faith and exprefs Words of the Treaty. That if this Article so immediately relating not only to our Commerce, but even to our very being an independent Nation, should not be fairly executed, what Security have we, or in truth can we have, that any of the other Articles of it, especially in remoter Parts of the World, will ever be comply'd with? Not to speak of the *Protestant Succession*, or the *Spanish* and *French* Renunciations. That as the Demolition of *Dunkirk* has not only been so solemnly stipulated by Her Majesty, but likewise so unanimously desir'd by her Subjects; so, in fair Dealing, nothing could be alledg'd in behalf of the *French King's bonâ fide*, unless he were refus'd the *Equivalent* promis'd, and without actually obtaining of which he was indeed bound to no Performance on his part. That the Commons of *Great Britain* taking this into their Consideration, did on the third of *June* last, Address her Majesty, that she would be pleas'd to direct that an Account be laid before their House, what *Equivalent* was to be given to the most Christian King for the Demolition of *Dunkirk*; and what is stipulated relating to *Dunkirk*, in case the *Equivalent* should not be comply'd with: To which Address they receiv'd no Answer till the 20th of the same Month, and then but one part of it, that in pursuance of the Treaties, as well between her Majesty and the most Christian

*Christian King, or between that King and the States-General, the Equivalent which was to be given for the Demolition of Dunkirk, is already in the Hands of his most Christian Majesty. That be the Equivalent what it will, and given by the Dutch or us, or both, we have her Majesty's Royal Word for it, that it is already in the French King's Hands: And the Consequence is very natural, that as that King was not to begin the Demolition till the Equivalent were put into his Hands, so when the Equivalent was honestly put into his Hands, he should as honestly have begun the Demolition. That all the Reasons offer'd, for the Non-performance, of that material Article of the Treaty, were reduc'd to these two :*

1. *That we should keep Dunkirk to our selves ;*
2. *That we should sell it again to the French.*

That the first of these Reasons has no Authority but of a few *Papish* or *Jacobite* Politicians, whose Business is to divide us among our selves, and from our best Allies. That we are securer far by the Demolishing than the Garrisoning of *Dunkirk* ; in as much as in the first Case it is never to be repair'd, nor indeed can it without our having sufficient Notice to prevent it : While, in the second Case, we leave a Possibility for the *French* to re-acquire it by Force, Surprise, or even by Sale under some future corrupt Ministry ; and that the keeping of it would justly raise Offence and Jealousy against us, not only in the Breasts of the *Dutch*, but of all our other Trading Allies, which is not the Way to advance, improve, or secure our Trade. And that the keeping of *Dunkirk* would be a manifest Treachery and Breach of Faith, (a thing for which the *Britons* have not been infamous during a long Series of Ages) with respect both to the *French* and the *Dutch*, which last have paid the whole Equivalent, or at least the better part of it ; for *Monlieur Mesnager*, says, the *English* could not furnish it — That 'twas much a-  
 bout

'bout the time the Duke d' *Aumont* made his publick  
 Entry, that the *Sieur Tughe*, who stiles himself  
 Deputy of the *Magistrates of Dunkirk*, presented an  
 Address to the *Queen*, begging her to spare the  
 Town and Harbour. Upon which *Mr. Toland* ob-  
 serves, That none in *Europe* is so stupid as to ima-  
 gine, any Town in *France* would dare, of their own  
 Heads, to send Deputies to any Potentate whatso-  
 ever. Nor would such Deputies dare to come of  
 such an impudent Errand hither, unless supported  
 by Hopes better grounded than appears to every  
 Body, but which in time may be made manifest to  
 all the World. That the Lord *Bolingbroke* having  
 answer'd to *Mr. Tughe*, That the *Queen* had read with  
 attention the Address the *Sieur Tughe* had presented to her  
 in the Name of the *Magistrates of the Town of Dunkirk*;  
 and that she had commanded him to let him know, that  
 she beheld with Sorrow the Damages which the *Inhabitants*  
 of that Town will sustain by the demolition of its Ramparts  
 and Harbour; but that she did not think it convenient to  
 make any Alteration in a thing agreed on and determin'd  
 by a Treaty: The *Sieur Tughe* not only presented  
 a second Address, to the same Purpose, and caus'd  
 it to be Printed, and dispers'd *Gratis*, at the *Royal*  
*Exchange* and elsewhere, to try the Pulse of the  
 People; which very much surpriz'd and alarm'd  
 all the World. — That 'tis neither worth spen-  
 ding his own nor other People's time in animad-  
 verting particularly upon the ten Reasons he has  
 given for preserving the Harbour, which he says  
 will not be inconsistent with the *Politica Views* of Great  
 Britain, very well known it seems to the *Sieur*  
*Tughe*. That once or twice he sawcily dictates  
 about these same *Political Views*, (which none but  
 an impudent *French-man* would presume) and then  
 with admirable Reach tells her Majesty. That in  
 Times of Peace her *Political Views* center ALL in the  
 Encrease of the Commerce of her Subjects; meaning,

' no doubt, that she leaves the Care of the rest to  
 ' the Grand Monarch. That upon the whole we  
 ' may all perceive, that no Stone is left unmov'd for  
 ' gaining of time to save *Dunkirk* (which, for ought  
 ' he knows, is destin'd once more for a Port to the  
 ' *Pretender*) and this without any regard to her Ma-  
 ' jesty's Honour; both as she's mutually engag'd in  
 ' the same Affair with the *Dutch*, who are treated  
 ' in the *Memorial* as if they had nothing to do in the  
 ' Case; and as She's most tenderly affected for the  
 ' Good of her own People, who unanimously desire  
 ' and expect to see the demolition so often promis'd  
 ' and so solemnly stipulated. You'll hear, adds Mr.  
 ' *Toland*, a few *Papists* and *Jacobites*, 'tis true, sput-  
 ' ter I know not what about the *Ministers* and the  
 ' *Prerogative*; and we refer 'em for an Answer to  
 ' what, for their Information, we have premis'd a-  
 ' bout both these Heads at the beginning: And they  
 ' may likewise, if they please, be further inform'd,  
 ' that *Ministry* and *Prerogative* are quite out of this  
 ' Question. 'Tis neither our *Queen* nor our *Mini-*  
 ' *sters* that are to demolish *Dunkirk*, but the *French*  
 ' King at his own Expence, within a time limited,  
 ' which time is a good while since elaps'd. That if  
 ' we are not in a Condition to have thus much per-  
 ' form'd, then it is plain that not only the *Queen's*  
 ' *Honour*, but our own *Safety* is at Stake; That *He*  
 ' who will not *take Law*, is able to *prescribe Law* to  
 ' the Confederates; that if they will not sit quietly  
 ' by this, the States of *Europe* are again forc'd into  
 ' a War, and forc'd upon so disadvantageous a Foot;  
 ' in comparison of what they have been in the last (for  
 ' Reasons needless to recite) that they have but a very  
 ' doubtful Struggle left for their Liberties and In-  
 ' dependency. That in all the late Treaties the  
 ' *French King* appears to be the Godfather as well  
 ' as the Grandfather of *Don Philip*, for he answers  
 ' and engages for every thing in his Name, which  
 ' shews

‘ shews that *France* and *Spain* are not yet actually  
 ‘ divided. That ’tis by the late Peace we are to  
 ‘ hope they will be so: But if that Peace is not it self  
 ‘ observ’d, then it is evident, that we are to look  
 ‘ upon those two Crowns as one Potentate, who, in-  
 ‘ stead of demolishing *Dunkirk*, will fortify *Dover*  
 ‘ (the reason of my Title) and not only very easily  
 ‘ master *Holland* and the *Empire*, *Italy* and *Portugal*,  
 ‘ but e’en set up barefac’d for the Universal Monar-  
 ‘ chy, which would of course involve the World  
 ‘ in War, *Quod erat demonstrandum*.

Mr. Toland having, since the writing of this seen  
 the Pamphlet entituled, *Reasons concerning the imme-  
 diate Demolishing of Dunkirk*, (of which we have al-  
 ready given an Abstract) leaves the Author of it to  
 the Correction of the worthy Author of the *Guardian*,  
 and only takes Notice of one or two Passages in him,  
 as a Sample of the rest. The first is this: *It should  
 be enquired* (he says) *when the Article of putting Dun-*  
*kirk into her Majesty’s Hands was in Debate, from*  
*WHO and from what Foundation came the Addition of*  
*that Clause, viz. The Fortifications to be demolish’d?* To  
 this Mr. Toland answers, That ‘ the Enquiry is of a  
 ‘ Piece with the Sophistical Insinuations of the *Exa-*  
 ‘ *miner*, and the rest of the *French Hackneys* against  
 ‘ the *Dutch*, as if this Addition came from the  
 ‘ *French*: Since indeed, this Author affirms, *that they*  
 ‘ *were not the British Ministers that demanded the De-*  
 ‘ *molishing of Dunkirk*. That he must needs mean  
 ‘ the present Ministers, for which Mr. Toland leaves  
 ‘ them to reward him as they shall think meet: For  
 ‘ ’tis undeniable Fact from what He has written be-  
 ‘ fore, that this Demand proceeded, first from an  
 ‘ Address of both Houses of the *British* Parliament in  
 ‘ the Year 1708-9, and next from the Queen’s Mi-  
 ‘ nisters at the *Hague* the same Year, who therein  
 ‘ follow’d their Instructions founded upon her Maje-  
 ‘ sty’s Answer to the said Address. Now that in  
 D d ‘ this

' this last Treaty of *Utrecht* it could not be added  
 ' by the *Dutch*, appears from hence beyond Contra-  
 ' diction, namely, that it is expressely contain'd in  
 ' *Monf. Mesnager's Preliminaries*, to which the *Impe-*  
 ' *ralists* and the *Dutch* were absolute Strangers. That  
 ' he wonders we should formerly exclaim with so much  
 ' Vehemence against the *Selling* of *Dunkirk*, and yet  
 ' be so earnest now for the Demolishing of it: For  
 ' it seems he does not know that destroying it is one  
 ' thing, and preserving it another. That that old  
 ' Bargain, he may be sure, will ever redound to the  
 ' Infamy of all concern'd in it; on which Account he  
 ' shall say nothing about the Supposition of re-selling  
 ' it: And that the true Reason why no mention  
 ' was made of demolishing *Dunkirk* in those Days,  
 ' was, because neither the Harbour nor Fortificati-  
 ' ons were then considerable. That all the Conse-  
 ' quences which have since happen'd, were foreseen,  
 ' as soon as it was known that so many thousand  
 ' Hands were employ'd to open the Harbour, as  
 ' well as to build those Castles, Moles, and Sluices  
 ' that preserve it: Nor were there wanting faithful  
 ' Monitors then to have them obstructed and de-  
 ' stroy'd; but both our King and our Ministers were  
 ' too much in the Interest of *France*, at that time, to  
 ' hearken to such salutary Advices. Not to insist on  
 ' the immense Sums they receiv'd in *Pensions*, the  
 ' *French* King had them besides in a cleft Stick, if we  
 ' may use so familiar an Expression: For without his  
 ' Aid they despair'd of ever accomplishing the hope-  
 ' ful Projects they had then on the Anvil, viz. de-  
 ' stroying the *Dutch* abroad, introducing *Popery*, and  
 ' establishing a *Popish Successor* at home. That the  
 ' next singular Discovery of this Author is, that we  
 ' keep *Dunkirk* till our Commerce be advantageously  
 ' establish'd in *Flanders*, for which he does with great  
 ' Assurance alledge the Commons *Vote*, of the 22d of  
 ' *June* last, and upon this Occasion gives the Author  
 ' of

of the *Guardian* the Lye. But the very words of that *Vote* make himself next the *Mercator*, the greatest Lyar in the World; always excepting his Master the Devil, and his t'other Master. For what have those, who are to have the Sovereignty of the *Spanish Netherlands*, to do with *Dunkirk*? Or what is *Dunkirk* to them, which is part of the *French King's Dominions*? The Towns (says Mr. *Toland* in the Conclusion) meant by the *Vote*, and without which indeed the *Vote* could have no meaning, must lie in the *Spanish Netherlands*, in the *Netherlands* belonging to those who are to have the Sovereignty of them; not in those about whose Sovereignty there was no Dispute. They were *Ghent*, *Bruges*, and *Namport*, but not *Dunkirk*; and the thing is so clear, that I am ashamed to say so much about it. Moreover, as to the regulating of our Trade in *Flanders*, it must be own'd, that we meet, particularly from the *Dutch*, all the fair and reasonable Concessions imaginable in that Affair; besides that they are the trading part of our own Nation, who are most clamorous about the Demolition of *Dunkirk*, not without reasons that cost 'em dear enough; and, with some People's good Leave, they understand as well as they what belongs to the Security of their Trade. But I should not wonder if they were not thought so good Judges of this, when they are not allow'd to be Judges, even in Trade it self, what Imports or Exports are most advantageous or detri-



Vol. VI.



mental to the Nation: But must have these things explain'd for them, and against their unanimous Sense, by those that never traded in any thing but Money.

On the 22d of September Mr. Steele publish'd a Pamphlet entituled, *The Importance of Dunkirk consider'd in Defence of the Guardian of August 7th, in a Letter to the Bailiff of Stockbridge*; wherein that celebrated Writer having premis'd Monsieur Tugge's Memorial at length; his Letter to the *Guardian*, with what the Writer of the *Honour and Prerogative of the Queen's Majesty Vindicated*, &c. and the *Examiner* had been pleas'd to say upon that

An Abstract  
of Mr. Steele's  
Book, entituled  
The Importance  
of Dunkirk  
consider'd

Letter: He proceeds to his *Justification*. In order to that, says Mr. Steele, I shall shew more accurately the Advantages the Nation might reap from the Demolition, which will appear by considering what Part of our Trade has and may be annoy'd by Dunkirk. — The Port of London is allow'd to carry two parts in three, or six parts in nine, of the Foreign Trade of England. We may give one Ninth to the Ports on the South Coasts of this Island, which South Coast is opposite to the North Coast of France; the Sea between which is what we call the Channel. The East End of this, on our side, is the North Foreland, which stands opposite to Newport in Flanders; the West End, on our side, is the Lands End, over against Ushant, or Brest in France; they allow one Ninth of the Trade to the East Coast, washed by the German Ocean; and the other Ninth to the West Coast, which looks

looks on the *Irish* Seas: In this Computation, it is presum'd, there's not any great Disproportion, except from *Bristol's* lying on the *West* Coast, the said *West* Coast ought to be allow'd more than one Ninth. *Dunkirk* is from the *South* Foreland about Thirteen Leagues, and the Course from *Dunkirk* to the Foreland *West*, *North-West*, to the Entrance of the River *Thames*, is *North-West* about Twenty Leagues; so that any Easterly Wind, which carries our Ships down the Channel, at the same time brings those of *Dunkirk* to meet and intercept them. The *French* have very frequently this last War reaped the Advantage of this Situation, by surprizing many rich Ships, and taking others as they lay at Anchor in the *Downs*; when the *French* are dispossessed of *Dunkirk*, the dread and danger of their Men of War, of any considerable Force, will be removed as far as *Brest*, which is a hundred and twenty Leagues, or three hundred and sixty Miles; and that of their Privateers, of any Consideration, as far as *St. Malo's*, which is seventy eight Leagues, or two hundred and thirty four Miles. — *Brest* lies without the Channel, under this great Incapacity to hurt us, that the same Wind which carries our Trade down the Channel prevents the Ships of *Brest* from coming into it. — The *East* End of the Channel which is so much expos'd to *Dunkirk* is but seven Leagues broad, and gives an Enemy an Opportunity of seeing our Ships from Side to Side. The *West* End of the Channel, for which the greatest Fears are from *Brest*, is 28 Leagues broad, and of course, there is at that End a greater Chance of escaping the Enemy. If Ships from *Brest* are appointed to way-lay our Ships in the Channel, they must take the Opportunity of Westerly Winds, to come into it; and wait the coming of an Easterly Wind to carry our Ships down it; by this means they must

all

all that time be at Sea, exposed to all Dangers for want of a Port in which to Harbour their Men of War, or return to *Brest*, which they cannot do with the Wind that brought them out. We must add to this, that if the *French* from *Brest* should be hovering to the Eastward of *Plimouth*, they are between two Fires, from those Ships in the Downs, and those from *Plimouth*; and our Ships from *Portsmouth* may chase them either away, while they are way-laid at each End of the Channel by the others, not having the Port of *Dunkirk*, or any other in the Channel to afford them Shelter. Thus, should they be chased up the Channel by a too great Force, before they can return to *Brest*, they must either run into the *German Ocean*, and wait another Opportunity of coming down again, with the Hazard of meeting all our Men of War; or else sail North about *Great Britain*, which is at least 550 Leagues more than they need have sailed, with the Port of *Dunkirk* to fly to. This want of *Dunkirk* will expose them to the same Inconvenience, to which the Fear of it often obliged our running Ships from the South Parts of the World, as well as our *East-India* Men, during the late War: To this Distress you are to add Wages, Provision, loss of Time, and the dangerous Navigation of the *North Seas*. From hence it plainly appears, that by the Demolition of *Dunkirk*, in Case of a Rupture with *France*, Six Parts in Nine of our Trade, from the Port of *London*, is 330 Miles remov'd from the Hazards of the last War; and tho' part of this must be exposed when it passes through the *Chopps*, or Western Entrance of the Channel, it must be considered, that this it was also liable to before, besides the Terrors of *Dunkirk*, and that this is only the Southern Trade; and all that go to *Holland*, *Hamburgh*, and other Northern Countries, will be quite out of Danger. The

Ninth

‘ Ninth of our Trade on the *East Coast*, would be  
‘ still safer. From these distinct Considerations,  
‘ you observe only one Ninth of the Trade  
‘ on the *Irish Seas* and *Bristol Channel*, and  
‘ part of the other Ninth in the Coast of the Chan-  
‘ nel (to come at which they are in danger from  
‘ *Portsmouth* to *Plimouth*) is the whole of the *British*  
‘ Trade, which after the Demolition of *Dunkirk* will  
‘ lye open to the Assaults of the *French*. The De-  
‘ molition of *Dunkirk* will in a great Measure secure  
‘ seven Ninths of the Trade of *England*, from the  
‘ Power of *France* at Sea, the *French* having no Port  
‘ in the Channel but *St. Malo’s*, which can harbour  
‘ any great Ships, and that it self can receive none  
‘ which exceeds 30 or 40 Guns. *Brest* lies 35 Leagues  
‘ from the Lizard Point, which is the nearest Land of  
‘ *England*; their Ships must have an Easterly Wind  
‘ to come out, and that will serve them no further  
‘ than to the Chopps of the Channel, because it  
‘ blows directly down it. The Course to go from  
‘ *Brest* to cruise off the Lizard Point in order to annoy  
‘ Us, is first, *West* about 13 Leagues, and then *North*, or  
‘ *North* and by *East* about 30 Leagues more, except  
‘ they run the hazard of going within the Island of  
‘ *Ushant* which is not practised, and therefore may  
‘ be supposed Impracticable. In the last Place, our  
‘ Charge in defending our selves from such Annoy-  
‘ ance as we formerly had from *Dunkirk*, will decrease  
‘ in Proportion to the removal of the Danger. Such  
‘ is the Importance of the Demolition of *Dunkirk*,  
‘ with regard to the Trade of *England* only; and  
‘ in the present Conjunction, I think we ought to  
‘ have something more than the Mercy of his Most  
‘ Christian Majesty, to render the forbearing such  
‘ Demolition less Hazardous to our Religion and  
‘ Liberty; and yet you see, how criminal a Thing  
‘ it is to say, The *British* Nation EXPECT the De-  
‘ molition of it.

It

' It is evident that the Letter to the *Guardian*,  
 ' subscribed *English* Tory, could have no Prospect  
 ' but to do Honour and Service to Her Majesty and  
 ' Her Subjects; the *Sieur Tugghe* himself acknow-  
 ' ledges that he has received an Answer from the  
 ' Queen, by Her Secretary of State, with a Nega-  
 ' tive to his Petition; upon which here appears a  
 ' Memorial in Print, expostulating with Her upon  
 ' that Subject, and laying before Her the Distresses  
 ' of a Crowd of helpless People, whose Misfortunes  
 ' are to be attributed to Her, if she shall think fit,  
 ' in behalf of Her own Subjects, to insist upon the  
 ' Execution of what is stipulated by Treaty: The  
 ' *Sieur Tugghe* may insinuate, that it is unmerciful  
 ' in the Queen to deny his Request, without being  
 ' taken Notice of; but I must not defend my Sove-  
 ' reign's Refusal from the Imputation of Cruelty,  
 ' without being said, to Insult Her Prerogative.  
 ' My Adversaries argue, That it is in Her Majesty's  
 ' Power to forward or delay the Demolition as she  
 ' pleases; be that as it will, do not I do as a faith-  
 ' ful Subject, to insist that she does no Cruelty if she  
 ' pleases to demolish it? The *Sieur Tugghe* is not  
 ' contented with this *Arrogance*, but has so little an  
 ' Opinion of our *English* Statesmen, that he pretends  
 ' to instruct our Sovereign, and Her Council, in  
 ' what Political Views they ought to have upon this  
 ' Occasion; but lest his Assertions may prevail upon  
 ' that numerous part of Mankind, which has a  
 ' great while taken every Thing upon Content, I  
 ' shall have the Patience to run through all he  
 ' gives Us as Arguments for our saving *Dunkirk*,  
 ' and with the same Tautology; and when He re-  
 ' peats the same Thing, repeat also what I have  
 ' said against it. To proceed then like a Man of  
 ' great Gravity and Business.

In

## In Answer to the SIEUR's First.

First, **D**unkirk was the Dread of the Dutch Trade in time of War, but cannot be the Object of Jealousy of the Dutch with respect to their Trade to Germany and the Austrian Low Countries, because Newport and Graveling (which are capable of receiving as large Ships as are ever used in that Trade by us) can supply those Countries with the same Ease; of course Dunkirk is not the only Harbour on this Coast useful to that Trade: As for securing the Scheld, that River was many Years, before the two last Wars with France, possessed by the Dutch, who command the Entrance of it by Fort Lillo, which prevents all Foreign Ships from passing up. Nay, so far are they from permitting Foreigners, that none of their own Sea-ships, above the Bulk of Schuyts or Billanders, which we call Smacks and Hoys, are ever allowed to go beyond that Fort. Mr. Tugge supposes Us to a most notorious degree Ignorant of common Geography, when he asserts that Dunkirk is the only Port from Ostend Westward, by which Commodities can be brought into the Provinces of the Austrian Low Countries and Germany. There runs from Calais a Navigable River to Graveling, the River of Graveling runs to St. Omer; from the East Side of this River run two Canals, one through Bourbourg to Dunkirk, the other directly to Winoxberg: There is a Canal from Dunkirk to Furnes, and another from Winoxberg to the same Place; from Furnes the Canal runs to Newport, and from thence to Ostend and Bruges; from their Canals and Rivers the Countries of French Flanders, Hainault, and Picardy, have their Water Carriage; nor is there any Carriage from Dunkirk to the Rhine, Lys, or Scheld, but through the same Streams, except by open Sea;

' so that *Ostend*, *Newport*, *Graveling*, and *Calais*, have  
 ' the same Water-Carriage which *Dunkirk* has to  
 ' any Inland Country, or any Place in the World.  
 ' What Trade had we through *Dunkirk*, before, or  
 ' during the two last Wars? We can have no Trade  
 ' through *Dunkirk* (but to the *French Territories*)  
 ' which we had not in the last Wars from other  
 ' Harbours.

' As to the *Sieur's Second*, We always carried on  
 ' our Trade to the *Austrian Netherlands* through  
 ' *Ostend* and *Newport*, since the *Dutch* got Possession  
 ' of the *Scheld*: the same Conveniency we shall have  
 ' still; nor can the Port of *Dunkirk*, being left open,  
 ' be any ease of Charges on our Trade, or give us  
 ' a nearer Passage; neither can the Demolition in  
 ' the least obstruct our Trade, because our Commo-  
 ' dities will still pass through the same Inland Wa-  
 ' ters, which they must if they are sent through *Dun-*  
 ' *kirk*. If it is easie for Her Majesty to obtain from  
 ' the King a free Passage Custom-Free, for all Commo-  
 ' dities from *England*, through *Dunkirk*, to the *Au-*  
 ' *strian Low-Countries*, she may with the same ease  
 ' obtain the same through his other Ports. It will  
 ' be good News to hear he makes no difficulty of  
 ' granting such a Request, because by the same Rule,  
 ' Her Majesty may obtain an Alteration in favour  
 ' of Her Subjects in the Treaty of Commerce, which  
 ' has been disapproved by the Parliament. If we  
 ' should at any time be prevented sending our Trade  
 ' to the *Austrian Low-Countries*, any other way  
 ' than through his Dominions, he will then find us  
 ' under the Necessity of carrying it on this Way,  
 ' and demand Toll in a manner suitable to his great  
 ' Power and Force; and how shall we deny it him?  
 ' If he should grant us this Passage Custom-free, it  
 ' may be bought too dear; for if we dismantle the  
 ' Town, and leave the Ports undemolish'd, it is in  
 ' his Power to take Possession of it again at Pleasure,  
 ' and

and in case of another War we should be as much annoy'd in our Trade as we were in the last, and the Town can be easily re-fortified. He may have a very good View in this: But really I would not have him run the Risque of it, tho' it may prove so much for his Advantage; for we all know the *Dutch* are a sly People, and if the Town should be dismantled, and the Port left open, they may come and get the Possession of it, and fortify it again for their own Use, which I know, out of the great Concern he has for us, and the Welfare of our Trade, he would be utterly against.

As to his *Third*, It is a false Assertion to say that there is no other Port servicable to the Trade of French *Flanders*, *Hainault*, *Artois*, or *Picardy*, for there are many useful to this Trade, *Ostend*, *Newport*, *Graveling*, and *Calais*, whose Waters run into the same Canals that that of *Dunkirk* does, besides *Boulogne*, *Etaples*, *St. Valery* and *Dieppe*; for the Trade to *Picardy*, all these Ports are capable of receiving as large Vessels as ever we made use of in this Trade, which are from 20, 60 or 100 Tuns at most.

As to the *Sieur's Fourth*, It is well known the Trade may be profitably carried on by other Places than *Dunkirk*; and an Ease of Charge for so considerable a part of our Trade is not to be mentioned, in Competition with the hazard of so great a part as, on a Rupture with *France*, that Place can molest; the rest of this Article is already answer'd, because other Ports can convey our Trade to any Place that *Dunkirk* can.

As to Mr. Deputy's *Fifth*, If the Treaty of Commerce has preserved the Tariff of 1671 in the Conquer'd Countries, it is preserv'd to *Graveling*, and other Ports there, as well as *Dunkirk*.

As to the *Sieur's Sixth*, The Stress he lays on the List of 218 Ships which was printed in the *Mercator* No. 29. with their Cargoes, has no Weight



in it, because those Ships might have gone to the  
 Neighbouring Ports; he is also unjust in arguing  
 from that List, that the Trade of *England* there  
 will very much Increase: Whoever looks over the  
*Mercator*, will find that their Loading consisted  
 chiefly of Food and Firing, the whole he values at  
 two Millions of *French Livres*; the Coals indeed  
 they may always take, as they will other Commo-  
 dities that Necessity obliges them to, and which  
 they have not of their own Growth or Manufacture,  
 but a constant Market of this kind is not to be  
 expected: It is not to be supposed, because they  
 took these Quantities of Corn and Provisions of us  
 in their late famish'd Condition, that they will do  
 the same when they have plentiful Crops; and this  
 whole Sum is but 100,000 *l. Sterling*, of which the  
 Provisions amount to at least 3 Quarters. Their  
 Trade to us standing in a manner upon the Foot of  
 a Prohibition, they could not well pay us any o-  
 therwise than with ready Money; but if the Treaty  
 of Commerce should pass, and the Port of *Dunkirk*  
 remain as it is, the *Dunkirkers* will soon find Com-  
 modities to supply us with, tho' they have none of  
 their own Growth. Mr. *Tugge* does not do us  
 Justice in this part of the Memorial, because he o-  
 mitted to tell us, of the Combination of Merchants,  
 who made our People take their own Prices for our  
 Goods, which were sold to Loss, rather than to  
 bring them back again through the Risque of the  
 Seas, and to run the Danger of their being Dama-  
 ged, and of their Perishing. There might be other  
 Observations made from their want of Corn, of the  
 Advantage we might have taken of their Low Con-  
 dition.

As to this Agent's *Sventh*, Mr. *Tugge* with  
 great Piety and Charity towards us, prays to God  
 to avert a War between us and *Holland*, and repre-  
 sents a great many Dangers in it in regard to our  
 Trade

‘ Trade with French *Flanders*, *Hainault*, *Artois*, and  
‘ *Picardy*, which is already answer’d, because other  
‘ Ports can supply them as well as *Dunkirk*. Now  
‘ if we should turn the other side of the Matter, I  
‘ wonder what Danger the Memorialist would repre-  
‘ sent us from another War with *France*.

‘ As to the *Sieur’s Eighth*, This Article is false, as  
‘ is already proved ; nor do we want him to teach  
‘ us our Trade to *Germany*, who would persuade  
‘ us it is our Interest to trade thither through  
‘ *Dunkirk* by Land-Carriage, whose Waters have  
‘ not any Correspondence with the Rivers of *Ger-*  
‘ *many*, and to erect Staples and Store-Houses,  
‘ which would be a good Booty for the *French* in  
‘ case of a Rupture ; nor can we ever carry it on  
‘ so safely or cheaply through Countries possessed  
‘ by *France*, as we do through *Hamburg*, and o-  
‘ ther Places, by Water Carriage.

‘ As to his *Ninth*, He has here the Insolence to  
‘ call it a *severe Resolution* in the Queen to insist on  
‘ the Demolition. This is objected to in *Answer 2*.  
‘ But his Assertion, that it is absolutely Necessary  
‘ to the Trade of *Great Britain*, is the Reverse of  
‘ our Case.

‘ As to the Memorialist’s *Tenth*, It is necessary  
‘ for all Ships to have a Lee-Port to flee to if they  
‘ cannot get to Windward, or weather a Storm ;  
‘ but *All such as have any tollerable Skill in Navigati-*  
‘ *on*, know, that our Ships keep their own Shoar  
‘ abroad, as the *French* do theirs ; and therefore the  
‘ port of *Dunkirk* is useless to us. I would fain  
‘ know, what use our Ships had of that Port for  
‘ above twenty Years last past. Mr. *Tughe*,  
‘ I am sure, can tell us what *English* Ships ever  
‘ refitted there, and how many ever repair’d their  
‘ Losses ; all the World know there have been ma-  
‘ ny Hundreds refitted there to annoy our own  
‘ Country, and some Thousands suffer’d Losses there  
‘ that

' that were never repair'd. It is a *most desirable Port*  
 ' for the Ships of *France*, but all *English* Ships have  
 ' dreaded it for above twenty Years. The Pub-  
 ' lick Joy the News of its being to be demolish'd cre-  
 ' ated this Nation, is a convincing Argument, how  
 ' much *they will in vain regret, as well as all other Na-*  
 ' *tions trading to the Norward, that Harbour of Safety.*  
 ' It raises something more than Indignation to see  
 ' a Magistrate of *Dunkirk*, sent to talk to the Queen  
 ' of *Great Britain*, and dictate Rules of Humanity.  
 ' It will be a great Act of Humanity to insist upon  
 ' the Demolition of that Town, which has destroyed  
 ' so many Thousands of Her Majesty's Subjects and  
 ' their Ships. This is all I have to say to my Foreign  
 ' Enemy the *Sieur Tugge*, and humbly recommend-  
 ' ing to his Most Christian Majesty the Care of the  
 ' eighteen thousand Families, I take the Liberty to  
 ' repeat to him, that the *British* Nation EXPECT  
 ' the Demolition of *Dunkirk*. I am now to face a-  
 ' bout to my Domestick Foes, by whom I am accu-  
 ' sed of the Ingratitude of insulting my Prince,  
 ' while I am eating her Bread.

Mr. *Bailiff*, It is so far otherwise, that to avoid  
 ' the least Appearance of it, I did not attempt do-  
 ' ing what proceeded from a true Grateful, and  
 ' Loyal Heart, (*viz.*) the laying before her Maje-  
 ' sty's Ministry, that the Nation had a strict Eye  
 ' upon their Behaviour with relation to *Dunkirk*,  
 ' before I had resigned all, which their Interposition  
 ' with Her most Gracious Majesty, could take from  
 ' me; I am so far from eating her Bread, with a  
 ' Disinclination to her Service, that I had resigned  
 ' a plentiful Income I had from her Favour, in a  
 ' considerable Office, and Pension, which incapacitate  
 ' a Man of sitting in Parliament, to render my  
 ' self more useful to Her and my Country, in the  
 ' Station, with which your Borough has since hon-  
 ' oured me.

‘ If

' If he is Enemy to the *Prerogative*, that is satisfi'd with what he has already received from his Prince, and gives up all Expectations of ever receiving more, with no other View, than serving his Prince and Country in a more eminent manner than when he enjoyed Employments; if such a Man I say is an Enemy, I am an Enemy; But the Author of the Letter from the Country Whig, personates that Character so awkwardly, and the *Examiner*, without entering into the Point, treats me so outrageously, that I know not how to offer against such Adversaries Reason and Argument, without appearing void of both; however, since it has for some time been the Fashion to run down Men of much greater Consequence than I am, with general Terms, that fall in with the Prejudices and Corruptions of the People, I shall not bear in silence the Accusation of being in the least Degree undutiful to my Most Gracious Mistress, much less of assaulting Her Prerogative. These Writers shall treat me as they think fit, as I am their Brother Scribler, but I shall not be so unconcern'd when they attack me as an Honest Man: I shall therefore inform them, that it is not in the Power of a Private and an Indifferent Man to hurt the Honour and Prerogative of the Crown, without being punished, if the Ministry think fit, as he deserves, by the Laws of our Country; but true, and real Danger to the Queen's Honour may arise, if Persons in Authority tolerate Men (who have no Compunction of Conscience) in abusing such Instruments of Glory and Honour to our Country as the Illustrious Duke of *Marlborough*, such wise and faithful Managers as the late Earl of *Gadolphin*, such Pious, Disinterested, Generous, and Self-denying Patriots, as the Bishops.

' There is no Man will deny, but that it is in the Power of the Ministry to call the *Examiner* to an Account,

Account, as well as the *Flying-Post*. It is not for me to enter into the Reasons why they do not do themselves that Justice; but where is Honour, where is Government, where is Prerogative, while neither Age nor Sex, Virtue nor Innocence can have any Redress from the Assaults made upon their Reputation, which is dearer than Life? But such Injuries the *Examiner* repeats every Week with Impunity. But after I have fully answered the specious Pretension of Monsieur *Tugghe*, concerning the Trade, and vindicated my Sovereign from his treacherous Insinuation, that it would be want of Mercy in Her to insist on the Demolition of *Dunkirk*, it is incumbent on me to come more closely to the Point with the Pamphleteer, and the *Examiner*; the former says, in his 17th Page, *Why must the Queen be attacked with such Insolence, and be told, in terrorem, that the People of Great Britain expect Dunkirk shall be Demolished?* The *Examiner*, as above puts the Stress of his Argument on the same Words in the *Guardian*.

Both these great Authors lay the weight of the Accusation, upon saying, the *British Nation expects*; you see the difference of a Man's Condition, who acts under the Laws of his Country in General, from his, who acts only under the Prerogative. Here is a Treaty concluded; I am reckoned disrespectful, because I say, the Nation EXPECTS the Conditions to be complied with; he is a very Loyal Man, who says, the Nation does not EXPECT it; but this wary Politician, the *Examiner*, says, *There are Dangers to be expected from other Powers in the World, as well as Brance*; he observes, *The Whigs forward to give up our trading Interest to the Dutch, in order to make Friends with them in their other nameless Designs against the Ministry*. What has been already said to Monsieur *Tugghe*, concerning the Advantages the Dutch may reap from

‘ from the Demolition, is also an Answer to the  
‘ *Examiner*: All reasonable Men know, that the  
‘ *Dutch* can reap no Advantage, but what must flow  
‘ from their Industry, and our Negligence, but the  
‘ Power of *France* cannot only rival us in Trade, but  
‘ also when the King pleases (which is mentioned as  
‘ a Thing possible, not probable) invade us again with  
‘ the Pretender, from the very same Place, whence  
‘ he last set out to visit us, when we have no  
‘ Troops to defend us, no Allies to succour us:  
‘ When I think of these Things with Horror,  
‘ from the Love I bear my Sovereign and my  
‘ Country, they say, I offend the Prerogative.  
‘ Authors who write for the Prerogative, if  
‘ they acted like Men of Honour, should be alarmed  
‘ at the improper Application of it by a Ministry,  
‘ as much as by any other Acts of their Fellow-Sub-  
‘ jects. It is the Prerogative of the Crown to cre-  
‘ ate Peers of *England*, but if in the midst of a Que-  
‘ stion in the Legislature, half a Dozen new ones  
‘ should march in, and by their Votes turn a Point,  
‘ upon which our All might depend, would the Hon-  
‘ our and Prerogative of the Crown be equally con-  
‘ sulted at that Instant? It is the Prerogative of the  
‘ Crown to make Peace and War, shall the Crown  
‘ therefore lay down its conquering Arms, and de-  
‘ liver it self up to the vanquish’d? A Man is Born  
‘ with Free-will, does it therefore follow, that it is  
‘ lawful to kill himself? It is the Prerogative of the  
‘ Crown to make Alliances, and act in Conjuncti-  
‘ on with their Allies; shall therefore its Armies  
‘ march with them, in Confidence and Friendship,  
‘ till they come to front the Enemy, and then face  
‘ about, and leave them in the Day, in the Moment  
‘ of Distress? But it is a Folly to put Cases, which  
‘ I hope will never happen among us; for if they  
‘ should, the Persons who should transact any Thing  
‘ like any such Things as I have now mentioned,

F f

‘ would

‘ be so far from considering the Honour of the Prince,  
‘ that they would diminish and blast it; and be so  
‘ far from being a Support to, that they would be a  
‘ Rent-Charge upon the Prerogative. The true  
‘ Meaning, and Use of the Prerogative is to be in-  
‘ terpreted and understood by the Rules of the joint  
‘ Welfare and Happiness of Prince and People, and  
‘ all great Genius’s in Business in all Nations and in  
‘ all Ages, have apply’d it in this manner. But from  
‘ the Example of all Nations, who have lost their  
‘ Liberty, we see that when for the Sins of a Nati-  
‘ on, Men of poor and narrow Conceptions, Self-  
‘ interested, and without Benevolence to Mankind,  
‘ have had the use of their Princes Favour and Pre-  
‘ rogative, they think only what they may do,  
‘ not what they ought to do. All that I have  
‘ at present to complain of, is, that the De-  
‘ fence of my Queen and Country, and of the  
‘ most valuable part of our Trade, is treated as an  
‘ Offence against the Honour and Prerogative of the  
‘ Crown: I am heartily sorry to hear the word Pre-  
‘ rogative introduced with so much Pomp against  
‘ so inconsiderable a Man as my Self, or in the *Exa-*  
‘ *miner’s* Words, *against so contemptible a Wretch*. If  
‘ this word Prerogative comes to be used to frighten  
‘ Men from speaking what they lawfully may upon  
‘ publick Occurrences, it may come to pass hereafter  
‘ that it may be a Refuge to indiscreet Ministers, and  
‘ they may in time to come protect their Miscarria-  
‘ ges under that awful Word. It would follow that  
‘ whatever should be painful or disagreeable to the  
‘ People, would be imputed to the Prince, whatever  
‘ should be pleasing would be attributed to the Mi-  
‘ nistry. Ministers would not fail to cover their Fol-  
‘ lies, or Iniquities, under the shelter of the Prero-  
‘ gative. What was urged concerning *Dunkirk* in the  
‘ Letter to the *Guardian*, was apparently and pro-  
‘ fessedly

' fess'dly lay'd before the Ministry, that they might  
 ' not be unmindful of what the *British* Nation ex-  
 ' pect from them; I say again and again, if once  
 ' Men are so intimidated as not to dare to offer their  
 ' Thoughts upon publick Affairs, without incurring  
 ' the Imputation of offending against the Prerogative  
 ' of their Prince, that Prince, whatever Advantage  
 ' his Ministers might make of his Prerogative, would  
 ' himself soon have no Prerogative, but that of be-  
 ' ing deceived: As for my part, I have that sincere  
 ' and faithful Duty to Her Majesty, that I will never  
 ' fear to attempt any thing that I am able for her  
 ' Service, however her Favour may be intercepted  
 ' from me. The *Examiner* accuses me of ingratitude,  
 ' as being actually under Salary, when I writ the  
 ' Letter to the *Guardian*, but he is mistaken in that  
 ' Particular; for I had resign'd, not only my Office in  
 ' the Stamp Duties, but also my Pension as Servant  
 ' to his late Royal Highness, which her Majesty hath  
 ' been graciously pleas'd to continue to the whole  
 ' Family of that Excellent Prince; I divested my self  
 ' of all that I was so happy to enjoy by her Maje-  
 ' sty's Goodness and Favour, before I would presume  
 ' to write any thing, which was so apparently an  
 ' Advertisment to those employ'd in her Service.

' I have thrown away all Expectations of Prefer-  
 ' ment for the happiness of serving in Parliament,  
 ' and for the hopes of having a Vote in the Legisla-  
 ' ture in the present Great Crisis of Affairs: As long  
 ' as I enjoy this Station (from which the *Examiner*  
 ' takes the Liberty to suggest I shall be expell'd) I shall  
 ' follow no Leader or Leaders, but Act, that is to  
 ' say, Vote according to the Dictates of my Consci-  
 ' ence in the publick Service. But I have said, the  
 ' *British Nation Expect*; What is there in that of In-  
 ' solence and Ingratitude to a Queen and a Benefa-  
 ' cress? Nay, What is there in it more or less, the  
 ' Premises in my Letter being consider'd, than the



‘ Duty of a Faithful, and a Grateful Subject? Some  
 ‘ of the Queen’s immediate Servants are told by their  
 ‘ Fellow-Subject, that it lies upon all that have the  
 ‘ Honour to be in the Ministry to hasten the Demo-  
 ‘ lition, for the sake of the Queen, and all her faith-  
 ‘ ful Subjects. What, are Majesty and Ministry Con-  
 ‘ solidated, and must the People of *Great Britain*  
 ‘ make no Distinction between the one and the other?  
 ‘ We very well know the Difference, Sir, and hum-  
 ‘ bly conceive, that if a whole Ministry were Im-  
 ‘ peach’d and Condemn’d by the People of *Great Bri-  
 ‘ tain* in Parliament, for any notorious Neglect of  
 ‘ Duty, or Breach of Trust, the Prince could not suf-  
 ‘ fer by it. But such is the Hardiness of these sort  
 ‘ of Writers, that the Honour, the Interest, nay,  
 ‘ the Person, and Prerogative of the Sovereign is  
 ‘ communicated to, and confounded with the Mini-  
 ‘ stry; and those that by Law are accountable for  
 ‘ all Wrongs done to the Publick, must be screen’d  
 ‘ and protected under the Sacred and Incommunica-  
 ‘ ble Character and Attributes of one, that by *Law*  
 ‘ *can do no Wrong*. But for Argument sake, I will sup-  
 ‘ pose those Words, *The British Nation Expect the im-  
 ‘ mediate Demolition of Dunkirk*, were address’d immedi-  
 ‘ ately to the Queen: With what Propriety or Ho-  
 ‘ nesty of speaking, can a Man who utters them be  
 ‘ call’d Insolent or Ingrate? He sees and apprehends  
 ‘ with his own Eyes and Understanding, the immi-  
 ‘ nent Danger that attends the delay of the Demo-  
 ‘ lition of *Dunkirk*; which perhaps others, whose  
 ‘ greater Concern it is, do not; and the Thing not  
 ‘ being done, by the Care of those under whose im-  
 ‘ mediate Direction it is, but overlooked, (for suf-  
 ‘ fering, without Animadversion upon it, *Tugbe’s Me-  
 ‘ morial* publish’d in Print, is that or worse) after all the  
 ‘ Obstacles that could have prevented it on the part of  
 ‘ *Frances*, as Her Majesty has been pleas’d to tell Her  
 ‘ People, have been remov’d; an honest tho’ a mean  
 ‘ Man

Man gives her Majesty to understand, in the best Method he can take, and from the Sincerity of a grateful Heart, *That the British Nation Expects the immediate Demolition of Dunkirk*; and the Reasons he gives for such Expectations are no less cogent, than the Preservation of Her sacred Person, Her Crown and Dignity, and the Safety and Welfare of the People committed to Her Charge. He considers the Queen, in this Case, as the Head of the Constitution of his Country: He considers himself, as a Member of the Community represented in Parliament, whether one of the Representative Body, or no: He knows *Britons*, by their Birth-right, are a part of the Legislature; and knows too, that the Executive Power is a Prerogative or Peculiar vested in the Head of the Constitution, for the Good of the whole; that it attends the Crown, Honour and Dignity, and not the Will and Pleasure, or it may be Passion of the Prince; and as an Evidence of it, is Immortal, and ceases not, when the Persons of our Princes are gather'd to their Fathers: He knows too that all Treaties are made, and War and Peace enter'd into, for the common Good; and in an Instance, respecting the present Exigence, which he apprehends to be absolutely Necessary for that End; with a Zealous and Honest Mind, and the warmest Concern for the fatal Consequences that may ensue the Defect of it, tells the Mother of his Country, *That the British Nation Expects the immediate Demolition of Dunkirk*: Expects it, from the Duty they owe their Queen! from their Care of the Preservation of Her Sacred Life, Her Crown and Dignity! From the Honour and Justice of Her Administration! from the Integrity of Her Councils! from the glorious Advantages of Her Arms! from the Faith and Sincerity of Her Treaties! from the Veneration and Regard due to Her from His most Christian Majesty, and

and from the Duty they owe themselves and their Posterity! and is this Insolence and Ingratitude?

My Adversaries are so unjust, as they will not take the least Notice of what led Me into the Necessity of Writing my Letter to the *Guardian*. They know if they stated it honestly, they must acknowledge, that instead of what they call me, I was a faithful Servant to the Queen, and an Honest Fellow Subject to the Ministry. My Lord *Bolingbroke* tells the *Sieur Tugghe*, as a Secretary of State, from the Queen, That his Request cannot be comply'd with; the *Sieur* prints a Memorial, which is no other than an Appeal to all the weak People in *England*, against Her Severity. Nay, if the Translator has done him Justice, he has used the very Word *Severe*. This I take for the utmost Insult against the Queen, and Her Ministry; and instead of allowing my Zeal, I am publicly bereft of the Protection the Ministry should afford me, and all Honest Men, in the Performance of their Duty, and Partizans who pretend to write for them use me accordingly. I am not to be born with, even when I am for them: But I deserve well of them in this Question about *Tugghe*, or else they are not so angry, as I am, at what *Tugghe* has done against their Queen. Good God! does this Creature, this *Tugghe*, come out of his Country, who writ that pious Letter to the Bishop of *Paris*, wherein Leavings of Fear made His Most Christian Majesty forget His Politicks, and (as if he had seen an Hand of Providence was in it, to his Favour, and our Misfortune) acknowledge he owed his very Kingdom to the *Suspension of the English Arms*? Does this very Potentate leave to the Burgers of *Dunkirk* to send some Body to treat about abating an Article of a Treaty, with the Glorious and Puissant Queen of *Great Britain*! Tell it not in Gath, nor publish it in the Streets of Ashkelon! We know not what is the Equivalent

‘ lent for *Dunkirk*, but according to the Circumstances  
‘ of *France*, before the Suspension of the *English Arms*  
‘ under the gallant Duke of *Ormond*, (who would cer-  
‘ tainly have done his Duty,) the *French King* has  
‘ owned that the Equivalent might have been *Paris*.  
‘ When such was our Case, and such is our Case,  
‘ some Men lately prefer’d, and grown too Delicate,  
‘ would have Men of liberal Education, that know  
‘ the World as well as themselves, afraid, for fear of  
‘ offending them in their new Cloaths, to speak  
‘ when they think their Queen and Country is ill  
‘ Treated.

‘ While I am upon this Subject, I am glad to Ob-  
‘ serve, that there are others who take up the same  
‘ Argument, and my Servant has just now brought  
‘ me a printed Half Sheet, Entitled, *A Letter to*  
‘ *the Guardian, about Dunkirk*. With a great deal of  
‘ very apt Raillery upon the Madness of the Times,  
‘ he pleasantly imagines our Language is alter’d of  
‘ late Years, particularly in the Words *Good, Safe,*  
‘ *Honourable, Advantageous, England, France, Trade,*  
‘ *Commerce*: He makes the *Ex-miner* the Mint-Master  
‘ for the New Tongue, and then proceeds in a more  
‘ serious and close Manner to argue on the Side of  
‘ the *English Tory’s Letter*: He speaks of the *Ex-*  
‘ *miner* in these Words, *Nor a e his New Politicks*  
‘ *any better than his New Language, he tells us, that the*  
‘ *keeping Dunkirk undemolish’d in our Hands, is our*  
‘ *Security against all the Princes concerned besides France,*  
‘ *i. e. against the Confederates, as well as against*  
‘ *France. It may be a Security against the Confederates,*  
‘ *but while it is so, it cannot be a Security against France.*  
‘ *France can neither apprehend nor feel any Mischief from*  
‘ *it, whilst it is a Bridle against the Confederates. The*  
‘ *Reason is plain, France has it in its Power to demolish*  
‘ *it when it will. The IXth Article says, France is to*  
‘ *demolish it in so many Months Time; those Months are*  
‘ *expir’d, and therefore France can demolish it when it*  
‘ *will:*

*will: And whenever France apprehends any Danger from Dunkirk undemolish'd, it will demolish it immediately. 'Tis therefore plainly for the Good and Interest of France that Dunkirk is undemolish'd. What, do we think we have made a Tool of France? Upon the whole Matter, if there were no other Reason, Argument, or Motive in the World, for the Demolition of Dunkirk, but the Content and Easiness of France in seeing it not Demolish'd, it were sufficient to move an honest Englishman to hope, and wish and pray, that it might be immediately demolish'd, and that some other Bridle might be found out to keep in the Confederates, than that, which is in the French Dominions, and may, whenever France pleases (let us talk what we will) be in the French Hands. What if Dunkirk should be besieged, can the poor British Garrison defend it? Shall we raise an Army to recover it? Dunkirk undemolish'd may be lost, taken, betray'd, and got again into the Hands of France. Dunkirk demolish'd is a Fisher Town again, and can do no harm. This Gentleman argues France has a Power; but I say, what is more with all honest Men, France has a Right to demolish it; and who shall resist it, when the Great King of France has both Power and Right to demolish it. But alas! who knows how long it will be in his Majesty's Will to do it? I cannot forbear wishing he had deposited the Money in our Hands, before our Suspension of Arms, for the Demolition. I could name proper Persons, that would have been gladly employ'd in that Work, and some of them are begging in our Streets. The King at that time was low enough, if England had stood out, to have granted that Demand; but it is an Human Weakness not to preserve so lively a Sense of a past Benefit, as we had at the Instant of receiving it. It was thought an hard Article to desire him to dethrone his Grandson, though he had sent him to take, what we then believ'd, another*

‘ another Man’s Country ; suppose he should, though  
 ‘ he has put it into other People’s Possession, at last  
 ‘ take Compassion of his own Town ? It has cost, to  
 ‘ put it in its present Condition above Six Millions,  
 ‘ and it would go to a Man’s Heart to part with  
 ‘ what cost so dear ; but he is bound by Treaty, and  
 ‘ he must do it, if he pleases.

‘ But as there is this Letter published on my Side,  
 ‘ there is another Pamphlet come out on the *Exa-*  
 ‘ *miner’s*. It is Entituled, *Reasons concerning the Im-*  
 ‘ *mediate Demolishing of Dunkirk ; being a serious En-*  
 ‘ *quiry into the State and Condition of that Affair.* I  
 ‘ like this Man better than any of the rest, for he  
 ‘ does not give me ill Language till he gives his  
 ‘ Reasons why I deserve it. He talks very kindly  
 ‘ thus in the fourteenth Page. *We can hardly express*  
 ‘ *how much we are beholding in this Matter to the worthy*  
 ‘ *Mr. Steele, the Publisher of the Guardian, No. 128.*  
 ‘ *I will not be so unjust to him as to call him the Author ;*  
 ‘ *who has effectually set us right in this Matter, and has*  
 ‘ *rescued the Town and Harbour of Dunkirk from the*  
 ‘ *depreciating Arts of our Party-Men, who, it was to be*  
 ‘ *fear’d, would have brought it at last so low, that we*  
 ‘ *might have been made believe the King of France, if*  
 ‘ *we should offer to give it him again, would not accept*  
 ‘ *of it. But the Guardian has taken the Courage to do*  
 ‘ *Justice to the Dunkirkers, and of Consequence to the*  
 ‘ *Ministry, in securing such a Place in the Possession of*  
 ‘ *the Queen ; for he has told us expressly, that to take Du-*  
 ‘ *kirk from the French is removing France two or three*  
 ‘ *hundred Miles further from us ; that they have not any*  
 ‘ *Port where they can fit out any Fleet till they come to*  
 ‘ *Brest ; that it is of the last Consequence to Britain that*  
 ‘ *it should no more be in the French Power ; that the In-*  
 ‘ *jury we have received from them is Inestimable. His*  
 ‘ *Words follow, “ That when Dunkirk is demolished ;*  
 ‘ *the Power of France on that Side, should it ever be*  
 ‘ *turned against us, will be removed several hundred*

G g

“ Miles

" Miles further off of Great Britain than it is at present.  
 " Vide Guardian, No. 128. As this is an undoubted  
 " Testimony given to the Zeal of the Ministry, in taking  
 " hold of the present Conjuncture, to get that important  
 " Fortrefs into our Hands, and is the greatest and most  
 " just Panegyrick which Mr. Steele ever made upon any  
 " great Action in the World, and which, no doubt, he did  
 " in Honour to the Queen, and the present Government;  
 " and that the said Mr. Steele has gained the just Ap-  
 " probation of all Her Majesty's good Subjects for so do-  
 " ing, so it is a fair Confutation of all those weak Things  
 " which had been advanced by a Party among us, in Pre-  
 " judice of the late Negotiation; but above all, that it is  
 " an unanswerable Argument against our too soon parting  
 " with, or too hastily demolishing this Important Place,  
 " which is of such Consequence to the Nation; and I can-  
 " not doubt, but Mr. Steele did it that Justice with this  
 " Intent. For it is impossible a Man of his Penetration,  
 " and of his exquisite Politicks, could Argue — He grows  
 " in Jest here at last, for he knows as well as I do,  
 " that I am no great Politician, and I know what  
 " he is, perhaps, a little Better than he thinks, But  
 " I shall treat him as the Man whom I suppose him  
 " to be, tho' he has not me, as the Man he knows  
 " me to be. This Author you see, allows me, (tho'  
 " he did not think it was in me) to have done a lau-  
 " dable Thing towards the Ministry, in my Represen-  
 " tation of the Great Service the Demolition of Dun-  
 " kirk would be; but his Anger against me is raised  
 " for the Point of Time, Why must the Demolition be  
 " immediate? My Reasons are as follow. First, We  
 " have no Right to keep it, but in order to the Demo-  
 " lition of it. Secondly, The Time was lapsed, with-  
 " in which it was to be demolished? But why did I  
 " say the British Nation expect it should be immedi-  
 " ately demolished, when the British Parliament had  
 " Granted Money to subsist the Garrison of Dunkirk till  
 " next Christmas? This is no Argument that the  
 " British

' *British* Parliament did not expect the immediate  
 ' Demolition; but it is indeed an Argument that  
 ' the Parliament had a good Confidence in the Mi-  
 ' nistry, and were unwilling to distress them: For  
 ' if the Demolition had began the Day after the Par-  
 ' liament rose, it might honestly have been retarded  
 ' by stress of Weather, and other Accidents, till a  
 ' New Parliament should sit at *Christmas*; and if all  
 ' Things should have favoured, and the Demolition  
 ' had been now perfected, my Lord High Treasurer  
 ' would stand chargeable to the Nation with the  
 ' Money for the Garrison to *Christmas*. As for what  
 ' he says about our Allies, and something to be ex-  
 ' pected from them, I cannot comprehend what he  
 ' means; but whatever he means, and however Just  
 ' Demands we may have upon them, his Most Chri-  
 ' stian Majesty will not think it any Reason for de-  
 ' laying the Demolition of a Town in his Domini-  
 ' ons, in the Hands of another Prince, for Reasons  
 ' of State to that Prince, and not to His *French* Ma-  
 ' jesty himself. Really this way of arguing is treat-  
 ' ing us like Children; and as for the Allies, God be  
 ' their Support, and grant we may all cement again  
 ' in the Day of Distress. I think all the rest of the  
 ' Book consists only of Invectives upon poor Me, as  
 ' Guilty of *Insolence, Falshood, Sedition, and Absurdity*;  
 ' which is written well enough, and would be pretty  
 ' Entertainment to an ill-natured Man; but I did  
 ' not think it bore a seconding.

' I hope I have fully answered all Objections made  
 ' by my Adversaries against the *English* Tory's Let-  
 ' ter to the *Guardian*; But, now Mr. *Bail ff*, as there  
 ' have been very unjust Representations given of me,  
 ' in your Town, as that a Man of so small a For-  
 ' tune, as I am, must have secret Views or Supports,  
 ' which could move him to leave his Employments,  
 ' and lose a Crowd of Well-wishers, to subject  
 ' himself, as he must know he has, not only to the



‘ Disesteem, but also the Scorn and Hatred of very  
‘ many, who, before he intermeddled with the Pub-  
‘ lick, had a Partiality towards him. I answer, that  
‘ I indeed have particular Views, and tho’ I may be  
‘ ridiculous for saying it, I hope I am animated in  
‘ my Conduct, by a Grace which is as little practi-  
‘ sed as understood, and that is Charity. It is the  
‘ Happiness and Comfort of all Men, who have a  
‘ Regard to their Fellow-Creatures, and desire their  
‘ Good-will upon a proper Foundation, that every  
‘ Thing which is truly Laudable, is what every Man  
‘ living may attain. The greatest Merit is in ha-  
‘ ving social Virtues, such as Justice and Truth ex-  
‘ alted with Benevolence to Mankind. Great Quali-  
‘ fications are not Praises to the Possessor, but from  
‘ the Application of them; and all that is justly Com-  
‘ mendable among Men, is to Love and Serve them  
‘ as it is in your Power, with a Contempt of all Ad-  
‘ vantages to your Self, (above the Conveniences of  
‘ Life) but as they tend to the Service of the Publick.  
‘ He who has warm’d his Heart with Impressions of  
‘ this kind, will find Glowings of Good-will, which  
‘ will Support him in the Service of his Country,  
‘ against all the Calumny, Reproach, and Invektive,  
‘ that can be thrown upon him. He is but a poor  
‘ Creature who cannot bear being Odious in the Ser-  
‘ vice of Virtue. Riches and Honours can administer  
‘ to the Heart no Pleasure, like what an Honest Man  
‘ feels, when he is contending for the Interests of his  
‘ Country, and the Civil Rights of his Fellow-Subjects,  
‘ without which the Being of Man grows Brute; and  
‘ he can never under it give to Heav’n that Wor-  
‘ ship which is called a Reasonable Sacrifice; nor sup-  
‘ port towards his Fellow Creatures that worthy  
‘ Disposition, which we call disinterested Friendship.  
‘ The highest Pleasure of the Humane Soul consists  
‘ in this Charity, and there is no way of making it  
‘ so diffusive, as by contending for Liberty. As to  
‘ laying

' laying aside the Common Views by which the mi-  
 ' staken World are actuated, a Man of liberal Edu-  
 ' cation can easily surmount those low Considerati-  
 ' ons, and when he considers himself, from the Mo-  
 ' ment he was Born into this World an Immortal,  
 ' tho' a changeable Being, he will form his Interests  
 ' and Prospects accordingly, and not make Provision  
 ' for Eternity with perishable Things. When a Man  
 ' has deeply planted such a Sentiment as this for the  
 ' Rule of his Conduct, the Pursuits of Avarice and  
 ' Ambition will become as Contemptible as the Sports  
 ' of Children; and there can be no Honours, no Riches,  
 ' no Pleasures laid in his Way, which can possibly  
 ' come in Competition with the Satisfaction of an en-  
 ' larged and publick Spirit. From this Moment I  
 ' shall go on, with as much Vigour and Chearfulness  
 ' as I am able, to do all that is in my Power, with-  
 ' out the least Partiality to Persons or Parties, to  
 ' remove the Prejudices which *English*-Man has a-  
 ' gainst *English*-Man, and reconcile wounded Bre-  
 ' thren, so far as to behold each other's Actions,  
 ' with an Inclination to approve them. The Man  
 ' who will reduce himself to this Temper, will ea-  
 ' sily perceive how far his Affections have been  
 ' wrought upon and abused, from an Opposition to  
 ' particular Men, to Sacrifice the Interests of his  
 ' Country it self. The prostituted Pens which are  
 ' employed in a quite contrary Service, will be very  
 ' ready to entertain a Pretender to such Reformati-  
 ' ons, with a Recital of his own Faults and Infir-  
 ' mities; but I am very well prepared for such U-  
 ' sage, and give up my self to all nameless Authors,  
 ' to be treated just as their Mirth or their Malice  
 ' directs them. It is the disgrace of Literature that  
 ' there are such Instruments, and to good Govern-  
 ' ment that they are suffer'd; but this Mischief is  
 ' gone so far in our Age, that the Pamphleteers do  
 ' not only attack those whom they believe in Gene-  
 ' ral

' ral Disaffected to their own Principles, but even  
 ' such as they believe their Friends, provided they  
 ' do not Act with as sincere a Prejudice as themselves.  
 ' Upon the least Deviation from an implicit Hatred,  
 ' to the opposite Party, tho' in a Case which in the  
 ' nearest Concern affects their Country, all their  
 ' good Qualities are turned to Ridicule; and every  
 ' Thing which before was valued in them is become  
 ' Contemptible: Thus in one of the Papers I send  
 ' you, a Gentleman, who has distinguish'd himself  
 ' by a becoming Veneration, in the *House of Com-*  
 ' *mons*, for the Assembly, and has ever delivered  
 ' himself with a Regard to his own Dignity, and that  
 ' of the Place he was in, is represented frivolously  
 ' as a Declaimer; and a Noble Lord, who is con-  
 ' spicuously adorned with the Knowledge of Letters,  
 ' and is Eminent for a lively sprightly Eloquence,  
 ' rectify'd by Learning, is declared a Companion fit  
 ' only for pert Novices and Sophisters. And what  
 ' is still more Monstrous than all, a third Man of  
 ' Quality, for the like Offence, is told in this nice Age  
 ' of proportioning Rewards to Merit and Service,  
 ' that he has as much as he deserves. But it is to  
 ' be hoped, *English* Men will at last consider, and  
 ' that the Ministry will see *Dunkirk* effectually De-  
 ' molished.

' It is as frivolous as unjust to hope to stop our  
 ' Mouth, when we are concerned for so great a Point  
 ' as the Business of *Dunkirk*, by Mention of the Pre-  
 ' rogative, and urging our Safety in our Good and  
 ' Gracious Queen. By Her great Example, Religion,  
 ' Piety, and all other Publick and Domestick Vir-  
 ' tues, are kept in Countenance in a very loose and  
 ' profligate Age; all the Hours of Her precious Life,  
 ' which God long Preserve, are divided between the  
 ' Exercises of Devotion, and taking Minutes of the  
 ' Sublime Affairs of Her Government. Besides which,  
 ' Her Majesty has manifested Her self the most Af-  
 ' fectionate

‘ fectionate Wife, the moſt conſtant Friend, the moſt  
‘ tender Mother, and has filled every Duty with a  
‘ Virtue as Superior to the reſt of the World, as is  
‘ Her High Condition : But I ſhall leave what I have  
‘ to ſay on this Topick, to the Time when the Con-  
‘ ſequence of it will be Inſignificant to me, but which  
‘ I hope will do Her Honour, that is Juſtice, when  
‘ I am no more, and the Remains of Her Sacred Per-  
‘ ſon, are as common Duſt as mine. But as this  
‘ bright Example is in the Perſon of a Lady, it can-  
‘ not be ſuppoſed that the general Senſe of a People,  
‘ the Sub-diviſions of Affection and Intereſt among  
‘ Great Men (to be learn’d only by Converſation  
‘ with them, even in their unguarded Leſure) can  
‘ appear to Her but from the Information of ſuch  
‘ as have the Happineſs and Honour to lay them be-  
‘ fore Her. Her Maſteſty is therefore more particu-  
‘ larly neceſſitated to rely upon the Intelligence of  
‘ Her Miniſtry, and from that very Reaſon their  
‘ Fellow-Subjects may be the more ſollicitous for what  
‘ paſſes beyond the ordinary Rules of Government.  
‘ Thus all which they offer for our Security and im-  
‘ plicite Reliance upon what is tranſacted by the  
‘ Court of *England*, to wit, Her Maſteſty’s Care and  
‘ Goodneſs, are Arguments for exerting both our  
‘ Zeal and our Gratitude; that at any time Artful  
‘ Men may not take Advantage of the Security we  
‘ have in Her Virtue, to indulge too much the  
‘ Power of any Foreign Prince whatſoever, eſpecially  
‘ that of the moſt Warlike Potentate in *Europe*.

‘ I cannot leave this Subject, without being ſtill  
‘ Anxious, with relation to the Diſreſpect they ac-  
‘ cuſe me of to my Royal Miſtreſs. All that can be  
‘ wreſted to my Diſadvantage, is, that the Queen is  
‘ concerned when any thing is to be imputed to Her  
‘ Servants; but I deny that, and perſiſt in it, that it  
‘ is no manner of Diminution of the Wiſdom of a  
‘ Prince,

Prince, that he is obliged to Act by the Information of others.

If I might make an abrupt Digression from great Things to small, I should on this Occasion mention a little Circumstance which happened to the late King *William*. He had a *French* Man who took care of the Gun-Dogs, whose Business it was also to Charge and deliver the Piece to the King. This Minister forgot to bring out Shot into the Field, but did not think fit to let so passionate a Man and eager a Sportsman as the King know his Offence, but gave his Majesty the Gun Loaded only with Powder. When the King missed his Aim, this Impudent Cur stood Chattering, Admiring, Commending the King's Skill in Shooting, and holding up his Hands, he had never seen *Sa Majesté* miss before in his whole Life. This Circumstance was no manner of Argument to those (who afterwards found out the Fellow's Iniquity) against the King's Reputation for a Quick Eye, and Shooting very finely. I am, with Respect to the Borough, and your self, Sir, *Your most Humble, and most Obedient Servant,*

Richard Steele.

Whatever Regard the Ruling Powers had to the great Clamours that were rais'd about *Dunkirk*, 'tis certain that about the

Beginning of September Colonel *Armstrong* Col. Arm-  
strong & Co. and Colonel *Clayton* were, by a Patent up-  
Clayton ap- der the Great Seal, appointed Commissio-  
pointed Com- ners to see the Fortifications of that Place  
missioners for demolish'd and rased; and at the same  
the Demolition of *Dunkirk*. time, two Captains of Men of War were  
by the Admiralty, named to see the Har-  
bour ruin'd and fill'd up. Accordingly,  
on the 7th of September the two Colonels  
set out for *Dunkirk*, where Three French  
Battalions and as many *Swiss* being come  
on

for September, 1713.

241


Vol. VI.

The Demolition begun Sept. 26th.

on the 24th, and encamping the one without *Port-Newport*, the other without *Port-Royal*, they began on the 26th the Demolition, the *French* between the Two Gates before mention'd, and the *Swiss* between the *Bason* and the *Citadel*. That Day they pluck'd up a good Number of *Palissades*, and threw down some of the *Traverses*; And continued working the 27th and 28th, till Three in the Afternoon, when a Dispute arose between Sir *James Abercromby* the *British* Commandant, and Monsieur *le Blanc* the *French* Intendant of the Province, about the Manner of carrying on the Demolition. The *French*, it seems, intended to have made a Breach in the Ramparts, or Main Fortifications, of the Town, but the two *English* Commissioners having made the Commandant Sensible, that if the same was permitted, the *English* Garrison were not Safe, and the *French* might easily make themselves Masters of the Place, Sir *James Abercromby* insisted, and it was, at last, agreed to by Monsieur *Le Blanc*, that all the Out-works, both towards the Sea and the Land, should be first demolish'd; next the Harbour ruin'd and fill'd, afterwards the Main Fortifications of the Place razed and destroy'd; and last of all the *Citadel*. This Point being cleared the *French* and *Swiss* Soldiers fell to Work again on the 29th about Noon; and the next Day began to remove the great Guns from *Fort Gaillard*, *Fort de Revers*, the *Risbank*, and the Two Forts at the Heads or Entrance of the Port; and

H h

the

Vol. VI. the Miners began to make Mines  
 in order to blow up these Forts, and  
 General Ca- the other Out-works.

dogan waits  
 on the Queen.

General Cadogan, who about the be-  
 ginning of September was chosen one of  
 the Representatives of *Woodstock* in the  
 ensuing Parliament, arrived in *London*  
 the 8th, and a few Days after had the  
 Honour to wait on Her Majesty at *Wind-*  
*for*.

The Earl of About this Time the Earl of *Plymouth*  
*Plymouth* was appointed Lord Lieutenant of *Ches-*  
*Lieutenant of* shire and *North-Wales*, in the Room of  
*Cheshire* the Earl of *Cholmondley*; and the Lord Vis-  
*and Viscount* count *Bulkeley* Constable of *Carnarvan Ca-*  
*Bulkeley,* count *Bulkeley* Constable of *Carnarvan Ca-*  
*Constable of* stle, in the Room of the Earl of *Rad-*  
*Carnarvan* nor.  
*Castle.*

About this Time likewise a Third  
 The Earl of Place of one of Her Majesty's Secretaries  
*Mar made Sec-* of State, which had been vacant ever  
*retary of* since the Death of the late Duke of  
*State, and the* since the Death of the late Duke of  
*E. of Finlater* *Queensberry* and *Dover*, was bestow'd on  
*Chancellor of* the Earl of *Mar*; and the Earl of *Fin-*  
*Scotland.* later and *Seafield* was made Chancellor of  
*Scotland*, and Keeper of the Great-Seal  
 there.

The Marquis  
 de Miremont  
 waits on the  
 Queen.

The Marquis *de Miramont*, whom the  
 Queen had sent to *Utrecht* with a Com-  
 mission to take Care of the Interest of  
 the *French* Protestants, being come over,  
 waited on Her Majesty, at *Windsor*, on  
 the 11th of this Month, and was very  
 graciously receiv'd. After he had given  
 her Majesty an Account of what he had  
 done in Pursuance of Her Majesty's Orders;  
 and return'd her Majesty Thanks, for  
 procuring the Inlargement from the *Gal-*  
*lies*

for September, 1713.

243

Vol. VI.

lies of *France* of 136 Confessors of the Protestant Faith; he desired her Majesty still to interpose her good and pious Offices for the Deliverance of 185 more of those poor Sufferers, who were still detain'd in the Gallies upon the same Score. About the same Time the Marquis de *Rochegude*, being at *Windsor*, had an Opportunity to speak to her Majesty in behalf of the said Confessors; and deliver'd into her Majesty's Hands Letters from the States General, and the Princess *Sophia*, to the same Purpose. The most Generous and Pious Queen, who understood that all the *French* Protestant Sufferers had been enlarg'd, was extremely Surprized and Grieved to find there were so many yet under Affliction, and desired the Marquis de *Rochegude* to give her a List of them; which the Marquis did accordingly. On the other Hand, the most Reverend and most Charitable Prelate, the Lord Archbishop of *York*, Lord Almoner to her Majesty, having been throughly inform'd about this Matter, his Grace, with Zeal truly Apostolical, seconded both the *French* Marquesse's Solicitations: So that 'tis hoped the same will prove effectual.

He and the Marquis de Rochegude speak to the Queen in behalf of the Protestants on board the Gallies.

They are back'd by the Abp. of York,

An Advertisement had been inserted in the *London Gazette*, whereby the Ld. High Treasurer propos'd to raise the Sum of 300000 *l.* for Paying off Part of her Majesty's Navy; by way of Loan, on the Security of the *South-Sea* Stock, deposited for that Purpose, into the Hands of the Chamberlain of

Loan proposed by the Lord Treasurer.

H h 2

London



Vol. VI. *London*, and the *Deputy-Tellers* of the *Exchequer*. Whether Moneyd-Men did not like the Security, or the Trustees; or whatever was the Reason, not above 70000 *l.* were subscribed into this Loan, in Six or Seven Weeks, which made many believe, it would never be fill'd up. But upon an Order issued out on the 9th of *September*, by the Lord Treasurer, importing, that whoever should subscribe 100 *l.* to the said Loan, should be entitled to buy ten Tickets of ten *l.* each in the Household Lottery of 500000 *l.* there was the next Day such a Crowd of Subscribers, both at the *Exchequer* and *Guild Hall*, that above the said 300000 *l.* were subscrib'd. Hereupon, the Lord Treasurer improving the Opportunity and Eagerness of the Money-Adventurers, enlarged the Loan to 500000 *l.* which in a few Days was fill'd up, as was, at the same Time, the Lottery of the like Sum. By this Means the Lord Treasurer raised a Million Sterling, in Two or Three Day's Time; And 'tis remarkable that the Stock Jobbers having engross'd great Part of this Subscription, the Tickets of the intended Lottery, were at first sold at 15 and even 20 Shillings Advance.

*He raises a Million Sterling in Two or Three Day's Time.*


Mr. Grainger About the Beginning of *September* made Deputy *Thomas Grainger Esq;* was made Deputy Teller of the *Exchequer*, to the Earl of *Denbigh*; and on the 3d died Mr. *Sartre*, one of the Prebendaries of *Westminster*; whose Prebend was, a few Days after, bestow'd on Mr. *Thomas Sprat*, Archdeacon of

Mr. Sartre dies.

*Ecclesiastical Preferments.*

for September, 1713.

245

of *Rocheſter*. At the ſame Time Mr. Vol. VI.  
*Thomas Gibbon*, M. A. was made Dean of   
*Carlisle*,

The Duke of *Shrewsbury* having, about *The Duke of*  
the Middle of *September*, been declared *Shrewsbury*.  
Lord Lieutenant of the Kingdom of *Ire-* *Ld. Lt. of*  
*land*, his Grace appointed Sir *John Stanley* *Sir John*  
Bart. to be his Secretary. It is to be *Stanley his*  
obſerv'd, that his Grace retain'd his *Secretary*.  
Office of Lord Chamberlain of her Ma-  
jeſty's Houſhold.

About this Time a Commiſſion paſſ'd *Commissioners*  
the Seals, appointing the following Com- *of Trade and*  
miſſioners for Trade and Plantations, *Plantations*.  
*viz. Francis Lord Guilford, Sir Philip*  
*Meadows Sen. Kt. Robert Monckton, Ar-*  
*thor Moor, John Hynd Cotton, John Sharpe,*  
*Samuel Pytts, and Thomas Vernon, Eſqs;*

On the 21<sup>ſt</sup>. died *Charles Fox Eſq;* *Mr. Fox dies.*  
Member of Parliament for *New-Sarum*.

About the ſame Time, it was made *The E. of Hay*  
publick, That the Earl of *Hay*, Brother *removed.*  
to the Duke of *Argyle*, was removed  
from his Employments in *Scotland*.

On the 6<sup>th</sup> of *September*, the Cavalier *The Envoy*  
*Giraldi*, who had reſided here ſeveral *Extraordina-*  
Years with the Character of Envoy Ex- *ry of Tuscany*  
traordinary from the Great Duke of *has his Audi-*  
*Tuscany*, being recall'd by his Maſter, *ence of Leave*  
had a private Audience of the Queen  
at *Windſor*. About a Fortnight after, it  
was publickly declared, That *Charles*  
*Rofs Eſq;* Colonel General of the Dra- *General Roſſe*  
goons, and Lieutenant General of her *named Envoy*  
Majeſty's Forces, was appointed to go *Extraord. to*  
Envoy Extraordinary to the Moſt Chri- *France.*  
*ſtian*

**Vol. VI.** *stian King; and on the 22d he had the Honour of Kissing her Majesty's Hand.*

*Petition sign'd  
at Edinburgh  
for dissolving  
the Union.*

On the 10th of *September*, *George Lockhart*, of *Cornthorpe* Esq; was at *Edinburgh* unanimously chosen Member of Parliament for that City; after which a great Number of the Inhabitants drew up and signed a Petition to be presented to the House of Commons, for the bringing in a Bill to dissolve the *Union*. This done the Populace went to the Parliament-Close in *Edinburgh*, and there, by the Statute of King *Charles II.* drunk Healths to the Queen, the Dissolution of the *Union*, and all true *Scotch-Men*; and afterwards went to the Market Cross and did the like, with loud Acclamations. It was also confident-

*The Scotch  
Merchants re-  
present their  
Grievances to  
the King of  
France.*

ly reported, and publish'd in the Foreign Prints, that about this time, the *Scotch Merchants*, caus'd an Address, or Petition to be presented to the most Christian King, by Mr. *Arthburnet*, their Agent at *Roan*, representing their Grievances, in Point of Trade, and other Matters, and desiring his Majesty's Protection for Redress; in Consideration of the ancient Alliances between *France* and *Scotland*: But what Ground there was for this Report, I leave undetermined.

*Sir Samuel  
Stanier chosen  
Lord Mayor.*

On the 29th of *September*, being *Michaelmas Day*, *Sir Samuel Stanier*, Knight, Alderman next the Chair of the City of *London*, was according to Custom, and a late Agreement, unanimously chosen Lord Mayor for the Year ensuing.

*Disputes in  
Dublin about  
a Choice of a  
Lord Mayor.*

Some Weeks before the Election of a Lord Mayor for the City of *Dublin* occasion'd there unhappy

unhappy Disputes. The Aldermen having made Choice of Mr. *Pleasant*, the same was strenuously opposed by the present Lord-Mayor; and the Decision of this Difference being left to the Privy-Council, their Lordships, having, two Days successively, heard Arguments on both sides, came on the 4th of *September* to these Resolutions: 1<sup>st</sup>, 'That 'tis the Opinion of this Board, that the Lord-Mayor of the City of *Dublin* for the time being has the Right of nominating three Aldermen to be put in Election for Lord-Mayor of *Dublin*; and that the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen are obliged to Elect one of the three Aldermen so nominated to be the succeeding Lord-Mayor, unless just Objections be made against them. 2. That the Proceeding of the said seventeen Aldermen in the Election of Alderman *Pleasant* for Lord-Mayor, and *James King* for Sheriff for the ensuing Year, in the Absence of Sir *Samuel Cooke*, Kt. Lord Mayor of *Dublin*, is a Breach of the New Rules, and such their Elections are null and void.

Six Days \* after, the Lord Mayor sent a Summons to the several Aldermen to meet, in order to proceed to a new Choice of a Lord Mayor, and in pursuance of the Resolution, of the Council he named these, Sir *William Fownes* and Aldermen *Constantine* and *Mason*, being the same that were in Nomination before; but twenty of the Aldermen insisted on a previous Question touching the first in Nomination, and offered some Objections to him, upon which  
the

\* Sept 10th.

Vol. VI. the Lord Mayor having dissolved the Court, nothing was determined. His Lordship thereupon petition'd the Council; But that Dispute being yet undecided, we shall take no further Notice of it in this Place.

*Observations on the Elections for Parliament Men in Great Britain.* All this while the Elections for Parliament-Men were carried on in *Great Britain*, with great Application and Animosity by the Two contending Parties; but in most Places, with visible Advantage, not to say *Partiality*, for the Court, or Church-Party; which occasioned many warm Disputes, particularly at *Bristol* and *Aylesbury*. The *Whiggs*, or *Low-Church Party* to shew their Concern for Trade, and especially for the Staple Commodity of *England*, did in most Places, distinguish themselves by wearing Locks of *WOOL* in their Hats; as the Opposite Party did by Oaken green Boughs, to shew, as some pretended, their firm Adherence to the *Royal Tree*, *Monarchy*, and *Hereditary Right*. Be that as it will, 'tis observable, that notwithstanding the Weight of the Court Interest, the *Tory* Party were worsted in some Places, particularly in the Election for the County of *Surrey*, where Sir *Francis Vincent* lost his Election by a great Majority; but then the other Elections going generally for them, by the Odds of about Two to One, many that had suffer'd a Repulse, were thereby encouraged to lodge Petitions against their *Whiggish* Competitors. As for the Elections

for September, 1713.

249

ons in *Scotland* they were observed to be the Reverse of those in *England*, there being two *Whiggs* to one *Tory*. Vol. VI.

The Election for the City of *London* being put off till the 12th of *October*, we shall only take Notice in this Place, that it was a long while uncertain who should be set up in Competition with the Four Old Members, that were put in Nomination by the Court Party: But on the 23d of *September* it was made publick that Sir *Peter King*, Knight Recorder; *Thomas Scawen*, *John Ward*, and *Robert Heysham*, Esqs; three Wealthy and Eminent Merchants, and no less affected to the Church and Monarchy than the other Four; were set up by the opposite Party, to represent this Trading City in Parliament. However, Sir *Peter King*, who was already chosen for another Place, having declined to stand here, at a Meeting of above a thousand eminent Citizens, at the *Swan Tavern* over against the *Royal-Exchange*, in which Mr. *Cook*, a *Turkey Merchant* made an excellent Speech, about the Necessity at this important Crisis, to chuse Persons well vers'd in Commercial Affairs, it was unanimously resolv'd, That the Three Merchants before mention'd, and *Peter Godfrey* Esq; should be put in Nomination, against Sir *Richard Hoare*, Sir *William Withers*, Sir *John Calf*, and Sir *George Newland*. New Candidates for the City of London.

Most of the Elections being by this time over throughout *Great Britain*, we have thought fit to present our Readers

Vol. VI.



Readers with a *DOUBLE LIST*, of Both Houses, both of the *LAST* and *NEW PARLIAMENT*, in which We have thought fit to leave a *Blank* for the New Members of the City of *London*, which shall be inserted in our Next; and may then be easily put into the said List by our Readers.

**FINIS.**

**A Compleat**

Printed by J. G. & J. H. Smith, Stationers, 15, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

A  
COMPLEAT  
LIST  
OF  
Both HOUSES  
OF  
The last and this Present  
*PARLIAMENT.*

Printed by J. G. & J. H. Smith, Stationers, 15, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.



1891

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1891

1891

# LIST

## OF THE

# PEERS.

Note, Those marked thus \* are under Age.

### DUKES, &c.

- |                                                                                          |                                                                       |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Simon Harcourt, <i>Lord Harcourt, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.</i>             | George Fitz-Roy, <i>D. of Northumberland.</i>                         |
| Robert Harley, <i>Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain.</i> | Charles Beauclair, <i>D. of St. Albans.</i>                           |
| John Sheffield, <i>Duke of Buckingham, and Normanby, Lord President of the Council.</i>  | Charles Pawlet, <i>D. of Bolton.</i>                                  |
| William Leg, <i>Earl of Dartmouth Lord Privy Seal.</i>                                   | Meinhardt Schonberg, <i>D. Schonberg.</i>                             |
| Thomas Howard, <i>D. of Norfolk, Earl Marshal, and Hereditary Marshal of England.</i>    | Peregrine Osborne, <i>D. of Leeds.</i>                                |
| John Poulet, <i>Earl Poulet, Lord Steward of the Queens Household.</i>                   | * Wriothesley Russell, <i>D. of Bedford.</i>                          |
| Charles Talbot, <i>D. of Shrewsbury, Lt. Chamberlain of the Queens Household.</i>        | William Cavendish, <i>D. of Devonshire.</i>                           |
| Charles Seymour <i>D. of Somerset.</i>                                                   | John Churchill <i>D. of Marlborough.</i>                              |
| Charles Fitz-Roy, <i>D. of Cleveland and Southampton.</i>                                | John Manners, <i>D. of Rutland.</i>                                   |
| Charles Lenos, <i>D. of Richmond.</i>                                                    | John Montagu, <i>D. of Montagu.</i>                                   |
| Charles Fitz-Roy, <i>D. of Grafton.</i>                                                  | George Augustus, <i>Prince Electoral of Hanover, D. of Cambridge.</i> |
| James Burler, <i>D. of Ormond.</i>                                                       | * James Hamilton, <i>D. of Hamilton and Brandon.</i>                  |
| Henry Somerset, <i>D. of Beaufort.</i>                                                   | * Charles Douglas, <i>D. of Dover.</i>                                |
|                                                                                          | Henry de Grey, <i>D. of Kent.</i>                                     |

### MARQUISSES.

- Robert Bertie, *Marquiss of Lindsey Lt. Great Chamberlain of England*

Evelyn

Evelyn Pierpont, *M. of Dorchester*

E A R L S.

James Stanly, *Earl of Darby*

\* Theophilus Hastings, *E. of Huntington*

Thomas Herbert, *E. of Pembroke and Montgomery*

Henry Clinton, *E. of Lincoln*

Henry Howard, *E. of Suffolk and Bindon, Deputy Earl Marshal of England*

Lionel Cranfield Sackville, *E. of Dorset and Middlesex*

James Cecil *E. of Salisbury*

John Cecil *E. of Exeter*

Scroop Egerton, *E. of Bridgewater*

John Sidney *E. of Leicester*

George Compton, *E. of Northampton*

\* Edward Henry Rich, *E. of Warwick and Holland*

Basil Fielding, *E. of Denbigh*

Pawlet St. John, *E. of Bolingbroke*

Thomas Fane, *E. of Westmorland*

Charles Montague, *E. of Manchester*

Henry Bowes Howard, *E. of Berkshire*

William Savage, *E. Rivers*

Charles Mordaunt, *E. of Peterborough and Monmouth*

Thomas Grey, *E. of Stamford*

Philip Stanhope, *E. of Chesterfield*

Thomas Tufton, *E. of Thanet*

Charles Spencer, *E. of Sunderland*

Nicholas Leak, *E. of Scardale*

Edward Montague, *E. of Sandwich*

Edward Hyde, *E. of Clarendon*

\* William Capel, *E. of Essex*

George Brudenal, *E. of Cardigan*

Arthur Annesley, *E. of Anglesey*

Charles Howard, *E. of Carlisle*

Thomas Bruce, *E. of Ailesbury*

\* Richard Boyle, *E. of Burlington*

\* Anthony-Ashly Cooper, *E. of Shaftsbury*

Edward-Henry Lee, *E. of Litchfield*

Thomas Lennard, *E. of Suffex*

Charles-Booivile Roberts, *E. of Radnor*

William Paston, *E. of Yarmouth*

James Berkley, *E. of Berkley*

Daniel Finch, *E. of Nottingham*

Montagu-Venables Bertie, *E. of Abingdon*

Baptist Noel, *E. of Gainsborough*

Robert Darcey, *E. of Holderness*

Other Windsor, *E. of Plymouth*

James Ratcliff, *E. of Derwentwater*

Henry Stafford Howard, *E. of Stafford*

Henry Bentinck, *E. of Portland*

Arthur Herbert, *E. of Torrington*

Richard Lumley, *E. of Scarborough*

George Booth, *E. of Warrington*

Richard Newport, *E. of Bradford*

Frederick Zulestein, *E. of Rochford*

Arnold Joost van Kepel, *E. of Albemarle*

\* Thomas Coventry, *E. of Coventry*

Edward Ruffel, *E. of Orford*

William Villiers, *E. of Jersey*

Henry d'Auverquerque, *E. of Grantham*

John

John Campbell, *E. of Greenwich*  
(and *D. of Argyle*)  
Thomas Wharton, *E. of Whar-*  
*ton*  
Francis Godolphin, *E. of Godol-*  
*phin*  
Hugh Cholmley, *E. of Cholmley*  
Thomas Wentworth, *E. of Straf-*  
*ford*

## VISCOUNTS.

Price Devereux, *Viscount Here-*  
*ford*  
Henry Brown, *Vis. Montacute*  
Lawrence Fienes, *Vis. Say and*  
*Sele.*  
Thomas Bellasyse, *Vis. Falcon-*  
*berg.*  
Charles Townshend, *Vis. Town-*  
*shend.*  
Thomas Thynne, *Vis. Wey-*  
*mouth.*  
William Hatton, *Vis. Hatton.*  
\* Talbot Yelverton, *Vis. Lon-*  
*gueville.*  
\* Richard Lowther, *Vis. Lons-*  
*dale.*  
Henry St. John, *Vis. Bolingbroke.*

## BARONS.

George Nevil, *Ld. Abergavenny*  
\* James Touchet, *Ld. Audly.*  
John West, *Ld. De la War.*  
Robert Shirley, *Ld. Ferrers.*  
Charles Mildmay, *Ld. Fitzwal-*  
*ter.*  
\* Edward Ward, *L. Dudley and*  
*Ward.*  
Edward Stourton, *Ld. Stourton*  
George Verney, *Ld. Willough-*  
*by of Broke.*  
—— Willoughby, *Ld. Wil-*  
*loughby of Parham.*  
Henry Paget, *Ld. Paget and*  
*Burton*

Thomas Howard, *Ld. Howard*  
*of Effingham.*  
William North, *Ld. North, and*  
*Ld. Gray of Rolleston.*  
James Bruges, *Ld. Chandos.*  
William Ferdinand Cary, *Ld.*  
*Hunsdon.*  
— St. John *Ld. S. John of Bletsho*  
\* Thomas Petre, *Ld. Petre.*  
Thomas Arundel, *Lord Arundel*  
*of Wardour.*  
Rowland Dormer, *Ld. Dormer.*  
Henry Roper, *Ld. Tenham.*  
\* William Grevil, *Ld. Brook.*  
\* Nevil Lovelace, *Ld. Love-*  
*lace.*  
Banister Maynard, *Ld. Maynard*  
Charles Howard, *Ld. Howard*  
*of Escrick.*  
Edward Leigh, *Ld. Leigh*  
William Byron, *Ld. Byron*  
William Widdrington, *Ld. Wid-*  
*drington.*  
John Colepeper, *Ld. Colepeper*  
Lewis Watson, *Ld. Rockingham*  
Robert Sutton, *Ld. Lexington*  
Marmaduke Langdale, *L. Lang-*  
*dale*  
William Berkeley, *Lord Berke-*  
*ley of Stratton*  
Charles Cornwallis, *Ld. Corn-*  
*wallis*  
Nathaniel Crew, *Ld. Crew, and*  
*Ld. Bishop of Durham*  
\* John Arundel *Ld. Arundel of*  
*Trerice*  
\* William Craven, *Ld. Craven*  
\* Hugh Clifford, *Ld. Clifford of*  
*Chudleigh*  
\* William Henry Osborne, *Ld.*  
*Osborne*  
John Carteret, *Ld. Carteret*  
Charles Bennet, *Ld. Offulston*  
William Stawell, *Ld. Stawell*  
Francis North, *Ld. Guildford*  
James Waldgrave, *Ld. Wald-*  
*grave*

John

John Ashburnham, *Ld. Ashburnham*  
 William Farmer, *Ld. Leimptfer*  
 Charles Butler, *Ld. Buttler of Weston*  
 Hen. Herbert, *Ld. Herbert of Cherbury*  
 Maurice Thompson, *Ld. Havertham*  
 John Sommers, *Ld. Sommers*  
 Christopher Vane, *Ld. Bernard*  
 Charles Mountague, *Ld. Halifax*  
 Heneage Finch, *Ld. Guernsey*  
 John-Leverton Gower, *Ld. Gower.*  
 Francis Seymour Conway, *Ld. Conway*  
 John Hervey, *Ld. Hervey*  
 William Cowper, *Ld. Cowper*  
 \*Thomas Pelham, *Ld. Pelham*  
 James Compton, *Ld. Compton*  
 Charles Bruce, *Ld. Bruce*  
 George Hay, *Lord Hay.*  
 Thomas Windsor, *Ld. Winfor*  
 Thomas Mansel, *Ld. Mansel*  
 Thomas Willoughby, *Ld. Middleton*  
 Thomas Trevor, *Ld. Trevor*  
 George Grandville, *Ld. Lansdowne*  
 Samuel Masham, *Ld. Masham.*  
 Thomas Foley, *Ld. Foley*  
 Allen Barthurst, *Ld. Bathurst*  
 Robert Benson, *Ld. Bingley*

# **ARCHBISHOPS and BISHOPS.**

Dr. Thomas Tennison, *Lord Archbishop of Canterbury*  
 Dr. John Sharp, *L. Archbishop of York*  
 Dr. John Robinson *Lord Bishop of London*

Dr. Nathaniel Crew, *L. Bishop of Durham and Lord Crew*  
 Sir Jonathan Trelawny, *Bar. L. Bishop of Winchester*  
 Dr. William Lloyd, *L. B. of Worcester*  
 Dr. Gilbert Burnet, *L. B. of Sarum*  
 Dr. John Hough, *Lord Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry*  
 Dr. John Moore, *L. Bishop of Ely*  
 Dr. Richard Cumberland, *Lord Bishop of Peterborough*  
 Dr. Edward Fowler *L. B. of Gloucester*  
 Dr. William Talbot, *L. B. of Oxford*  
 Dr. John Evans *L. B. of Bangor*  
 Dr. William Nicolson, *Lord Bishop of Carlisle*  
 Dr. George Hooper, *Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells*  
 Dr. William Wake, *L. B. of Lincoln*  
 Dr. John Tyler, *L. Bishop of Llandaff*  
 Dr. Offspring Blackhall, *L. B. of Exeter*  
 Sir William Dawes *Bar. L. B. of Chester*  
 Dr. Charles Trimnel, *L. B. of Norwich*  
 Dr. William Fleetwood, *Lord Bishop of St. Asaph.*  
 Dr. Thomas Maningham, *Lord Bishop of Chichester.*  
 Dr. *L. B. of Bristol.*  
 Dr. Philip Bifs, *L. B. of Hereford.*  
 Dr. Adam Ottley, *L. B. of St. David's.*  
 Dr. Francis Atterbury, *Lord Bishop of Rochester.*

## PEERS OF SCOTLAND.

Left Parl.

New.

John Murray, *Duke of Athol.* The *Duke of Athol.*  
 William Johnson *Marquiss of An-* *Earl of Marr.*  
*nandale.*

James Ogilby *Earl of Scafeild.* *E. of Eglington.*

John Eirskne, *Earl of Marr* *E. of Kinnoule.*

Alexander Montgomery *E. of E. of Loudoun.*

Eglington

Alexander Hume *E. of Hume* *E. of Finlater and Seafield.*

Thomas Hay, *E. of Kinoul.* *E. of Selkirk.*

Hugh Campbell *E. of Lowdon* *E. of Northesk.*

David Carnagie *E. of Northesk* *E. of Dundonald.*

George Hamilton, *E. of Orkney* *E. of Brodalbine.*

Archibald Primrose, *E. of Rose-* *E. of Dunmore.*

bury

James Levison *E. of Linlithgow* *E. of Orkney.*

Archibald Campbell, *E. of Islay* *E. of Roseberrie.*

William Levington, *Visc. Kil-*

syth

*E. of Portmore.*

J. Elphinston, *Lord Balmerinoch* *E. of Kilsyth.*

Walter Stuart, *Lord Blantyre* *The Lord Balmerinoch.*

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## THE

## HOUSE of COMMONS.

Note, those with this Mark [\*] were for the Articles of Commerce, those who were against it, are mark'd thus [+].

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Old Parl.

New Parl.

## BEDFORDSHIRE. 4.

The Right Hon. Lord Edward Rus- Sir Pincet Charnock.  
 sel.

† Sir William Gostwicke, Bar. John Harvey Esq;

Town of Bedford.

† John Cater, Esq;

Ditto.

† William Farrer, Esq;

— Roult Esq;

## BERKS. 9.

\* Sir John Stonehouse, Bar.

ditto.

\* Robert Packer, Esq;

ditto.

Bo?

Borough of *New-Windsor.*

- † Richard Topham, *Esq;* Christopher Wren *Esq;*  
 \* Charles Aldworth, *Esq;* ditto.

Borough of *Reading.*

- † Owen Buckingham, *Esq;* Felix Calvert *Esq;*  
 \* John Dalby, *Esq;* Robert Clargis *Esq;*

Borough of *Wallingford.*

- Simon Harcourt, *Esq;* ditto.  
 \* Thomas Renda, *Esq;* Rich. Bigg, *Esq;*

Borough of *Abingdon.*

- † James Jennings, *Esq;* The Hon. Simon Harcourt, *Esq;*

## B U C K S. 14.

Rt. Hon. John Ld. Vis. Fermanagh ditto.

Sir Edmund Denton, *Bar.* J. Fleetwood, *Esq;*

Town of *Buckingham.*

- † Sir Richard Temple, *Bar.* Dr. Ratcliffe.  
 \* Thomas Chapman, *Esq;* ditto.

Borough of *Gipping-Wicomb.*

- † Sir Thomas Lee, *Bar.* ditto.  
 \* Charles Godfrey, *Esq;* Sir John Whitrong, *Bar.*

Borough of *Aylesbury.*

- John Effington, *Esq;* ditto.  
 \* Simon Harcourt, *Esq;* ditto.

Borough of *Agmondesham.*

- \* Montague Drake, *Esq;* ditto.  
 \* Francis Duncombe, *Esq;* The Rt. Hon. Ld. Fermanagh.

Borough of *Wendover.*

- † Sir Roger Hill, *Kt.* ditto.  
 † Henry Grey, *Esq;* Rich. Hambden, *Esq;*

Borough of *Great-Marlow.*

- † Sir James Etheridge, *Kt.* ditto.  
 \* George Bruere, *Esq;* ditto.

## GAMBRIDGSHIRE. 6.

- † John Bromley, *Esq;* ditto.  
 † John Jennings, *Esq;* ditto.

University of *Cambridge.*

- † The Hon. Dixie Windsor, *Esq;* ditto.  
 † Thomas Pask, *L. L. D.* ditto.

Town of *Cambridge.*

- \* Sir John Hynde Cotton, *Bar.* ditto.  
 † Samuel Shepherd, *Junior, Esq;* ditto.

## CHESHIRE. 4.

- † Sir George Warburton, *Bar.* ditto.  
 † Charles Cholmondely, *Esq;* ditto.

City

Laft Parl.      City of Cbeſter.      New Parl.  
 † Peter Shackerley, *Eſq.*      ditto.  
 Sir Henry Bunbury, *Bar.*      ditto.

## CORNWALL 44

\* John Trevanion, *Eſq.*      ditto.  
 \* Sir Richard Vyvyan, *Bar.*      Sir William Carew.  
                                          *Dunbivid*, alias *Launceſton*.  
 Francis Scobel, *Eſq.*      — Antis, *Eſq.*  
 \* George Clerk, *Eſq.*      — Hearle, *Eſq.*  
                                          Borough of *Leſcard*.  
 William Bridges, *Eſq.*      ditto.  
 Philip Raſhleigh, *Eſq.*      ditto.  
                                          Borough of *Leſtithwel*.  
 Hugh Fortefcue, *Eſq.*      Sir Tho. Clarges, *Kt.*  
 \* Major-General John Hill.      Eraſm. Lewis, *Eſq.*  
                                          Borough of *Truro*.  
 Hugh Boſcawen, *Eſq.*      Will. Collyer, *Eſq.*  
 Henry Vincent, *Senior*, *Eſq.*      — Hare, *Eſq.*  
                                          Borough of *Bodmin*.  
 \* The Hon. Ruſſel Robarts.      — Slater, *Eſq.*  
 The Hon. Francis Robarts.      ditto.  
                                          Borough of *Helſton*.  
 Sidney Godolphin, *Eſq.*      Hen. Campion, *Eſq.*  
 \* Robert Child, *Eſq.*      Ch. Cox, *Eſq.*  
                                          Borough of *Saltaſh*.  
 \* Sir William Carew, *Bar.*      William Shippen, *Eſq.*  
 \* Jonathan Elford, *Eſq.*      ditto.  
                                          Borough of *Camelford*.  
 Paul Orchard, *Eſq.*      J. Nicholls, *Eſq.*  
 \* Sir Bouchier Wray, *Bar.*      ditto.  
                                          Borough of *Port-pigbam*, alias *Weſtlow*.  
 Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Hedges, *Kt.*      Sir Ch. Wager.  
 John Trelawny, *Eſq.*      ditto.  
                                          Borough of *Grampound*.  
 \* The Rt. Hon. Tho. Coke, *Eſq.*      ditto.  
                                          *Vice-Chamberlain*.  
 † James Craigs, *Eſq.*      Andr. Quick, *Eſq.*  
                                          Borough of  *Eaſtlow*.  
 Sir Henry Seymore, *Bar.*      Sir Ch. Hedges, *Kt.*  
 † Thomas Smith, *Eſq.*      Edward Jennings, *Eſq.*  
                                          Borough of *Penryn*.  
 † Samuel Trefuſis, *Eſq.*      Hugh Boſcawen, *Eſq.*  
 \* Alexander Pendarves, *Eſq.*      ditto.  
                                          Borough of *Tregony*.  
 † George Robinſon, *Eſq.*      Sir Edm. Prideaux.  
 \* Edward Southwell, *Eſq.*      James Craggs, *Eſq.*

Borough



- Last Parl.**      **Borough of Bossiney.**      **New Paal.**  
 \* John Manley, *Esq;*      *ditto.*  
 \* Henry Campion, *Esq;*      Sir William Pole.  
                          **Borough of St. Ives.**  
 † John Hopkins, *Esq;*      *ditto.*  
 John Praed, *Esq;*      Sir William Pendarves, *Bar.*  
                          **Borough of Foway.**  
 \* Henry Vincent, *Jun. Esq;*      *ditto.*  
 \* Bernard Granville, *Esq;*      Jeremy Wyche, *Esq;*  
                          **Borough of S. Germain.**  
 Edward Elliot, *Esq;*      *ditto.*  
 † John Knight, *Esq;*      *ditto.*  
                          **Borough of St. Michael.**  
 \* Abraham Blackmore, *Esq;*      Sir Hen. Bellasis.  
 \* Richard Bellasis, *Esq;*      John Statham, *Esq;*  
                          **Borough of Newport.**  
 Sir Nicholas Maurice, *Bar.*      *ditto.*  
 George Courtenay, *Esq;*      Humphry Morrice, *Esq;*  
                          **Borough of S. Mamé.**  
 \* John Anstis, *Esq;*      Edward Rokt, *Esq;*  
 † Sir Richard Oulow, *Bar.*      Francis Scobell, *Esq;*  
                          **Borough of Killington.**  
 Samuel Rolle, *Esq;*      *ditto.*  
 † Henry Mannaton, *Esq;*      Sir John Coryton.

### CUMBERLAND. 6.

- † James Lowther, *Esq;*      *ditto.*  
 † Gilfrid Lawson, *Esq;*      *ditto.*  
                          **City of Carlisle.**  
 Brigadier Stanwix.      *ditto.*  
 † Sir James Montague, *Kt.*      Sir Chr. Musgrave, *Bar.*  
                          **Borough of Cocker-mouth.**  
 † Nicholas Lechmere, *Esq;*      *ditto.*  
 † James Stanhope, *Esq;*      J. Musgrave, *Esq;*

### DERBYSHIRE. 4.

- John Curzon, *Esq;*      *ditto.*  
 Godfrey Clark, *Esq;*      *ditto.*  
                          **Town of Derby.**  
 \* Edward Munday, *Esq;*      *ditto.*  
 \* Nathaniel Curzon, *Esq;*      *ditto.*

### DEVONSHIRE. 26.

- † Sir William Courtney,      *ditto.*  
 John Roll, *Esq;*      Sir Cop. Warw. Bamfield, *Bar.*  
                          **City of Exeter.**  
 † Sir Cop. Warw. Bamfield, *Bar.*      J. Rolle, *Esq;*  
 \* John Snell, *Esq;*      Fr. Drew, *Esq;*

Borough

| Laſt Parl.                               | Borough of       | New Parl.                                |
|------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Thomas Couſon, <i>Eſq; dead.</i>         | <i>Torkeſſ.</i>  | Edw. Nortledge <i>Eſq;</i>               |
| * Francis Gwyn, <i>Eſq;</i>              | <i>ditto.</i>    |                                          |
|                                          | Borough of       | <i>Plimouth.</i>                         |
| Maj. Gen. Trelawny.                      |                  | Sir John Rogers, <i>Kt.</i>              |
| Sir George Biſh, <i>Kt.</i>              |                  | <i>ditto.</i>                            |
|                                          | Town of          | <i>Oakhampton.</i>                       |
| John Dibble, <i>Eſq;</i>                 |                  | William Northmore, <i>Jun. Eſq;</i>      |
| Chriſtopher Harris, <i>Eſq;</i>          |                  | <i>ditto.</i>                            |
|                                          | Borough of       | <i>Barnſtable.</i>                       |
| * Sir Nicholas Hooper, <i>Kt. one</i>    |                  | <i>ditto.</i>                            |
| <i>of her Maſteſty's Serj. at Law.</i>   |                  |                                          |
| Richard Ackland, <i>Eſq;</i>             |                  | Sir A. Chicheſter.                       |
|                                          | Borough of       | <i>Plymton.</i>                          |
| * Richard Edgecombe, <i>Eſq;</i>         |                  | <i>ditto.</i>                            |
| * George Treby, <i>Eſq;</i>              |                  | <i>ditto.</i>                            |
|                                          | Borough of       | <i>Honiton.</i>                          |
| Sir William Drake, <i>Kt. &amp; Bar.</i> |                  | <i>ditto.</i>                            |
| * James Shepherd, <i>Eſq;</i>            |                  | <i>ditto.</i>                            |
|                                          | Borough of       | <i>Taviſtock.</i>                        |
| † Sir John Cope, <i>Jun. Kt.</i>         |                  | <i>ditto.</i>                            |
| * James Bulteel, <i>Eſq;</i>             |                  | <i>ditto.</i>                            |
|                                          | Borough of       | <i>Aſhburton.</i>                        |
| † Richard Reynel, <i>Eſq;</i>            |                  | <i>ditto.</i>                            |
| * Andrew Quick, <i>Eſq;</i>              |                  | —— Tuckfield, <i>Eſq;</i>                |
|                                          | Borough of       | <i>Clifton-Dartmouth-Hardnes.</i>        |
| † Nathaniel Herne, <i>Eſq;</i>           |                  | Sir William Drake, <i>Kt. &amp; Bar.</i> |
| * Frederick Herne, <i>Eſq;</i>           |                  | <i>ditto.</i>                            |
|                                          | Borough of       | <i>Beraſtone.</i>                        |
| † Sir Peter King, <i>Kt. Recorder of</i> |                  | <i>ditto.</i>                            |
| <i>the City of London.</i>               |                  |                                          |
| † Lawrence Carter, <i>Eſq;</i>           |                  | <i>ditto.</i>                            |
|                                          | Borough of       | <i>Iverton.</i>                          |
| * Sir Edward Northey, <i>Kt.</i>         |                  | <i>ditto.</i>                            |
| † John Wörth, <i>Eſq;</i>                |                  | <i>ditto.</i>                            |
|                                          | DORSETSHIRE. 20. |                                          |
| Thomas Strangeways, <i>Eſq;</i>          |                  | <i>ditto.</i>                            |
| * Edward Bingham, <i>Eſq;</i>            |                  | Geo. Chaffin, <i>Eſq;</i>                |
|                                          | Town of          | <i>Pool.</i>                             |
| Sir William Phippard, <i>Kt.</i>         |                  | Geo. Trenchard, <i>Eſq;</i>              |
| † Sir William Lewen, <i>Kt.</i>          |                  | <i>ditto.</i>                            |
|                                          | Borough of       | <i>Dorcheſter.</i>                       |
| * Sir Nathaniel Napier, <i>Kt.</i>       |                  | <i>ditto.</i>                            |
| Benjamin Gifford, <i>Eſq; dead.</i>      |                  | Hen. Trenchard, <i>Eſq;</i>              |
|                                          | Borough of       | <i>Lime-Regis.</i>                       |
| Henry Henly, <i>Eſq;</i>                 |                  | <i>ditto.</i>                            |
| † John Burridge, <i>Eſq;</i>             |                  | <i>ditto.</i>                            |

Borough

Last Parl.      Borough of *Weymouth*.      New Parl.  
 † *The Hon.* Maurice Ashley, *Esq*;      Gen. Harvey.  
 † Reginald Mariot, *Esq*;      Admiral Baker.

Borough of *Melcomb-Regis*.  
 \* Sir Thomas Hardy, *Kt.* Commodore Littleton.  
 \* William Harvey, *Esq.* William Betts, *Esq.*

**Thomas Strangeways, Jun. Esq;** **Hoskins Gifford, Esq;**  
**+ William Coventry, Esq;** **disso.**

Borough of *Shafton*, alias *Shaftsbury*.  
 \* *Edward Nicholas, Esq;* ditto.  
*Henry Whitaker, Esq;* ditto.

**Borough of Wareham.**  
*The Rt. Hon. Thomas Erle, Esq; ditto.*  
*Sir Edward Ernley, Bar. Geo. Pitt, Esq;*

Borough of *Corfe-Castle.*  
 \* Richard Fownes, *Esq;* *ditto.*  
 John Banks, *Esq;* *ditto.*

DURHAM. 4.  
 \* Sir Robert Eden, *Bar.* J. Eden, *Esq;*  
 William Lambton, *Esq;* — Hedworth, *Esq;*

\* Thomas Conyers, Esq;      City of *Durham*.  
Robert Shafto, Esq;      ditto.  
Geo. Baker, Esq;

E S S E X.

|                                  |                                 |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| * Sir Richard Child, <i>Bar.</i> | <i>ditto.</i>                   |
| † Thomas Middleton, <i>Esq;</i>  | Sir Ch. Barrington, <i>Bar.</i> |

**Borough of Colchester.**  
**Sir Isaac Rebow, Kt.** *ditto.*  
**\* William Gore, Esq;** **Sir Th. Webster, Bar.**

**Borough of Malden.**  
 \* John Comyns, *Esq*; *Serj. at Law ditto.*  
 \* Thomas Brampton, *Esq*; *ditto.*

Borough of *Harwich*.  
 \* Kendrick Edisbury, *Esq*; Sir Tho. Daval, *Kt*.  
 † Thomas Frankland, *Esq*; { Carew Mildmay, *Esq*;  
 { Tho. Heath, *Esq*; equal Votes.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE. 8.  
John Berkley, Esq; ditto.  
† Mathew Ducie Morton, Esq; John Stevens, Esq;

Thomas Webb, Esq;  
John Blanche, Esq;

**Charles Cox, Esq;**  
**Thomas Maister, Esq;**

Borough of *Tewkesbury*.  
 † William Bromley, *Esq*; Ch. Dowdeswell, *Esq*;  
 † William Dowdeswell, *Esq*; *ditto*.

**HERE**

Laſt Parl.      HEREFORDSHIRE. 8.      New Parl.

*Rt. Hon. Ld. Viſc. Scudamore.*      *ditto.*

\* *Sir Thomas Morgan, Bar.*      *ditto.*

City of *Hereford.*

\* *The Hon. James Brydges, Eſq;*      *ditto.*

\* *Thomas Foley, Eſq;*      *ditto.*

Borough of *Leominſter.*

\* *Edward Harley, Eſq;*      *ditto.*

*Edward Bangham, Eſq;*      *Hen. Gorges, Eſq;*

Borough of *Weobly.*

† *John Birch, Eſq;*      *ditto.*

*Henry Cornwall, Eſq;*      *Udal Price, Eſq;*

HERTFORDSHIRE. 6.

† *Ralph Freeman, Jun. Eſq;*      *ditto.*

*Thomas Haſſey, Eſq;*      *ditto.*

Borough of *St. Albans.*

\* *John Gape, Eſq;*      *William Hales, Eſq;*

*William Luckin Grimſton, Eſq;*      *ditto.*

Borough of *Hertford.*

\* *Charles Ceſar, Eſq;*      *ditto.*

\* *Richard Gulſton, Eſq;*      *ditto.*

HUNTINGTONSHIRE. 4

† *John Pocklington, Eſq;*      *Sir Mat. Dudley, Bar.*

\* *Sir John Cotton, Bar.*      *John Piggot, Eſq;*

Borough of *Huntington.*

† *Edw. Wortley, al. Mountague*      *ditto.*

*Eſq;*

† *Francis Page, Eſq;*      *The R. Hon. the L. Hinchinbrook.*

KENT. 10.

\* *Percival Hart, Eſq;*      *ditto.*

*Sir William Hardres, Bar.*      *Sir Edm. Knatchbull, Bar.*

City of *Canterbury.*

\* *John Hardres, Eſq;*      *ditto.*

\* *Henry Lee, Eſq;*      *ditto.*

City of *Recheſter.*

\* *Sir John Leake, Kt.*      *ditto.*

\* *William Cage, Eſq;*      *ditto.*

Borough of *Maidſtone.*

*Sir Thomas Colepeper, Bar.*      *Sir Sam. Ongley, Knt.*

† *Sir Robert Maſham, Bar.*      *ditto.*

Borough of *Queensborough.*

*Thomas King, Eſq;*      *ditto.*

\* *James Herbert, Eſq;*      *—Fotherſby, Eſq;*

LANCASHIRE. 14.

† *Hon. Charles Stanley, Eſq;*      *J. Bland, Eſq;*

† *Richard Shuttleworth, Eſq;*      *ditto.*

Borough

## Last Parl.

## Borough of Lancaster.

## New Parl.

- † Robert Heytham, Esq; ditto.  
 † William Heytham, Esq; ditto.  
 Borough of Preston in Amounderness.  
 \* Henry Fleetwood, Esq; ditto.  
 Sir Henry Houghton, Bar. Edw. Southwell, Esq;  
 Borough of Newton.  
 \* Thomas Leigh, Esq; John Ward, Esq;  
 † J. Ward of Capesthorn, Esq; Abr. Blackmore, Esq;  
 Borough of Wigan.  
 \* Sir Roger Bradshaigh, Bar. ditto.  
 \* George Kemion, Esq; ditto.  
 Borough of Clithero.  
 † Edward Harvey, Esq; ditto.  
 † Thomas Lister, Esq; Coll. Stanly.  
 Borough of Levenspool.  
 † Sir Thomas Johnson, Kt. ditto.  
 † John Cleveland, Esq; William Clayton.  
**LEICESTERSHIRE. 4.**  
 Sir Jeffery Palmer, Bar. L. Vis. Tamworth  
 Sir Roger Cave, Bar. ditto.  
 Town of Leicester.  
 \* Sir George Beaumont, Bar. ditto.  
 † James Winstanley, Esq; ditto.  
**LINCOLNSHIRE. 12.**  
 Rt. Hon. Peregrine Ld. Wil. ditto.  
 oughby of Presby.  
 † Lewis Dymocke, Esq; Sir William Hickman Bar.  
 City of Lincoln.  
 Richard Grantham, Esq; John Sibthorp, Esq;  
 \* Thomas Lister, Esq; ditto.  
 Borough of Boston.  
 Richard Wynn, Esq; ditto.  
 † William Coatsworth, Esq; H. Heron, Esq;  
 Borough of Great Grimsby.  
 \* Arthur Moor, Esq; ditto.  
 Robert Vyner, Esq; William Coatsworth, Esq;  
 Borough of Stamford.  
 The Hon. Charles Cecil, Esq; ditto.  
 † Charles Bertie, Esq; ditto.  
 Borough of Grantham.  
 † Sir John Thorold, Bar. ditto.  
 † Sir William Ellis, Bar. Sir J. Brownlow, Bar.  
**MIDDLESEX. 8.**  
 † The Hon. James Bertie, Esq; ditto.  
 Hugh Smithson, Esq; ditto.

City

- Last Parl. City of Westminster. New Parl.  
 \* Thomas Medlicot, Esq; ditto.  
 \* Sir Thomas Crosse, Bar. ditto.  
 City of London.  
 \* Sir William Withers, Kt.  
 † Sir Richard Hoare, Kt. } See the End of the  
 † Sir George Newland, Kt. } List.  
 † Sir John Cass, Kt. }

## MONMOUTHSHIRE. 3.

- † John Morgan of Tredegar, Esq; ditto.  
 † Thomas Lewis, Esq; Sir Ch. Kemise Bar.

## Borough of Monmouth.

- \* Clayton Milborne, Esq; ditto.

## NORFOLK. 12.

- \* Sir John Woodhouse Bar. Sir Edm. Bacon, Bar.  
 † Sir Jacob Astley, Bar. ditto.

## City of Norwich.

- Robert Bene, Esq; ditto.

- \* Richard Berney, Esq; ditto.

## Town of Lyn-Regis.

- † Sir Charles Turner, Kt. ditto.

- † John Turner, Esq; Robt. Walpole Esq;

## Town of Great-Yarmouth.

- \* Richard Ferrier, Esq; ditto.

- George England, Esq; ditto.

## Borough of Thetford.

- Sir Edmund Bacon, Bar. Sir Wm. Barker.

- Dudley North, Esq; ditto.

## Borough of Castlesifing.

- † Hon. William Fielding, Esq; ditto.

- \* Horatio Walpoole, Esq; ditto.

## NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. 9.

- Sir Justinian Isham, Bar. ditto.

- Thomas Cartwright, Esq; ditto.

## City of Peterborough.

- † Hon. John Fitz-Williams, Esq; ditto.

- Charles Parker, Esq; ditto.

## Town of Northampton.

- John Wykes, Esq; ditto.

- † George Mountague, Esq; ditto.

## Town of Brackley.

- † Hon. William Egerton, Esq; ditto.

- \* John Burgh, Esq; Paul Methwen, Esq;

## Borough of Highbam Ferrars.

- † Hon. Tho. Wentworth, Esq; ditto.

## NORTHUMBERLAND. 2.

- R. Hon. Algernon, E. of Hertford. ditto.

- \* Thomas Forster, Esq; ditto.

Town

Laſt Parl.      Town of *Newcaſtle upon Tyne.*      New Parl.

\* *Sir William Blacket, Bar.*      *ditto.*

\* *William Wrightſon, Eſq;*      *ditto.*

Borough of *Morpeth.*

† *Sir Richard Sanford, Bar.*      *Sir J. Germain Bar.*

*Rt. Hon. Ld. Viſ. Caſtle-Comer.*      *Oley Douglas, Eſq;*

Town of *Berwick upon Tweed.*

† *Hon. William Ker, Eſq;*      *Orde Eſq;*

† *Richard Hambden, Eſq;*      *ditto.*

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. 8.

*R. Hon. Ld. Viſ. How, dead.*      *The Hon. Fr. Willoughby.*

† *William Levinz, Eſq;*      *ditto.*

Town of *Nottingham.*

† *John Plumtree, Eſq;*      *Burlam Warren Eſq;*

*Robert Sacheverel, Eſq;*      *ditto.*

Borough of *East-Retford.*

† *Brian Cooke, Eſq;*      *J. Digby, Eſq;*

† *Francis Lewis, Eſq;*      *ditto.*

Town of *Newark upon Trent.*

\* *Richard Newdigate, Eſq;*      *ditto.*

*Richard Sutton, Eſq;*      *ditto.*

OXON. 9.

*Sir Robert Jenkinson, Bar.*      *ditto.*

† *Francis Clerk, Eſq;*      *ditto.*

University of *Oxford.*

\* *Sir William Whitelock, Kt.*      *ditto.*

*R. Hon. William Bromley, Eſq;*      *ditto.*

Speaker.

City of *Oxon.*

\* *Sir John Walter, Bar.*      *ditto.*

\* *Thomas Rowney, Eſq;*      *ditto.*

Borough of *New Woodſtock.*

† *Sir Thomas Wheate, Bar.*      *ditto.*

*William Cadogan, Eſq;*      *ditto.*

Borough of *Banbury.*

\* *Hon. Charles North, Eſq;*      *Jonat. Cope, Eſq;*

RUTLANDSHIRE. 2.

† *Rt. Hon. Daniel Ld. Finch.*      *ditto.*

\* *Richard Halford, Eſq;*      *The Rt. Hon. the Ld. Sherrard.*

SALOP. 12.

*John Kynaſton, Eſq;*      *ditto.*

† *Robert Lloyd, Eſq;*      *The Rt. Hon. the Ld. Newport.*

Town of *Salop.*

\* *Edward Creſſet, Eſq;*      *ditto.*

*Richard Mytton, Eſq;*      *Tho. Jones, Eſq;*

Borough of *Bruges alias Bridgenorth.*

\* *Richard Creſwel, Jun. Eſq;*      *Wm. Whitmore, Eſq;*

*Whitmore Acton, Eſq;*      *J. Weaver, Eſq;*

Bo.

Last Parl.

Borough of *Ludlow*.

New Parl.

\* Aſton Baldwin, *Eſq;*Hump. Walcot, *Eſq;**ditto.*Borough of *Great Wenlocke*.Thomas Weld, *Eſq;*Wm. Whitmore, *Eſq;*Sir William Forreſter, *Kt.**ditto.*Town of *Biſhops-Caſtle*.\* Sir Robert Raymond, *Kt.**ditto.*Richard Harnage, *Eſq;**ditto.*

SOMERSETSHIRE. 18.

\* Sir William Wyndham, *Bar.**ditto.*Sir Thomas Wroth, *Bar.*

Col. Horner.

City of *Briſtol*.Edward Colſton, *Eſq;*Edwards, *Eſq;*† Joſeph Earl, *Eſq;**ditto.*City of *Bath*.Samuel Trotman, *Eſq;**ditto.*John Codrington, *Eſq;**ditto.*City of *Wells*.Maurice Berkley, *Eſq;**ditto.*\* Edward Colſton, *Jun. Eſq;*Sir Tho. Wroth, *Bar.*Borough of *Taunton*.Sir Francis Warre, *Bar.**ditto.*\* Henry Portman, *Eſq;**ditto.*Borough of *Bridgewater*.\* Nathaniel Palmer, *Eſq;**ditto.*† George Dodington, *Eſq;*J. Rowle, *Eſq;*Borough of *Minehead*.\* Sir John Traveſyan, *Bar.**ditto.*\* Sir Jacob Banks, *Kt.**ditto.*Borough of *Icheſter*.\* Sir James Bateman, *Kt.**ditto.*\* Edward Philips, *Eſq;**ditto.*Borough of *Milburne-Port*.† Sir Thomas Travel, *Kt.**ditto.*† James Medlicot, *Eſq;**ditto.*

SOUTHAMPTON. 26.

† George Pitt, *Eſq;*Tho. Lewis, *Eſq;*Sir Simon Stuart, *Bar.*

Sir Ant. Sturt.

City of *Wincheſter*.Geo. Rodney Bridges, *Eſq;* dead.*ditto.*Thomas Lewis, *Eſq;**ditto.*Town of *Southampton*.\* Richard Fleming, *Eſq;**ditto.*\* Roger Harris, *Eſq;**ditto.*Town of *Portsmouth*.\* Sir James Wiſhart, *Kt.**ditto.*\* Sir William Giffard, *Kt.*

Sir Thomas Mackworth.

Borough of *Yarmouth*.Henry Holmes, *Eſq;**ditto.*Sir Gilbert Dolben, *Bar.**ditto.*

Borough



- Last Parl.      Borough of *Petersfield*.      New Parl.  
 Leonard Bilson, *Esq*;      *ditto*.  
 † Norton Pawlet, *Esq*;      *ditto*.  
                          Borough of *Newport*, alias *Medena*.  
 \* *Hon.* William Seymore, *Esq*;      John Webb, *Esq*;  
 \* William Stephens, *Esq*;      *ditto*.  
                          Borough of *Stockbridge*.  
 † *Rt. Hon.* James, Earl of Barry. Rich. Steel, *Esq*;  
                          more of the K. of *Ireland*.  
 † George Dashwood, *Esq*;      Thomas Brodrick, *Esq*;  
                          Borough of *Newton*.  
 \* James Worsley, *Esq*;      *ditto*.  
 \* Henry Worsley, *Esq*;      *ditto*.  
                          Borough of *Christ-Church*.  
 \* William Ettericke, *Esq*;      *ditto*.  
 \* Sir Peter Mews, *Kt.*      *ditto*.  
                          Borough of *Lymington*.  
 † *Rt. Hon. Ld.* Wm. Pawlet.      *ditto*.  
 Paul Burrard, *Esq*;      Sir Jos. Jekyl, *Kt.*  
                          Borough of *Whitchurch*.  
 \* Frederick Tilney, *Esq*;      *ditto*.  
 \* Thomas Vernon, *Esq*;      *ditto*.  
                          Borough of *Andover*.  
 † William Guidot, *Esq*;      *ditto*.  
 † John Smith, *Esq*;      Sir A. Crowley, *Kt.* deceased.  
                          STAFFORDSHIRE. 10.  
 \* William Ward, *Jun. Esq*;      Hen. Vernon, *Esq*;  
 \* Charles Bagot, *Jun. Esq*;      Ralph Sneyd, *Esq*;  
                          City of *Litchfield*.  
 Richard Dyot, *Esq*;      *ditto*.  
 John Cotes, *Esq*;      *ditto*.  
                          Borough of *Stafford*.  
 Henry Vernon, *Jun. Esq*;      *ditto*.  
 † Walter Chetwynd, *Esq*;      *ditto*.  
                          Borough of *Newcastle under Line*.  
 Rowland Cotton, *Esq*;      *ditto*.  
 \* William Burslem, *Esq*.      *ditto*.  
                          Borough of *Tamworth*.  
 \* Joseph Girdler, *Esq*;      *ditto*.  
 \* Samuel Bracebridge, *Esq*;      *ditto*.  
                          SUFFOLK. 16.  
 \* Sir Thomas Hanmer, *Bar.*      *ditto*.  
 \* Sir Robert Davers, *Bar.*      *ditto*.  
                          Borough of *Ipswich*.  
 Sir William Barker, *Bar.*      ——— Thompson, *Esq*;  
 William Churchill, *Esq*;      *ditto*.  
                          Borough of *Dunwich*.  
 Sir George Downing, *Bar.*      *ditto*.  
 Richard Richardson, *Esq*;      Sir Robt. Kemp.

Laſt Parl. Borough of *Orford*. New Parl.

\* Sir Edward Turner, *Kt.* *ditto.*

\* Clement Corranze, *Eſq;* *ditto.*

Borough of *Alborough*.

\* Sir Henry Johnſon, *Bar.* *ditto.*

† William Johnſon, *Eſq;* *ditto.*

Borough of *Sudbury*.

\* John Mead, *Eſq;* Sir Harvey Elwes, *Bar.*

\* *Hon.* Robert Ecklyn, *Eſq;* *ditto.*

Borough of *Eye*.

Sir Joſeph Jekyl, *Kt.* Edward Hopkins.

† Thomas Maynard, *Eſq;* *ditto.*

Borough of *St. Edmunds bury*.

† Aubrie Porter, *Eſq;* *ditto.*

Samuel Batteley, *Eſq;* — Harvey, *Eſq;*

S U R R E Y. 14.

Sir Francis Vincent, *Bar.* Sir. R. Onflow, *Bar.*

† *Hon.* Heneage Finch, *Eſq;* *ditto.*

Borough of *Southwark*.

† Sir Charles Cox, *Kt.* Fisher Tench, *Eſq;*

Sir George Matthews, *Kt.* John Lade, *Eſq;*

Borough of *Blechinglay*.

† George Evelyn, *Eſq;* *ditto.*

† Thomas Onflow, *Eſq;* *ditto.*

Borough of *Rygatz*.

† Sir John Parſons, *Kt.* *ditto.*

\* John Ward, *Eſq;* — Cox, *Eſq;*

Borough of *Guilford*.

† Denzil Onflow, *Eſq;* Sir Rich. Onflow, *Bar.*

† Morgan Randy, *Eſq;* *ditto.*

Borough of *Garton*.

† William Newland, *Eſq;* *ditto.*

† Paul Docminique, *Eſq;* *ditto.*

Borough of *Huslemere*.

† Sir John Clerk, *Kt.* Tho. Onflow, *Eſq;*

\* Theophilus Oglethorp, *Eſq;* Geo. Vernon, *Eſq;*

S U S S E X. 20.

\* Charles Eversfield, *Eſq;* Hen. Campion, *Eſq;*

Sir George Parker, *Bar.* Jo. Fuller, *Eſq;*

City of *Chicheſter*.

† Sir Richard Farington, *Bar.* William Elſon, *Eſq;*

Sir Thomas Miller, *Bar.* James Brudenell, *Eſq;*

Borough of *Horſham*.

John Wicker, *Eſq;* Ch. Eversfield, *Eſq;*

\* John Middleton, *Eſq;* *ditto.*

Borough of *Midbuſſ*.

Lawrence Alcoke, *Eſq;* William Knight, *Eſq;*

John Prat, *Eſq;* *ditto.*

Borough of *Lewes*.

† Thomas Poſſiam, *Eſq;* *ditto.*

Peter Gott, *Eſq;* *dead.* — Trevor, *Eſq;*

Bo-

- Last Parl. Borough of *New Shoreham*. New Parl.  
 † Gregory Page, Esq; Fr. Chamberlaine, Esq;  
 † Nathaniel Gould, Esq; ditto.  
 Borough of *Bramber*.  
 Hon. Andrews Windsor, Esq; ditto.  
 \* William Shippen, Esq; Rt. Hon. the Ld. Hawley.  
 Borough of *Steyning*.  
 \* Henry Goring, Esq; ditto.  
 \* Robert Leves, Esq; William Wallis, Esq;  
 Borough of *East Grinstead*.  
 \* John Conyers, Esq; ditto.  
 \* Leonard Gale, Esq; Spencer Compton, Esq;  
 Borough of *Arundel*.  
 † Rt. Hon. Rich. Ld. Lumley. ditto.  
 \* Rt. Hon. the Earl of Thomond. ditto.  
 of the K. of Ireland.

## WARWICKSHIRE. 6.

- \* Sir John Mordaunt, Bar. ditto.  
 \* Sir William Boughton, Bar. A. Archer, Esq;  
 City of *Coventry*.  
 Sir Thomas Gery, Kt. Sir Fulworth Skipwith.  
 \* Sir Christopher Hales, Bar. ditto.  
 Borough of *Warwick*.  
 \* H. Doddington Greville Esq; ditto.  
 \* H. Charles Leigh, Esq; William Colemore Esq;  
 WESTMORLAND. 4.  
 \* Hon. James Grahme, Esq. ditto.  
 \* Daniel Wilson Esq. ditto.  
 Borough of *Apulby*.  
 \* Edward Duncomb Esq; Sir R. Sandford.  
 \* Thomas Lutwiche Esq. ditto.

## WILTSHIRE. 34.

- \* Sir Richard How, Bar. ditto.  
 Robert Hyde Esq. ditto.  
 City of *New Sarum*.  
 Charles Fox, Esq; dead. ditto.  
 \* Robert Pitt Esq. Robert Jones, Esq;  
 Borough of *Wilton*.  
 \* Charles Mompeffon, Esq. J. London, Esq;  
 \* Peter Bathurst Esq. Thomas Pitt, Jun. Esq;  
 Borough of *Downeton*.  
 \* John Eyre Esq. ditto.  
 Tho. Duncomb, alias Browne, Esq; — Sayer, Esq;  
 Borough of *Hindon*.  
 \* Edmund Lambert, Esq. Robert Lockwood, Esq;  
 \* Henry Lee, alias Warner, Esq; Reg. Calthrop, Esq;  
 Borough of *Heytesbury*.  
 \* Edward Ashe Esq. ditto.  
 \* William Ashe Jun, Esq. — Court Esq;  
 Borough of *Westbury*.  
 \* Hon. Henry Bertie Esq. ditto.  
 \* Francis Annesley Esq. ditto.  
 Borough of *Calne*.  
 James Johnston Esq; William Northey, Esq;  
 \* William Hedgcs Esq; ditto.

|                                        |                                    |           |
|----------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|
| Left Parl.                             | Borough of <i>Devizes</i> .        | New Parl, |
| Sir Francis Child, <i>Kt. Dead.</i>    | Robert Child, <i>Esq;</i>          |           |
| * Thomas Webb <i>Serj. at Law.</i>     | John Nicholas <i>Esq;</i>          |           |
|                                        | Borough of <i>Chipingham.</i>      |           |
| Sir James Long <i>Bar.</i>             | J. Eyles <i>Esq;</i>               |           |
| Francis Popham <i>Esq;</i>             | J. Norris, <i>Esq;</i>             |           |
|                                        | Borough of <i>Malmesbury.</i>      |           |
| * Joseph Addison <i>Esq.</i>           | <i>ditto.</i>                      |           |
| * Sir John Rushout, <i>Bar.</i>        | <i>ditto.</i>                      |           |
|                                        | Borough of <i>Cricklade.</i>       |           |
| * Edmond Dunch, <i>Esq.</i>            | Sir Thomas Read.                   |           |
| * Samuel Robinson, <i>Esq.</i>         | William Gore, <i>Esq;</i>          |           |
|                                        | Borough of <i>Great-Bedwin.</i>    |           |
| Sir Edward Seymour, <i>Bar.</i>        | <i>ditto</i>                       |           |
| * Thomas Millington, <i>Esq;</i>       | <i>ditto.</i>                      |           |
|                                        | Borough of <i>Ludgershall.</i>     |           |
| * John Webb, <i>Esq.</i>               | <i>ditto.</i>                      |           |
| * Thomas Pearce, <i>Esq.</i>           | Robert Ferne, <i>Esq;</i>          |           |
|                                        | Borough of <i>Old-Sarum.</i>       |           |
| * Thomas Pitt, <i>Esq;</i>             | <i>ditto.</i>                      |           |
| * William Harvey, <i>Jun. Esq.</i>     | Robert Pitt, <i>Esq;</i>           |           |
|                                        | Borough of <i>Wootton-basset.</i>  |           |
| Richard Goddard, <i>Esq;</i>           | Richard Creswel <i>Esq;</i>        |           |
| Edmund Pleydel, <i>Esq;</i>            | <i>ditto.</i>                      |           |
|                                        | Borough of <i>Marlbrough.</i>      |           |
| * H. Robert Bruce, <i>Esq.</i>         | <i>ditto.</i>                      |           |
| Richard Jones, <i>Esq.</i>             | Gabr. Roberts <i>Esq;</i>          |           |
|                                        | WORCESTERSHIRE. 9.                 |           |
| * Sir John Packington, <i>Bar.</i>     | <i>ditto.</i>                      |           |
| * Samuel Pytt, <i>Esq.</i>             | John Pitts <i>Esq;</i>             |           |
|                                        | City of <i>Worcester</i>           |           |
| * Samuel Swift, <i>Esq.</i>            | <i>ditto.</i>                      |           |
| * Thomas Wild, <i>Esq.</i>             | <i>ditto.</i>                      |           |
|                                        | Borough of <i>Droitwich.</i>       |           |
| * Edward Jefferies, <i>Esq.</i>        | <i>ditto.</i>                      |           |
| * Edward Foley, <i>Esq.</i>            | <i>ditto.</i>                      |           |
|                                        | Borough of <i>Everingham.</i>      |           |
| * Sir Edward Goodere, <i>Bar.</i>      | <i>ditto.</i>                      |           |
| * John Rudge, <i>Esq.</i>              | <i>ditto.</i>                      |           |
|                                        | Borough of <i>Bewdly.</i>          |           |
| * Salwey Winnington, <i>Esq;</i>       | <i>ditto.</i>                      |           |
|                                        | YORKSHIRE. 30.                     |           |
| * Rt. H. Ld. <i>Visc. Down.</i>        | <i>ditto.</i>                      |           |
| * Sir Arthur Kay, <i>Bar.</i>          | <i>ditto.</i>                      |           |
|                                        | City of <i>York.</i>               |           |
| * Sir William Robinson, <i>Bar.</i>    | <i>ditto.</i>                      |           |
| * Rt. H. Robert Benson, <i>Esq.</i>    | Capt. Fairtax.                     |           |
|                                        | Town of <i>Kingston upon Hall.</i> |           |
| * Sir William St. Quintin, <i>Bar.</i> | <i>ditto.</i>                      |           |
| * William Master, <i>Esq.</i>          | <i>ditto.</i>                      |           |
|                                        | Borough of <i>Knaresborough.</i>   |           |
| * Robert Byerley, <i>Esq.</i>          | <i>ditto.</i>                      |           |
| Christopher Scockdale, <i>Esq.</i>     | <i>ditto. deceased</i>             |           |
|                                        | Borough of <i>Scarborough.</i>     |           |
| * William Thompson, <i>Esq;</i>        | <i>ditto.</i>                      |           |
| * John Hungerford, <i>Esq;</i>         | <i>ditto.</i>                      |           |
|                                        | Borough of <i>Rippen.</i>          |           |
| * Rt. H. John Aislaby, <i>Esq;</i>     | <i>ditto.</i>                      |           |
| * John Sharp, <i>Esq.</i>              | <i>ditto.</i>                      |           |

| Left Parl.                   | Borough of Richmond.      | New Parl. |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| * John Yorke, Esq.           | ditto.                    |           |
| Hon. Henry Mordaunt, Esq.    | ditto.                    |           |
|                              | Borough of Hydon.         |           |
| * William Pulteny, Jun. Esq. | ditto.                    |           |
| * Hugh Cholmely, Esq.        | ditto.                    |           |
|                              | Borough of Boroughbrigg.  |           |
| Sir Bryan Stapylton, Bar.    | ditto.                    |           |
| * Craven Peyton, Esq.        | Edmund Dunch, Esq.        |           |
|                              | Borough of Malton.        |           |
| * William Palmes, Esq.       | ditto.                    |           |
| * William Strickland, Esq.   | ditto.                    |           |
|                              | Borough of Thirsk.        |           |
| * James Worsley, Esq.        | Thomas Frankland, Esq.    |           |
| * Ralph Bell, Esq.           | ditto.                    |           |
|                              | Borough of Alborough.     |           |
| * Robert Monckton, Esq.      | Hon. Jo. Dawney, Esq.     |           |
| * William Jessop, Esq.       | Paul Foley, Esq.          |           |
|                              | Borough of Beverley.      |           |
| Sir Charles Hotham, Bar.     | ditto.                    |           |
| * Sir Michael Warton, Kt.    | ditto.                    |           |
|                              | Borough of Northallerton. |           |
| * Roger Gale, Esq.           | Hon. Pearle, Esq.         |           |
| * Robert Raikes, Esq.        | Leo. Smelt, Esq.          |           |
|                              | Borough of Pontefract.    |           |
| Sir John Bland, Bar.         | J. Dawney, Esq.           |           |
| * Robert Frank, Esq.         | ditto.                    |           |

### Barons of the Cinque-Ports. 16.

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F I N I S.

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GREAT BRITAIN,  
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For the Month of OCTOBER, 1713.

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T H E  
POLITICAL STATE  
F O R

*The Month of* OCTOBER, 1713.

*London, Oct. 31. 1713.*

SIR,



SINCE my last, a Book  
 has been publish'd the  
 Subject of which, as it  
 is of greater importance,  
 than either *Trade* or  
*Dunkirk*, so has it made  
 much more Noise than  
 all has been written on those two Topicks.  
 It is printed in *Folio*, and bears the Title of,  
*The Hereditary Right of the Crown of England*  
*asserted; the History of the Succession since the Book call'd*  
*the Conquest clear'd and the True English*  
*Constitution Vindicated from the Misrepresen-*  
*tations of Dr. Higden's View and Defence.*  
 I

*Account of*  
*The Heredi-*  
*tary Right of*  
*the Crown of*  
*England as-*  
*serted &c.*

Vol. VI. *Wherein some Mistakes also of our Common Historians are rectify'd; and several Particulars relating to the Succession, and to the Title of the House of Suffolk, are now first publish'd from ancient Records and Original Manuscripts; together with an Authentick Copy of King Henry VIIIth's Will; By a Gentleman. Printed by G. James for Richard Smith, 1713 Containing, Introduction and Body of the Book, Pages 274 the Appendix, 63. To pursue the Method of this Monthly Collection, which is impartially to epitomize, and preserve for future Historians, what relates to the Political State of Great-Britain, I shall in the first-Place give you an Abstract of the Introduction, and the Heads of the Contents of the Body of this Book; and shall afterwards acquaint you with what is hitherto come to publick Knowledge, concerning the Author and Publisher of it.*

*Abstract of  
the Introdu-  
ction.*

‘ *First*, The Author pretends, That the first Time that the Duty of paying Allegiance to Powers in Possession began to be taught in this Kingdom, was during the Usurpations, which succeeded the Death of King *Charles I.* That in all former Revolutions, the Princes who got Possession of the Crown, claim'd it by some Right, and never insisted on Possession, as Right: But the *Rump Parliament*, and *Cromwell*, and the following Usurpers, having no tolerable Pretence to any Claim of Right, their Friends were reduced to a Necessity of pleading Possession, as a Right to Obedience; and several

several Books were then publish'd by Papists, Fanatics, and Deists, to enforce and prove it. But that this Principle was then generally rejected, by all the Members of the *Church of England*; and by many *Presbyterians*, who maintain'd, that Allegiance was due to the rightful King, who was not in Possession; That after the Restoration, the Acts, and Judicial Proceedings of the Governments preceding, were all null and void, except such as were authorized by a new Law; And it was declared by an Act of Parliament, That all the said Powers before in Possession, were rebellious, wicked, traiterous, abominable Usurpations, detested by this present Parliament. And the Reason follows immediately, *As opposite in the highest Degree to His Sacred Majesty's most just and undoubted Right, to whom and His Heirs and lawful Successors, the Imperial Crown of these Realms with their Dominions and Territories, do of Right appertain; and as violating the just Rights and Privileges of Parliament.* That here the Constitution, was again resettled on its ancient Foundation; not on Possession, which all the Usurpers had; but upon the undoubted Right of the Lawful Heir, who had been out of Possession, and of his Heirs and lawful Successors; And that agreeably to this Constitution in that Reign it was the constant Doctrine of Lawyers and Divines, that Allegiance was not due to all Powers in Possession. That the Revolution that happen'd after, was begun, carry'd on, ended, and justified on these Grounds, That Allegiance was not due to all Kings in Possession: That King *James* was lawfully depriv'd; That King *William* and Queen *Mary* were lawfully put into Possession. But these Positions did not suit with the Principles of many Lawyers and Divines who had constantly maintain'd, that the Deposition of a lawful King was absolutely unlawful by the Law of GOD, and the Laws of this Kingdom: Therefore, to justify the Transla-

' tion of their Allegiance, the former Opinion, that  
 ' seem'd buried at the Restoration was reviv'd ; viz,  
 ' That *Allegiance was due to all Powers in Possession* ;  
 ' and many eminent Members of the Church of  
 ' *England* receiv'd it, as consistent with the Doctrine  
 ' of Non-Resistance: That divers Treatises were  
 ' then publish'd by Divines and Lawyers, to defend  
 ' it ; of which the most celebrated were the Com-  
 ' positions of great Writers renowned in Controversy.  
 ' *The Unreasonableness of a new Separation, and the Case*  
 ' *of Allegiance due to Sovereign Powers.* That the In-  
 ' stances of History and Parliament Records used in  
 ' the first, were enquir'd into by an exact and faith-  
 ' ful Historian, and unanswerably refuted : The Ar-  
 ' guments of the last from Scripture and Reason,  
 ' the Doctrine of the Church, and the Laws of the  
 ' Kingdom, were refuted likewise by several Wri-  
 ' ters ; and no Reply of Moment being made, that  
 ' Controversy seem'd to be buried again ; That Dr.  
 ' *Higden* thought fit, after many Years of Satisfac-  
 ' tion, to examine the Dispute again ; and having  
 ' weigh'd in his Judgment the Arguments against  
 ' *Possession* found them to be light in the Ballance ; and  
 ' was convinc'd, that Allegiance was due to Kings in  
 ' Fact, by Law Divine and Human : And to convince  
 ' others, he drew *A View of the English Constitution*,  
 ' and some time after , a *Review* to defend it against  
 ' several Answers, in which his new Scheme had  
 ' been thoroughly refuted. That it will appear pro-  
 ' bable at least, to every one who reads the Doctor's  
 ' two Treatises with Attention, that when he look'd  
 ' into *English Law* and History, he had always his  
 ' Opinion directly in his Eye ; that he observ'd what  
 ' was fit for his Purpose : and what was not, he  
 ' overlook'd, or saw it through a bad Perspective.  
 ' That thus having collected all the Materials he  
 ' could find in Law and History, favourable to *Pos-*  
 ' *session*, he rounded, and smooth'd, and shap'd them,  
 ' by

by his own Glosses, to his own Opinion, which he presented to the World in Print, and call'd it *A View of the English Constitution*. But that it appears not, that the Doctor, with all his Diligence, hath found out any material Proof of his Constitution, which his Predecessors in this Controversy had omitted. That he hath himself given us a Summary of his Proofs, which had been all urg'd and answer'd before, by the Writers on this Subject, after the Revolution; and most of them had been pleaded by the Writers for Possession before the Restoration. That the Doctor indeed endeavours to distinguish himself from the Advocates of those *Usurpers*, and particularly *Cromwell*, who had been often objected by his Adversaries: And *once for all* he dispatches Oliver by three killing Reasons; which the Author thinks fit to examine, The first, *That Oliver had not the Legislative Authority of the Kingdom, nor was ever acknowledg'd by our Kings to have had it; and therefore could not have the sovereign Authority of the Kingdoms*. To which it is answer'd, That He actually exercis'd all sovereign Power; Legislative, and Executive. By the Instrument of Government, *The supreme Legislative Authority of the Kingdom was in his single Person, and the People in Parliament; but the Administration of it was left to the Lord Protector, and his Council*, nominated by him. By his own Authority he made Scotland one Common wealth with England; and he passed five Bills in his second Parliament: But *his Legislative Power was never acknowledg'd by our Kings*. His pretended Acts, on the contrary, were null after the Restoration. For what Reason? The Law hath plainly declar'd it; because the Power that made those Acts was *Usurpation, opposite to the undoubted Right of the King and his lawful Heirs, and the just Rights of Parliament*. The Law is declarative of

of the *true English Constitution*, that to the Authority of Law is requir'd a lawful King, and a lawful Parliament; and the Want of the first is the chief Cause of the Nullity, because without the first the second cannot have Existence. That the second Reason of Dr. *Higden*, is, *That Oliver, who had not the Regal Title and Office, could not have the Legislative Authority in this Monarchy, in which, by our Constitution, a Law cannot be made without a King or Queen; and therefore all the Acts of Oliver sunk of themselves, as Nullities ab Origine.* To which the Author answers, That as to the Name King, *Oliver*, when his Parliament offer'd it, denied to take it; but he took and executed the Office. That the Name of King or Monarch denotes Sovereignty vested in a single Person, which *Oliver* really had, and was therefore really that, which those Words signify; for he actually exercis'd Sovereignty in a higher Degree, than did ever any of our Monarchs since the Conqueror. But, *adds the Author*, is Allegiance due to a Sound, or Syllable? Is there any Law, that nulls the Acts of Kings, if they change their Style? If the King of *England*, whose Crown is Imperial, should assume the Style of Emperor, would all his Laws be null; Would he thereby forfeit his Crown Imperial? So he would if he lost his Authority. *Majesty* was once as unknown to our Constitution, as *Protector*. The Kings of *England* were styled Lords of *Ireland*; yet as Lords, their Acts were valid; and when *Henry VIII.* took the Title of King, unknown to the Constitution of *Ireland*, were his Laws afterward Null *ab Origine*? If *Cromwell* had taken the Style of King, as he actually exercis'd the Office, his Authority and Right would have been still the same. The Usurping of a Word would not have made Legal all his other Usurpations; and it is morally certain,

tain, that if he had taken the Style of King, the Nation would not have acknowledg'd his Right to make Laws; and that after the Restoration, they would have sunk of themselves, as the Laws of an Usurper. As to Dr. *Higden's* third Reason, That *those only have been acknowledg'd for Kings for the Time being, who have been plac'd in the Throne by the States of the Realm, and recogniz'd by Parliament; whereas Oliver had not the Consent of the Three Estates; Two of the Three Estates, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, had been long before laid aside; and it was no better than a Mock-Representation of the Third Estate, that made him Protector*: It is answer'd, *First*, as before, That *Oliver's* Laws were Null, not because he was not advanc'd and recogniz'd by the States, but chiefly, because his Usurpation was opposite to the undoubted Right of the Lawful Heir. That the Doctor's three Reasons are but one in Reality, and one Reply is sufficient to confute them. But, *2dly*. There is no Law which declares, that *Kings for the time being* must be necessarily plac'd in the Throne, and recogniz'd by Parliament. The Eleventh of *Henry VII.* makes no Mention of that Necessity; but supposes only in general, that Allegiance is due to the King for the Time being: The Words themselves imply only his Existence, not the Moral Causes, or Effects of it. And the Doctor hath cited no Authority of Law, nor produced any Reason to justify or support his Assertion: That on the contrary 'tis notorious, that the Kings of *England* have Regal Authority before a Parliament is called: And therefore their Authority is not the Product or Effect of Parliament. That *Thirdly*, Most of the Doctor's Kings in Fact, were Kings in being for some time, before the Recognition of the Three Estates: That it cannot be prov'd, That the Three Estates did constitute a Parliament, before the

Middle



' Middle or End of the Reign of *Henry III.* that  
 ' *Henry V. Henry VI. Richard III. Henry VII.* were  
 ' Kings in being, and exercis'd Regal Authority, be-  
 ' fore their Parliaments met: And thus Nine of the  
 ' Doctor's Kings *de Facto* were not plac'd in the Throne  
 ' by the States. That *Edward III.* was set up by an  
 ' Assembly, call'd and pack'd by an infamous Adul-  
 ' tress, when the King her Husband was in Prison.  
 ' That *Richard II.* was also in Prison, when the Par-  
 ' liament call'd in his Name, depos'd him, and set up  
 ' *Henry I.* That 'tis well known, who is *Caput Prin-*  
 ' *cipium, & Finis Parliamenti*: And the Doctor may  
 ' resolve us, whether an Assembly is free, when the  
 ' Head is imprison'd? and whether perfect Freedom  
 ' is not necessary to a lawful Parliament? That  
 ' Fourthly, Since Acts done without a Lawful Power,  
 ' are Null *ab Origine*; the Doctor must allow, as he  
 ' does, that the Three Estates have a Lawful Power  
 ' to place a King on the Throne, as well as to recognize  
 ' him, when he is plac'd: For if they have no such  
 ' Power, their Placing a King is nothing; and can-  
 ' not give Authority, which they have not. That  
 ' the Doctor understands not this of *Placing Kings on*  
 ' *the Throne*, who have an Hereditary Right; but  
 ' of Kings, who have it not: And then the necessa-  
 ' ry Consequence is, that the States have a Lawful  
 ' Power of deposing *Rightful Kings*, to set up Kings *de*  
 ' *Facto*; for they cannot place the one, without dis-  
 ' placing the other. Thus one Parliament set up *Ed-*  
 ' *ward III.* by deposing his Father; and another, *Hen-*  
 ' *ry IV.* by deposing *Richard*. That these two Pow-  
 ' ers have been always join'd in Fact, *Dethroning*, and  
 ' *Advancing*; and if the Doctor will maintain, that  
 ' the Three Estates have a Power to depose Lawful  
 ' Kings, he may affirm it frankly; and he will find  
 ' just as many Acts and Precedents for his Depositions,  
 ' as for his Promotions; But if he will main-  
 ' tain

tain, that the States have a Lawful Power to place a King on the Throne; but not to depose a Lawful King; he will maintain a manifest Contradiction: For if the Deposition of a Lawful King, for want of Moral Power, is Unlawful and Null; he remains, as he was, a Lawful King, endu'd with Lawful Authority; but he hath no Authority, and is not Lawful, if another King is Lawfully plac'd on the Throne by the States, and invested with Lawful Authority. That to create one King, is to destroy the other: Therefore they who have not a Power of *Destroying*, have none of *Creating*; and if they will create, the Being they produce is Morally Nothing. That in the Doctor's Opinion, Charles II. when dispossest'd, was Actually and Lawfully King, because *there was no King in Possession against him*. Does he think King Charles would have quitted, the Regal Title, if Oliver had assum'd it? Be it so; but suppose the States conven'd had recogniz'd Oliver, as King; in that Instant, in the Doctor's Opinion, he would have had Regal Authority, and King Charles would have been deprived of it. But how could he have lost it in an Instant? By the States Authority of deposing him, and advancing and recognizing Oliver. Resistance, Deposition, Promotion, Recognition, begin, advance, and finish Revolutions. Consent of the States and People legitimate All, or Nothing. The proper Way therefore of resolving Difficulties, is to begin with the first Acts; to examine whether Resistance and Deposition are lawful; then to consider whether Subjects (such are the Three Estates) have a Moral Power, by their own Consent, to discharge themselves from their Allegiance to one King, and to give Regal Authority to another: If their Consent absolves them, they have a lawful Power of Deposing; if not, their Consent is unlawful, and void; and hath no Moral Operation;

K k

That

' That *Fifthly*, Since the Law (13 Car. 2. c. 1.) hath  
 ' declared, *That neither both, nor either of the Houses of*  
 ' *Parliament, have a Legislative Power, without the King;*  
 ' it is hard to understand, how the Three Estates  
 ' can give a Legislative Authority, which they have  
 ' not, to a King, who hath it not; and that their  
 ' Consent, which is no Law, can make a Law-giver,  
 ' and become a Law to all the Subjects, by laying the  
 ' Obligation of Allegiance on them: That *Sixthly*,  
 ' Whereas Sovereignty is deny'd to *Oliver*, because  
 ' he *had not the Consent of the Three Estates* of the  
 ' Realm; this may raise another Difficulty: For if  
 ' one of the Estates is excluded, (as in a Neighbour-  
 ' ing Kingdom) then it seems, in the Doctor's O-  
 ' pinion, that a King so made hath in that Kingdom  
 ' no Right to Sovereignty, and is not truly a *King*  
 ' *for the time being*: The Constitution, as to the Three  
 ' Estates, in both Kingdoms, was the same; and it  
 ' is hard to find a Reason, why if one Estate is law-  
 ' fully excluded, so may not another; the Temporal,  
 ' as the Spiritual Peers, for both have the same  
 ' Right by the Constitution; and if Two of the  
 ' Three may be excluded, so a Part of the Third, and  
 ' so another Part, till the Three Estates are brought  
 ' to a *Rump*, which may be also lessen'd, and at length  
 ' wholly excluded; and so this Tail of a Distinction,  
 ' by plucking out all the Hairs, will be reduced to  
 ' nothing. That, *Seventhly*, Tho' *Oliver* had not the  
 ' Consent of the Three Estates Lawfully assembled,  
 ' yet all the Estates, and the whole Body of the King-  
 ' dom liv'd quietly under him, paid him Taxes; re-  
 ' ceiv'd Justice and Protection from him; The Ma-  
 ' jority of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, e-  
 ' lected by the People in his two Parliaments, sign'd  
 ' a Recognition of him: His Establishment was so  
 ' notorious, that all the Princes and States of *Europe*  
 ' acknowledg'd him by Ambassadors. What follows?  
 ' If the main diffusive Body of the People of *England*  
 ' own'd

own'd him; this is surely equivalent to any Recognition of the Body Representative, or of the Three Estates, and the Whole being greater than a Part, the Authority of the Whole is greater in Proportion: But it cannot be deny'd, that it confers at least as much Authority, according to the Law of Nature, and the Practice of Nations; and the Law of England, as is said, hath no where declar'd, That the Consent of Parliament can make *Kings for the Time being*, or that in King-Making the Representatives have more Authority, than the Body represented. That, *Eighthly*, The Doctor himself, who excludes *Oliver*, because he had not the Consent of the Three Estates hath employ'd two Chapters in his *View*, and as many in his *Defence*, to prove, that Subjection is due to Sovereign Power in *Possession*, by our Saviours Decision about Tribute, and by the *great End and Design of Government*. The Subjects therefore, were dischar'd from their Allegiance to the King who could not, and were bound to pay *Tribute* to the Protector, who could, and did protect them. And if this is agreeable to the *great End and Design of Government*, it is agreeable to the Law of Nature. Suppose then, that Allegiance was not due to *Cromwell* by the Law of England; it was due by the Will of GOD, Natural and Reveal'd; by the Command of CHRIST, and the Laws of Nature; Laws superior to the Law of England. If the Eternal Word hath spoken and decided, what Need of consulting the Oracles of *English Law*? If the Law Eternal of all Government requires Allegiance to Possessors, what need of the Three Estates to Authorize it? Possession alone suffices; and according to the Doctor, Allegiance was due to *Cromwell*, for this one Reason; namely, that he was in Possession of the Government. That thus it appears, that the Doctor, against his own Reasons,

K k 2

gives

‘ gives *Cromwell* a Right to Subjection ; His Usurpation is still in full Force against the Doctor’s System, and evidently refutes it ; And it must be confessed, that the Royalists, who adher’d to the King against *Oliver* were Rebels against the Ordinance of GOD, were Transgressors of the Law of Nature, and the Command of CHRIST ; and that there never was, nor can be any Usurpation ; for that implies Possession, which according to the Doctor, is a Divine Right to Government.

‘ But that the true State of the Controversy between the Doctor and his Adversaries, is, whether the Kingdom of *England* be, of Right, *Hereditary* ? Or, whether it belongs, of Right to every one, who gets Possession ? Whether *the Kingdom appertains to Lawful Heirs, or Actual Possessors* ? That the Distinction between Possessors by Force, and by Consent, hath no Ground in Fact and History ; for all Possessors, not Hereditary, have been always set up by Force ; Consent of States and People hath followed ; and it is morally impossible, it should be otherwise : That they who promote aid, or gain by a Revolution, will consent willingly, and all others by Necessity ; tho’ in all Invasions of Sovereignty in *England*, the Majority of the Nation hath been against them ; yet the Less Party being stronger by the Possession of Power, hath forc’d the Consent of the Greater. That Consent therefore is the Effect, not the Cause of Possession ; which cannot be made Morally Good by the Evil it produces ; nor cease to be Evil, as long as it is Invasion of the Undoubted Right of the Lawful Heir. That the only Question therefore is, Whether *Inheritance, or Possession*, is by the Constitution the true Right to the *English* Monarchy ? That ’tis true, the Doctor acknowledges in plain Words, That the Crown is Hereditary ; and

and he denies it to be Elective : But what Kind of Inheritance can he mean consistently with himself? For *First*, He asserts, that the *Inheritance may be limited by Parliament*, but it follows, that it is an Inheritance which may be taken from one, given to another, as often as the Parliament pleases; which seems to be an Inheritance very different from what is usually understood by *Hereditary Monarchy*; for it is truly *Elective*, since the Parliament chooses, or may choose the Successor always : And it is more Elective here, than in other Elective Kingdoms; for in all others the Electors have a Right for Life; in this a new one may be elected every Session. *Secondly*, He maintains farther, that a King plac'd on the Throne by the States of the Realm, is a True and Lawful King for the Time being : He requires not, that his King should be of the Royal Family; he plainly declares, That if *Cromwell had had, what he had not*, the Consent of the Three Estates, *he would have been, what he was not*, a King for the Time being, with Legislative Power. Thus the Two Houses, without a King, can choose to this Hereditary Kingdom, and place on the Thorne what Person they please. *Thirdly*, He affirms, that either Queen *Mary*, or Queen *Elizabeth*, one or both, were Illegitimate, and yet had a Lawful Title; But a *Bastard is of Blood to none in Law*, Nullius Filius, and therefore cannot inherit. Thus, according to the Doctor, this *Hereditary Crown* is the Lawful Inheritance of those, who in Law have no Father, and therefore cannot Inherit. That *Fourthly*, He affirms, That it is our Saviour's Doctrine, that Subjection is due to Possession, and by the Law of Nature to Protection : The Hereditary Kingdom may therefore be Rightfully enjoy'd by a Commonwealth, a Rump, a Committee of Safety, or any other Power, that can get Possession, and afford Protection. That such is the Doctor's

Hereditary

Hereditary Crown; if we collect his scatter'd Limitations, 'tis an Inheritance subject to perpetual Election of a King and Parliament, of the Two Houses alone; it may go to any Family, to no Heirs, to a Commonwealth, to any Power whatsoever. That the Doctor, in his *Views*, could not avoid seeing evident Proofs, that the Crown of *England* was Hereditary; therefore he acknowledg'd it Verbally, and deny'd it really, as utterly Destructive to his System of Possession. That he may understand Words as he pleases: But all other Writers of all Nations, and the Generality of all Men, understand by an Hereditary Crown, a *Monarchy entail'd on one Family, and descending successively to the Lineal Heirs of it*. Such are the Monarchies of *France, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Denmark, Hungary*, and all other Hereditary Dominions in the World; such is the *English* Monarchy, govern'd successively above Nine Hundred Years by the same Royal Family. But if the most ancient Hereditary Family in the World, hath not a true Right of Inheritance; if Prescription of Nine Hundred Years is Nothing against new Possessors; there is surely no Right to Government at all, nor any true Right of Inheritance, Publick or Private; but every thing is every Man's; and Right, Prescription, Property, are Sounds without Signification. That 'tis true, there have been many Interruptions in this Lineal Succession; some by the Cession of the next Heir; others by Testaments, which were thought to give a Lawful Right; others by Conquest; and others by a false Pretence of Inheritance: But that Right hath been always pretended; and all notorious Violations of Right were condemn'd at the Time by all good Men, and rejected after by the whole Nation; which hath always restor'd the Rightful Heirs, as soon as it could shake off the Yoke of Conquerors

‘ rors and *Intruders*. That there have been many  
‘ Changes in the Succession of *England*: Armies  
‘ have set up Kings, who had no Right of Inheri-  
‘ tance; Parliaments have confirm’d them; other  
‘ Armies have dethron’d; other Parliaments have at-  
‘ tainted them; and have declar’d the Entails of  
‘ Parliaments Null. There have been divers Tem-  
‘ porary Constitutions, if so they may be call’d; as the  
‘ Constitution of Conquest, of Kings by Election,  
‘ of Sovereignty in the two Houses, of a Common-  
‘ wealth, and lastly of Protectors; every Power in  
‘ Possession hath been the Constitution. But that  
‘ the Seeds of these Constitutions fell upon a Rock;  
‘ forwith they sprung up and flourish’d; but because  
‘ they had not Root, they wither’d away; none of  
‘ them liv’d so long, as to gain the Title of Pre-  
‘ scription; one or two grew up to Maturity, and  
‘ died; the rest perish’d in their Infancy. The Tree  
‘ of Hereditary Right hath been several times cut  
‘ down to the Ground; *but the Stump of the Roots in*  
‘ *the Earth* hath grown up again, and hath reached  
‘ unto Heaven. The Kingdom hath been sure, and the  
‘ Nation hath been convinc’d, *that the Heavens do*  
‘ *rule*. That after the Norman Conquest, when the  
‘ Government was quietly settled under Henry I. all  
‘ the great Men of the Kingdom bound themselves  
‘ by Oath, to the Succession of *Maud* his only Heir,  
‘ *to whom alone* (as a good Historian affirms) *the Law-*  
‘ *ful Succession was due from her Grandfather, Uncle,*  
‘ *and Father, all Kings; and from her Mother’s Race for*  
‘ *many Ages past*. By her Right succeeded Henry II.  
‘ her Son, from whom all the Royal Family is de-  
‘ scended; and he and all his Successors, for above  
‘ 550 Years, have enjoy’d or claim’d the Crown by  
‘ Hereditary Right; even those who had it not, did  
‘ claim it; as *John, Henry IV. Richard III. Henry VII.*  
‘ Which seems an evident Proof, that our Constitu-  
‘ tion



'tion is Inheritance. That in Morality 'tis thought a  
 'good Proof of the natural Distinction between  
 'Right and Wrong, that the Worst of Men pretend  
 'to Justice, and would prefer Right, if by it they  
 'could compass their Desires: There have been of  
 'ten Competitors in *Poland*, about the Right to the  
 'Kingdom; all have claim'd by Election: The Con-  
 'stitution of *Poland* is therefore Elective. The  
 'Kings of *England*, who had not Hereditary  
 'Right, have claim'd it for many Ages; never was  
 'any King in *England*, who would not have pre-  
 'fer'd Hereditary Right to all other Titles; the  
 'Constitution of *England* is therefore *Hereditary*:  
 'But if *Possession* is Right; *Birtbright*, and all other  
 'Rights are Songs and Fables. That all Hereditary  
 'Titles, that were ever receiv'd in this Island, were  
 'united in the Person of King *James I.* The Three  
 'Estates in Parliament, by the Act of Recognition  
 '(1 *Ja. c. 1.*) acknowledging this to be an *inesima-*  
 'ble, and unspeakable Blessing, agnize the King's indubita-  
 'ble Right, and their own most constant Faith and Obe-  
 'dience to his Majesty, and his Royal Progeny. And de-  
 'clare, That immediately on the Decease of *Queen*  
 'Elizabeth, the Imperial Crown of *England* did  
 'descend to His Majesty. That his Right to the  
 'Crown is Inherent Birtbright, and Lawful Succession,  
 'as being Lineally, Justly, and Lawfully next, and Sole  
 'Heir of the Blood Royal of this Realm. To which  
 'Right they faithfully submit and oblige themselves, their  
 'Heirs, and Posterities for ever, until the last Drop of  
 'their Bloods be spent. They beseech his Majesty to ac-  
 'cept the same, as the first Fruits, in the High Court of  
 'Parliament, of their Loyalty and Faith to his Majesty,  
 'and to his Royal Progeny, and Posterity for ever. They  
 'preface all this by affirming, That they are bounden  
 'thereunto by the Laws of GOD and Man. And to  
 'put out of all Doubt the perpetual Obligation of  
 'this

' this Law, in the Intention of the Legislators,  
 ' they enact it, as a Memorial to all Posterities, among  
 ' the Records of Parliament for ever to endure. Now  
 ' adds the Author, What Law for the Declaration of  
 ' Right can be found, in all the Codes and Pandects  
 ' of the World, more express, more full, and com-  
 ' prehensive? How could they bind more strongly  
 ' themselves to the King, their Heirs to his Heirs,  
 ' their Posterity to his Posterity for ever? They  
 ' make the *Hereditary Right*, and the Obligation of  
 ' the Subjects to it, as far as they can, immutable,  
 ' and eternal: They affirm, it is establish'd by Law  
 ' Divine, and Humane: The Right of the Crown is  
 ' not Possession with or without Consent; it de-  
 ' scended to King *James* before Possession, at the  
 ' Instant the Queen died; so it is to descend by this  
 ' Law to his Heirs for ever: The true Right is (not  
 ' Possession, but) Inherent Birthright, Lineal Suc-  
 ' cession. Other Persons were then living of the  
 ' Royal Family; but the *Next* is declar'd to be the  
 ' *Sole Heir*. The Crown is appropriated to the  
 ' *Next Heirs* of the Royal Family for ever: The  
 ' Three Estates vow Obedience and Loyalty to the  
 ' King and his Heirs, by Lineal Descent; they de-  
 ' bar themselves and their Posterity from paying it  
 ' to others: They devote their own Blood, the *last*  
 ' Drop of it, and all the Blood of their Heirs, to  
 ' maintain the Lawful Succession against all Oppo-  
 ' sers: And to this Eternal Duty they are bound by  
 ' the Laws of GOD and Man. The Vows and Acts  
 ' of Fathers are suppos'd to bind their Posterity:  
 ' The Three Estates presume that they have a Power  
 ' to bind theirs; They affirm in this Recognition,  
 ' That the Court of Parliament is the whole Body of the  
 ' Realm; The Politic Body is the same now as it was  
 ' then; and every Member of it hath in Effect made  
 ' the same Recognition; so that this Act, till the

Society hath revok'd it. Lawfully, lays the same Obligation on every Member of the Society, as if he had Personally consented to it. This Act is an *Original Contract*; made with the *First King of this Line*, and with his Posterity; the whole Nation obliges it self therein to the Heirs of this Family for ever; if before this Act of Recognition there were Disputes about the Right of Succession, here they are ended: After this Law, there cannot be any reasonable Dispute, to whom *the true Duty of Allegiance* is due, by all *Laws, Reason, and good Conscience*; for here it is declared, That the three Estates, and all the Realm, are *bound by the Laws of GOD and Man*, to pay it to the Lawful Heir in the Order of Succession. That here it may be remember'd, that the Right of Inheritance, established so fully in this Act of Recognition, is again more briefly, but as effectually declared in the Act of *Charles II.* (12 Car. 2. c. 12.) wherein it is affirmed, in Opposition to all Usurpations, That the Imperial Crown of these Realms appertains *by Just and Undoubted Right*, to the King, and to his Heirs and Lawful Successors. As the undoubted Right was in King *Charles*, so after him in his Lawful Heirs: As the Crown appertain'd by Law to him, when he was out of Possession, so it must be understood to belong to his Heirs and Lawful Successors, if they should be out of Possession also. By the Act of King *James*, Birthright is declar'd to be the perpetual Right to the Crown: In this Act of *Charles II.* it is affirm'd to be the *undoubted Right*, even when others are in Possession. Neither of these Acts are *expressly repeal'd*; and both together seem to make an impregnable Proof, that Hereditary Right was by Law the only Right to the Crown of *England*. That against the positive Determination of Law, 'tis in vain to object the Pleadings of

of Apprentices in Law, and even the Sayings of  
 great Lawyers, disprov'd by great Lawyers, and  
 contradicted by themselves. If Lawyers will contra-  
 dict the Principles of Law, the Right of Descent and  
 Duty of Allegiance, can their Contradiction destroy  
 them? The Sayings and Sentiments of Lawyers must  
 be judg'd of by Law, which is the adequate Rule of  
 Moral and Civil Action; and if Law is not a clear Rule  
 about the Right to Sovereignty, this Dispute can have  
 no Determination; the Opinion of Lawyers can nei-  
 ther indemnify Men in this World, nor secure  
 them from Damnation in the other. That much  
 less is this Controversy to be determin'd by Facts  
 and Precedents, which, how frequent soever, must  
 be justify'd by Law: For Actions are not Lawful,  
 because they are done and recorded; but because  
 they are conformable to Law: And it is certain,  
 that Injustice, publick and private, hath more Pre-  
 cedents, and fills History more, than Right and Ju-  
 stice. That King *Stephen* enjoy'd the Kingdom by  
 Perjury, Fraud, and Violence; *Edward II.* was de-  
 pos'd, and cruelly murder'd; *Edward III.* a *Minor*,  
 was set on his Father's Throne before his Time;  
*Henry IV.* contrary to his Oaths, and his Engage-  
 ments with his own Party, depos'd and murder'd  
 his Sovereign, and assum'd his Crown; *Richard III.*  
 besides many other Horrible Murders, kill'd the  
 King and his Brother, and took their Inheritance;  
*Henry VIII.* fix'd and unfix'd the Succession, as sui-  
 ted his Lust and Pleasure: A Parliament rais'd a Re-  
 bellion against the best of our Kings, by his own Au-  
 thority; A Part of it Depos'd and Murder'd him:  
 A Commonwealth was set up; and an Officer as-  
 sum'd the Sovereignty, and transmitted it to his  
 Son and Heir: These were Impious and Tragical A-  
 ctions, of which the Actors have been, and are,  
 and will be condemn'd by all good Men for ever.  
 That Dr. *Higden* cannot possibly approve them;

yet by several of these, and such Precedents as these, he justifies his Opinion, *That Possession with Consent is Right*: Tho' the Possession hath been extremely wicked, and the Consent to Wickedness extreme Iniquity. That he could find no Precedents, in which there was not a long Chain of Wickedness, Perjury, Rebellion, Invasion, Deposition, Murder, and Possession; that he hath collected out of History the greatest Crimes, and call'd them the Constitution: That a Divine might have consider'd, what hath been often urged, and seems unanswerable; that Unjust Possession obliges to Repentance and Restitution: And that no Man can have a true Right to what he is bound to restore; nor can others be oblig'd to maintain him in it. That the Doctor, no doubt, had read and consider'd, *The true and exact History of the Succession*, (By Dr. Brady, printed An. 1681.) If that History is not what it pretends to be, the Doctor would have oblig'd the World by refuting it; but if it be really *true and exact*, as it is generally esteem'd to be; it is undoubtedly a full Refutation of the Doctor's Opinion: Here it hath been attempted to prove, that his Opinion makes the most unjust Possession (as was *Oliver's*) rightful; and destroys the Hereditary Right, so long Establish'd by the Constitution; and if the Doctor hath not sufficiently guarded his Opinions against these Objections, they seem evidently to overthrow it. But because Books not particularly Answer'd, are boasted as Unanswerable: And because it may be of Service to the Publick, and to Truth it self, to vindicate our Law and History from the Mistakes of the Doctor, the Author hath taken the Pains to follow him thro' all his Labyrinth: And, to make the Way thro' it more easy, he hath examin'd, in the Order of Time, all the Historical Facts produced by him; hath refused

ted his Arguments and Comments upon  
 them, and rectify'd his Errors about the  
 English Constitution.

After this Introduction, the Author en- Account of  
the Contents  
of the Book.  
 deavours to prove, that the People's Submis-  
 sion to such Kings as were not Heirs to the  
 Crown by immediate Descent, is no Argument  
 that Possession gives Right to Allegiance:  
 And to elude the Force of Dr. Higden's  
 Arguments against Hereditary Right,  
 grounded on the several Deviations from  
 the Lineal Descent, in the Succession to the  
 Crown, since the Conquest, he maintains,  
 that the Kings of England had anciently a  
 Power of Disposing of the Crown by Testament;  
 that the Consent, Resignation, and Cession of  
 the Rightful Heir were certainly sufficient to  
 make Kings de Facto Rightful: And that  
 therefore Submission might be paid them on one  
 of these Accounts. This being a Point ve-  
 ry Material to the Author's Design, he en-  
 deavours to evince it by the Example of  
 William the Conqueror, whom he asserts to  
 have been a Lawful King in both these Re-  
 gards, and justifies Edward the Confessor's  
 Nomination of him for his Successor. What  
 the Author insinuates, on this Occasion, Artful Insinua-  
 deserves particular Attention. ' If it be ation to justi-  
 said, (says he, page 26 and 27.) that Ed- fy an unlaw-  
 ward the Confessor was an unjust Possessor, ful Possessor  
 his Nephews by his Elder Brother being of a Crown,  
 living to whom he ought to have re- till he has an  
 sign'd the Crown; I answer, that when Occasion to re-  
 Historys are silent it does not become store it to the  
 private Men to be forward in passing Rightful Heir.  
 Judgment on the Actions of Princes.  
 The

' The Authors who have transmitted to  
 ' us an Account of *Edward's* Reign, say  
 ' nothing upon this Subject; either that  
 ' the Descendants of *Edmund Ironside*, laid  
 ' Claim to the Crown; or that King *Ed-*  
 ' *ward* discover'd any Inclination to do  
 ' them Justice, at least till the XIth Year  
 ' of his Reign: But it may, possibly, be  
 ' unreasonable from thence to infer, that  
 ' all that time he was a *wrongful Possessor*;  
 ' because *Cases may be supposed* of Princes,  
 ' who for want of Power and Opportu-  
 ' nity of Doing Right to the *Lawful Heir*,  
 ' are forced to endure *the Burden* of a  
 ' Crown, which they would readily and  
 ' gladly ease themselves of, upon a *proper*  
 ' *Occasion*: As when the Rightful Heir is  
 ' *abroad*, in a distant Kingdom, and per-  
 ' haps at the disposal of a *Foreign Prince*,  
 ' on whose Will and Pleasure his Return  
 ' to his Country chiefly depends. When  
 ' the Possessor of a Throne has this to  
 ' plead for himself, (which may be true of  
 ' King *Edward*, for any thing that can be  
 ' alledged to the contrary) I may appeal  
 ' to the severest Interpreters of the Acti-  
 ' ons of Princes, whether the Exercise of  
 ' Royal Power, in such Circumstances can  
 ' be charged with USURPATION; or,  
 ' as some choose rather to express them-  
 ' selves, whether such a Person is only a  
 ' *King de facto*: For it is not the bare seiz-  
 ' ing and filling a Throne, but the Will of  
 ' the Possessor, that must denominate him  
 ' an USURPER. He that invades ano-  
 ' ther's Right, with an Intention to de-  
 ' tain it from him, and a Resolution never  
 ' to

' to restore it to the true Proprietor, is  
 ' certainly guilty of *the highest Injustice* ;  
 ' But if he accepts of a Crown, only that  
 ' he may secure it to *the Right Owner*, and  
 ' the better disappoint the Designs of his  
 ' Enemies ; most certainly he obliges him,  
 ' by a very extraordinary Act of *Friendship*.



How some Persons have taken this *Artful Insinuation*, is hard to determine : But, to proceed, the Author after that *shews the Right King Edward the Confessor had to name William the Conqueror for his Successor* ; and then labours to prove that *William Rufus*, and *Henry I.* were also *Lawful Kings*. This done, he comes to King *Stephen*, whom he calls the *First Usurper* ; and pretends that in *his Reign*, the most turbulent of any, there were no Footsteps of *Dr. Higden's Principle*, viz. Allegiance being due to Kings *de Facto*. On this Occasion the Author mentions particularly the *Earl of Gloucester*, who own'd himself bound in Conscience to the *Right of the Empress Maud* ; the *King of Scotland*, who suffer'd much in Defence of her Right ; and the *Behaviour of the Clergy*, who made a *Distinction between King Stephen*, and a *King de Jure* ; shews what *Influence the Pope's pretended Power of setting up Kings had in those Days* ; and asserts that *our Historians date Stephen's Right from his Agreement with Hen.* which concurs to the Author's main Design, which is to establish a *Testamentary and Cessionary Right*, in order to account for the Allegiance which, at divers Times, the Clergy, Nobility, and People, have paid to





to *Unlawful Possessors* of the Throne. In the same View he passes on to *Henry II.* whom he maintains to have been a *rightful King*, because it is most probable his Mother, the Empress Maud, had resign'd her Right to him. Here he answers Dr. Higden's Argument, from a Passage in our Homilies; discovers a Mistake committed by the Compilers of them; defends Bishop Merks against Doctor Higden's Reflections, upon his pretended Submission to *Henry IV.* argues against the Doctor, who says there were no Non-jurors under Kings *de Facto*, and pretends that ought to be presumed, till the contrary is proved; and brings in the Instances of several, that ought to be reputed such. He also takes Notice, that in those Days the Inferior Clergy were not obliged to take Oaths of Allegiance; and suggests, that, had the Clergy of England enjoy'd this Privilege at the Time of the Late Revolution, near Four Hundred of them had quietly continued in the Possession of their Livings, of which they were for no other Reason deprived, but because they were Non-jurors. He adds that William the Conqueror was not so generally sworn to, as Dr. Higden pretends; and that several of the Nobility and Gentry left the Kingdom, rather than submit to him; after this, he takes Notice of the Doctor's Mistake in asserting, That all the Right Heirs of the Crown submitted to *Henry IV.* proves that Owen Glendor made War upon him for the Sake of the Right Heir; rectifies a Mistake of our common Histories, concerning that Welsh Gentleman; shews that the Percies also espoused the Quarrel of the Right Heir against Henry

Henry IV. and vindicates them against the Doctor, out of a Manuscript Copy of Harding's Chronicle, part of which was never printed, and now preserved, according to the Author's Quotation, pag. 81. in BIBLIOTH. HARLEY, that is, the LIBRARY OF THE present E. of OXFORD and MORTIMER, Ld. HIGH-TREASURER, to which, it seems, the Author had free Access. To omit nothing that may be serviceable for the Defence of the Percies, the Author takes Notice of a Principle generally receiv'd in those Times, that all Actions done through Fear of Death were pardonable at least, if not lawful; and then affirms, that the Breach of Original Contract, charg'd by the Percies on Henry IV. may be justly charg'd on such Elective Kings; that Archbishop Scroop join'd with the Earl of Northumberland against Henry IV. in Favour of the Right Heir; and that these great Men's Rising against him, was not Rebellion and Perjury, but Loyalty. After this he sets before the Reader a Short View of the Miseries of that Reign, to which purpose he quotes a Reflection of Sir Walter Rawleigh's, in his Preface before his History of the World. In the next Place the Author shews, that the People's Submission to Henry V. was not so universal as the Doctor makes it; that Richard, Duke of York's Claim against Henry VI. was approved in Parliament; pretends, that Edward IV. and his Parliament were not blameable for calling Henry V. and Henry VI. Kings in Deed, and not of Right, notwithstanding their Oaths, and his; that tho' the Oaths of Richard, Duke of York,

M m

and



and his Son, so Henry VI. had ty'd them from claiming, yet this did not tie their Subjects; and that a King cannot resign without the Consent of the Three Estates. He urges, that this Case is a most manifest Declaration in Favour of Right against Possession; and that Kings de Facto always fortify'd their Titles by the Pope's Approbation: To which Purpose, he brings in another Quotation out of a MS in the Lord TREASURER's Library; and observes, ' That none of our Princes have been so kind to the Popes, as those who had the weakest Titles; because they found it their Interest, to purchase the Favour and Protection of the Papal See, by large and unreasonable Grants and Concessions. After this he considers Doctor Higden's Arguments for Allegiance to Kings de Facto, from the pretended Allowance of the Kings de Jure themselves: And maintains that this Allowance cannot be infer'd from the Discontinuance of Processes, and Law Suits, as the Demise of Kings de Facto; nor from the Validity of their Grants, Licences, &c. Upon this Occasion the Author enters into a large Discussion of Bagot's Case; which he says was misrepresented by Dr. Higden, and pretends, that his Inferences are wrong, both from the Plea of Bagot's Counsel, and from the Judgment given in Bagot's Favour: Which neither necessarily imply'd the Validity of Henry VIth's Grants; nor did the Validity of that King's Grants imply the Allowance of his Authority. To the same purpose, the Author considers Sir Ralph Grey's Case, which had been overlook'd by Dr. Higden,

and

and is falsly reported in the Year-Books, as well as in Holinshed; and proves that he was condemn'd, not in a Court of Common Law, but in a Court Martial. In the next Place he asserts, that Kings de Jure have no where allow'd the Legislative Authority of their Predecessors de Facto; that all the Acts of the Three Henries, of the House of Lancaster, were held to be defective, in Point of Authority, in the Reign of Edward IV. that some of them sunk of themselves, upon his denying to confirm them; that others were declared void, and others confirm'd, which the Laws of no Rightful King ever were, for Want of Authority in the King; that the Act of the 13 Car. II. was confirm'd for Want of Authority, not in the King, but in the Convention call'd without the King. That probably many more of the Three Henries Laws were confirm'd than what Dr. Higden mentions; and that several of them, which do not appear to have been confirm'd, have yet the Force of Laws, is no Proof of the Authority of those that made them. After this he enlarges upon the Argument, that the Validity of Laws does not always depend upon the Authority of the first Makers of them; owns, that some of the Acts of the Three Henries may be allow'd to have been only voidable on Edward IV's Accession to the Crown; that others of them were actually void; that nevertheless it was thought advisable also to declare them void; asserts, that Richard's Laws not being repeal'd or annull'd by Henry VII. is no Argument of the Authority of the former, and gives the Reason, why they were not annull'd then, nor

Vol. VI. *since.* From hence he proceeds to Henry VII. affirms, that he was lawful King, only in Right of his Queen, not as descended from John of Gaunt; that the Statute of 1 Hen. VII. did not restore the Title of the House of Lancaster; and having consider'd the Argument of the Statute 11 Hen. VII. pretends, that that Statute, in the modern Sense of it, was needless, if Allegiance had been due to Possession by the Common Law; argues, that it could not be intended for the Benefit of Kings de Facto and their Adherents, Henry VII. having attained such, and their Attainders being unrepealed when this Act pass'd; that Dr. Higden's Attainders by Parliaments ex post Facto, are unintelligible; that Henry VII. design'd nothing by that Statute but the Interest and Safety of his own Adherents; that he could propose no Benefit from it to himself, but as King de Jure, nor are the Words of the Act applicable to a King de Facto. This done, the Author answers Doctor Higden's Argument from the Opinion of great Lawyers on this Statute; considers the Case of the Lady Jane Grey; says, that the Judges Opinion in that Case, that the Broad Seal of an Usurper was of no Authority, does not depend on that Lady's having been in Possession of the Throne; that yet her own Council assert, she was in full Possession; and Queen Mary her self seems to own it: That the Doctor's Observations from History against her Possession, are not so incontestable as he imagines; that on this Occasion he has plainly alter'd the State of the Question; and that he reduced into a narrow Compass the Services to be hoped from this Act, which, after all, was

was repeal'd by King William, by an Act which declares the Subjects absolv'd from their Allegiance, if the King of England should ever appear to be a *Papist*. On this Occasion the Author considers the Lord Chief Justice Hale's Judgment in the Case of the Lady Jane Grey; and what Authority is to be attributed to the Opinion of Hen. VIII's Judges, That the Crown takes away all Defects and Stops of Blood; shews that that Maxim is not universally true; and that Acts done in Contempt of it are approved and commended in our Laws. Moreover, he asserts, that the Rights of the Legislature to limit the Succession, is no Argument that Allegiance is due to Kings de Facto; that none of their Acts of Limitation have ever yet effectually excluded the next Heir by Proximity of Blood: (p. 185.) But sooner or later, Providence has hitherto so order'd it, that those who were first in the Line of Descent, have at length gain'd the Crown, notwithstanding all Parliamentary Provisions to the contrary. And that their Entails of the Crown upon the House of Lancaster, did not keep out the House of York. In the next Place, the Author considers the Limitation of the Crown by Henry VIII's Will, in Pursuance of an Act of Parliament; proves that his Will was admitted, executed, and publish'd, as a legal and good Will; pretends that Dr. Higden has not produced any Objection of Weight enough to render its Validity questionable; and censures, en passant, the Third Volume of the Compleat History of England. Upon the same Occasion, he vindicates Charles Brandon, Duke

Vol. VI. Duke of Suffolk from the Charge of Polygamy, takes Notice, that *after this Calumny had been confuted, it was revived in the Bishop of Sarum's History of the Reformation, and that this Slander affects the Principal Nobility now living, who have the Honour to be descended from that Duke, and the Daughter of so great a King.* For a further Vindication of the House of Suffolk, the Author brings in a large Quotation out of a MS. of Mr. John Hales, written in the Year 1569. After which he accounts for the Reasons that induced Henry VIII. to exclude the Scotch Line; and observes, that *the Queen Elizabeth made it High-Treason to deny this Power of Limitation in her Lifetime, yet in Opposition to it she discouraged the Suffolk Title, and made Way for the Family of Scotland to the Throne; in which she acted contrary to the Parliamentary Entail.*

'Tis true (says the Author, p. 211.) she took Care to let King James know, that while he continued of the Popish Persuasion, he must not hope for her Friendship; and even his Mother, as violent a Papist as she was, knew so well the Aversion which the Court of England had against her Religion, that she never thought it advisable in any of her Letters to her Son, to dissuade him from persevering in the Protestant Profession; and when she was laying her Head upon the Block, she sent this last Message to him; *That altho' she was of another Religion, than that wherein he was brought up, yet she would not press him to change, except his Conscience forced him to it; not doubting but if he lead a good Life, and were careful to*

do

do Justice; and govern well, he would be in Vol. VI  
 a good Case in his own Religion. In Com-  
 pliance therefore with the wholesome  
 Counsels of his best Friends, he, at  
 length, declared himself openly against  
 the Church of Rome, and thereby gain'd  
 entirely Queen Elizabeth's Affections,  
 who before had dispensed her Favours  
 to him but sparingly, and with great  
 Reserves. But as soon as she was as-  
 sured, that his Sentiments in Religion be-  
 came conformable to her own, she was not  
 wanting, in all proper Encouragements  
 to him, to look upon the Succession as  
 effectually secured to him after her De-  
 cease. And it is not a little remarkable,  
 that her CHIEF MINISTERS, who  
 had been most active in bringing the  
 Mother to the Scaffold, were not afraid to  
 continue their utmost Endeavours to  
 bring the Son to the Throne; so much more  
 powerful was their Concern for the In-  
 tereſt and Welfare of their Country,  
 than their Regards to their own pri-  
 vate Safety and Advantage. This Obvious  
 Allusion being premis'd, the Author consi-  
 ders the Dr's Argument to prove the Au-  
 thority of Parliamentary Estates, from the  
 Succession of Queen Mary and Queen Eliza-  
 beth; and pretends, that it is a Mistake,  
 that these Queens had no other Title than  
 the 35. Hen. VIII. and that they could not be  
 her legitimate. He also considers the Do-  
 ctor's Authorities of our Best Modern Law-  
 yers; and labours to shew, that the Lord  
 Chancellor Bacon is against him, in several of  
 his Writings; that Sir Edward Coke was not  
 always



Vol. VI.



*always for him ; that the Laws did not cease under Cromwell ; that the Lord Chief Justice Hale is also clearly against the Doctor, in his MS. History of the Pleas of the Crown ; that our Laws themselves are against the Doctor's Constitution ; and so are our Ancient Lawyers, particularly Sir John Fortescue, and Dr. Morton, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor, and Cardinal ; and that the Judges, upon the Tryal of the Regicides, declared, That Charles II. during his Exile, was King both de Facto and de Jure. In the last Place, the Author considers Dr. Higden's Argument from the Scriptures ; says, that this was Shemei's and Hushai's Plea for Absolom ; that the Jews Submission to the Midianites, Moabites, and other Conquerors, does no Service to the Doctor's Constitution ; nor our SAVIOUR's Resolution of the Case about Paying Tribute to Cæsar : Which, in the Doctor's Sense, proves Allegiance to have been due to Cromwell ; notwithstanding the Doctor's Fruitless Attempts to evade the Consequence. Upon this Occasion, the Author observes, that the Parliament of 1642, first set this Doctrine of Allegiance to a King de Facto in its true Light, and that upon the Statute of 11 Hen. VII. That King Charles I. treated their New Exposition of that Statute with Contempt, and that the like Declaration was made against it by Mr. Solicitor, afterwards Lord Chancellor Finch. After this the Author examines Grotius's Exposition of that Text about the Tribute (Render to Cæsar, &c.) sets down other different Expositions, which the Dr. has not refuted : And maintains, that*

that our SAVIOUR does not always require the Jews to do more for Cæsar, than was consistent with the common Principles of Right and Justice; that the Fact on which Grotius's Argument is founded, seems plainly to be mistaken; That Grotius himself was not always of this Opinion, which would have been so fatal to the Roman Empire, that if it had been Christian, that alone would have engaged the Romans to extirpate Christianity: That if it be a Christian Law, it is such as never had Authority in any Christian Nation; and that Saint Ambrose and the Christians of that Time, did not observe it with regard to Maximus, who was Emperor de Facto, whose Laws and Edicts were all declared null by Theodosius, as the Laws of Usurpers us'd to be by the Christian Emperors. Then the Author proposes, whether, if we suppose the Tribute Money to have been coined by the Jews, that would not make our Saviour's Argument more intelligible? And offers some Considerations that seem to favour this Conjecture, which is farther countenanced by comparing it with that, which asserts the Romans themselves to have coined this Tribute-Money. He considers another Conjecture, viz. That the Inscription on the Tribute-Money was *Judæa capta*; vindicates the Authority of *Lex Regia* against the Doctor; proves from it, and from the Roman Historians, the Title of Tiberius; affirms, that the Romans were Rightful Governors of Judæa, by the Submission of the Jews, however forcible that Submission is pretended to have been; brings in the Judgment of Two Great Historians for the

N n

Validity



*Validity of Agreements submitted to by Force ; shews that the Jews submitted by Force to the Babylonians, and yet are condemn'd for disobeying that Government ; and concludes with the Words of the Prophet, Ezek. Ch. xvii. Ver. 15, &c. Shall he prosper ? Shall he escape that does such things ? Or, shall he break the Covenant and be deliver'd ? As I live, says the LORD GOD, surely in the Place where the King dwelleth, that made him King, whose Oath he despised, and whose Covenant he broke, even with him, in the midst of Babylon shall he dye. Seeing he despiseth the Oath, by breaking the Covenant (when lo ! He had given His Hand) and has done all these things, he shall not escape.*

The Appendix to this Book contains,  
 I. *A Passage out of Sir John Fortescue's Defence of the Title of the House of Lancaster ;* II. *Proceedings of Richard, Duke of York's Claim against Henry VI. &c.* III. *The Pope's Confirmation of Henry VIII's Marriage, and of his Title,* IV. *The Act for legitimating the Beaufort Family.* V. *A Letter from Queen Jane's Privy Council to the Sheriff, &c. of Kent.* VI. *A Passage out of the Journal of the House of Lords, containing the Declaration of Henry VIII's Death, and the Reading of a great Part of his Will to that House.* VII. *Mr. J. Hale's Declaration of the Succession of the Crown.* VIII. *An Authentick Copy of Henry VIIIth's Will.* IX. *A Passage out of My Ld. Chancellor Ellesmere's Speech in the Exchequer Chamber, touching the Postnati.* And X. *Sir Francis Bacon's Argument in the same Case ; with some Reflections upon Both.*

*This*

This Book was first publish'd in the *Post-Boy* of the 10th, and 13th, and afterwards in the *London-Gazette* of the 17th of *October*; besides which, great Care and Industry was used to have Title Pages dispersed, and affixed in the most Remarkable and Frequented Places in the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*. It being obvious to every Reader, that the Design of this Performance was to level and smoothe the Way for the Restoration of the *Pretender*, or (to use a more Courtly Expression) of THE PERSON, the Friends to the *Protestant* Succession in the most Illustrious and most Serene House of *Hanover*, could not but be alarm'd at it; and the rather because this Book seem'd to come abroad with some Distinction, and Signs of publick Allowance; not to mention the *Quotations from Manuscripts in the Library of the Lord High-Treasurer*, on which some Men were prone enough to put a Sinister Interpretation. Hereupon, the Ministry thought it incumbent on their Duty to take Notice of this Book; and Mr. *Richard Smith*, the Bookeller, having, by a Warrant from the *Ld. Viscount Bolingbroke*, been brought to His Lordship's Office, and examin'd, he declared, that Mr. *Bedford*, a Non-juring-Minister, had deliver'd the Copy to the Printer. This was own'd by Mr. *Bedford*, who likewise was examin'd; whereupon they were both bound over to appear before the Court of *Queen's-Bench*. However, it is confidently reported, that Mr. *Bedford* has but a Small Share in this

Vol. VI.

This Book published in the Post-Boy and Gazette, &c.

Mr. Richard Smith, and Mr. Bedford bound over.

Vol. VI. Book; and 'tis the general Opinion, that 'tis owing to the Joint-Labours of several Nonjurors, particularly Mr. Lesley and Mr. Nelson.

Having said thus much concerning the Book of the *Hereditary Right*, &c. the Readers would have Reason to question my Title to *Impartiality*, should I pass over in Silence, a Pamphlet publish'd about the same Time, intitled, *An Introduction to the Third Volume of the HISTORY of the REFORMATION of the Church of England: By the Right Reverend Father in God, Gilbert, Lord Bishop of Sarum: Printed for John Churchill.* The principal Motive that prompted the Learned Author to have this *Introduction* printed single, and in a Smaller Form (as he tells us in a Short Letter prefix'd to it, directed to his Bookseller) is to give such publick Notice of his Design, that it may come into the Hands of those, who perhaps look not into the Advertisements in Gazettes, and so may move them that can furnish him with other Materials, to help him to finish this Work with great Advantage, for which he is ready to make them all the Returns that are in his Power. The Bishop of Sarum having gone over all the Matters that do properly fall within his *Introduction*, leaves the Sense of the Subject of his *Third*, and the Two former Volumes of his History upon the Consciences of his Readers in these Words. 'Can it be possible (*says he*) that any are so depraved as to wish we had no Religion at all, or to be Enemies to the Christian Religion? Would these Men  
 ? reduce

Introduction  
 to the 3d Vol.  
 of the History  
 of the Reformation.

Abstract of it.

‘ reduce us to be a Sort of *Hottentotes* ? And yet  
‘ this must grow to be the Effect of our being with-  
‘ out all Religion. Mankind is a Creature, by his  
‘ Make and Frame disposed to Religion ; and if this  
‘ is not managed by true Principles, all the Jug-  
‘ glings of Heathenism would again take Possession  
‘ of the World. If the Principles of Truth, Ju-  
‘ stice, Temperance, and of universal Love, do not  
‘ govern Men, they will soon grow Curses and Plagues  
‘ to one another : And a Crew of Priests will grow  
‘ who will teach them to compound for all Crimes,  
‘ and to expiate the blackest Practices by some Ritu-  
‘ als.

‘ Religion has so much to struggle with, that, if  
‘ it is not believed to be reveal’d by God, it will not  
‘ have Strength enough to resist those ill Inclina-  
‘ tions, those Appetites and Passions, that are apt to  
‘ rise up in our Minds, against its Dictates. What is  
‘ there in the true and unsophisticated *Christian* Reli-  
‘ gion, that can give a Colour to Prejudices against it?  
‘ The whole Complex of that Rule of Life which  
‘ it prescribes, is so plainly suited to our Composition,  
‘ both in our Souls and their Faculties, and in our  
‘ Bodies, with relation to good Health, to Industry,  
‘ and long Life ; and to all the Interests of Humane  
‘ Society, to the Order and Peace of the World,  
‘ and to the Truth and Love that are the Cements,  
‘ and Securities of the Body Politick ; that, without  
‘ any labour’d Proof of its divine Original, these  
‘ are such Characters, that they may serve to prove  
‘ it is sent into the World by a Lover of Mankind ;  
‘ who knew our Nature, and what was proper both  
‘ to perfect it, and to render it not only safe but hap-  
‘ py.

‘ But when to all this we add the Evidence that  
‘ was given at its appearing in the World : That he  
‘ who was the first Author of it, and those, whom  
‘ he

' he employ'd first to propagate it, did, upon many  
 ' Occasions, in full Day-Light, and in the Sight of  
 ' great Multitudes, do things so far above the Powers  
 ' of Nature, in such uncontested Miracles, that by  
 ' these it evidently appear'd they were assisted by  
 ' somewhat superiour to Nature, that could com-  
 ' mand it at Pleasure: Here is the fullest Ground of  
 ' Conviction possible. These things were written,  
 ' publish'd and receiv'd in the Age, in which they  
 ' were transacted: And those Writings have been  
 ' preserv'd with great Care, and are transmitted  
 ' down to us, at the Distance of above sixteen Ages,  
 ' pure and uncorrupted. In these we have the fixed  
 ' Standard of our Religion, and by them we can sa-  
 ' tisfy our selves concerning all such Practices as have  
 ' been made upon it, or such Inferences as  
 ' are drawn from it. I wish those who take to them-  
 ' selves the Name of *Free-Thinkers*, would consider  
 ' well, if they think it is possible to bring a Nation to  
 ' be without any Religion at all, and what the Con-  
 ' sequences of that may prove; and then see if  
 ' there is any Religion so little liable to be corrupted,  
 ' and that tends so much to the Good of Mankind,  
 ' as the true *Christian* Religion, reform'd among us?

' As for those that do truly believe this Religion,  
 ' and have an ingenuous Sense and Taste of Liberty,  
 ' can they admit a Comparifon to be made between a  
 ' Religion restrained to a fixed Standard, into which  
 ' every one is admitted, to examine the Sense of it,  
 ' in the best Method he can; and that which sets up  
 ' another uncertain Standard, of which they pre-  
 ' tend to be the Depositories, I mean Traditions;  
 ' and pretend further, they are the Infallible Ex-  
 ' pounders of it, and that the true Standard it self,  
 ' is not to be expos'd to common View? That God  
 ' is to be Worshipped in a Language not understood;  
 ' that instead of a competent Provision to those who  
 ' labour in this Work, the Head of them is to be-  
 ' come

‘ come a great Prince, and may pretend to a Power  
‘ to dispose of Kingdoms and States, to pardon Sins,  
‘ and to redeem Sinners out of the Miseries of a  
‘ future State; and that the Character derived from  
‘ him is so sacred, that, in defiance to Sense and  
‘ Reason, a Priest by a few Words, can work a Mi-  
‘ racle, in Comparison to which the greatest of Mi-  
‘ racles is nothing; and who, by these means, have  
‘ possessed themselves of an immense Wealth, and  
‘ vast Authority?

‘ These are all Things of so strange a Nature, and  
‘ so contrary to the Genius and Design of the *Christian*  
‘ Religion, that it is not easy to imagine how they  
‘ could ever gain Credit and Success in the World:  
‘ But when Men’s Eyes have been once open’d, when  
‘ they have shaken off the Yoke, and got out of the  
‘ Noose; when the Simplicity of true Religion has  
‘ been seen into, and the Sweets of Liberty have been  
‘ tasted, it looks like Charm and Witchcraft, to see  
‘ so many looking back so tamely on that Servitude,  
‘ under which this Nation groaned so heavily for so  
‘ many Ages. They may soon see and know what  
‘ our happy Condition is, in the Freedom we enjoy  
‘ from these Impositions, and what their Misery is,  
‘ that are condemned to them. It is not enough for  
‘ such as understand this Matter, to be contented in  
‘ their own Thoughts, with this, that they resolve  
‘ not to turn *Papists* themselves: They ought to  
‘ awaken all about them, even the most ignorant and  
‘ the most stupid, to apprehend their Danger, and  
‘ to exert themselves with their utmost Industry,  
‘ to guard against it, and to resist it. They ought  
‘ to use all their Efforts to prevent it, and earnestly  
‘ to pray to God for His Blessing upon them: If af-  
‘ ter all Men’s Endeavours to prevent it, the Cor-  
‘ ruption of the Age, and the Art and Power of  
‘ our Enemies, prove too hard for us, then, and not  
‘ till



‘till then, we must submit to the Will of God, be  
 ‘silent, and prepare our selves for all the Extremi-  
 ‘ties of Suffering and of Misery; and if we fall un-  
 ‘der a Persecution, and cannot fly from it, we must  
 ‘resolve to glorify God, by bearing our Cross pa-  
 ‘tiently. Illegal Sufferings are no more to be born,  
 ‘than the Violences of a Robber: But if the Law  
 ‘comes once to be in the Hands of those Wicked  
 ‘Men, who will not only revive the Repealed Laws  
 ‘against Hereticks, but, if they can, carry their  
 ‘Cruelty up to the Height of an Inquisition, then  
 ‘we must try by *the Faith and Patience of the Saints,*  
 ‘*to go through Fire and through Water,* and in all things  
 ‘to be *more than Conquerors.*

‘I know some, who are either apt to deceive  
 ‘themselves, or hope to deceive others, have this in  
 ‘their Mouths, That *Popery* is not what it was before  
 ‘the Reformation; things are much mended, many  
 ‘Abuses are detected, and things are not so gross as  
 ‘they were then: And they tell us, that further  
 ‘Corrections might be expected, if we would enter  
 ‘into a Treaty with them; in particular they fancy  
 ‘they see the Error of proceeding severely with He-  
 ‘reticks, so that there is no Reason to apprehend  
 ‘the Return of such Cruelties, as were practised an  
 ‘Age and a half ago.

‘In answer to this, and to lay open the Falshood  
 ‘of it, we are to look back to the first Beginning of  
 ‘*Luther’s Breach*: It was occasion’d by the Scandalous  
 ‘Sale of Pardons and Indulgences, which all the  
 ‘Writers of the *Papish* Side give up, and acknow-  
 ‘ledge it was a great Abuse; so in the  
 ‘Countries where the Reformation has got an  
 ‘Entrance, or in the Neighbourhood of them,  
 ‘this is no more heard of: And it has been taken for  
 ‘granted, that such an infamous Traffick was now  
 ‘no more practised. But of late that we have had  
 ‘Armies

' Armies in *Spain* and *Portugal*, we are well assured  
 ' that it is still carry'd on there, in the most bare-  
 ' fac'd Manner possible. It is true, the proclaiming  
 ' a Sale is forbid by a Bull, but there is a Commis-  
 ' sary in every Place, who manages the Sale, with the  
 ' most infamous Circumstances imaginable. In *Spain*,  
 ' by an Agreement with the Pope, the King has the  
 ' Profits of this Bull; and it is no small Branch of his  
 ' Revenue. In *Portugal* the King and the Pope go  
 ' Shares: Dr. Colbatch has given a very particular  
 ' Account of the Managing the Bull there; for as  
 ' there is nothing so impudent that those Men are  
 ' ashamed to venture on; so they may safely do what  
 ' they please, where the Terror of the Inquisition is  
 ' so severe a Restraint, that Men dare not whisper  
 ' against any thing that is under that Protection.

' A notable Instance of this has appear'd lately,  
 ' when, in the Year 1709, the Privateers of *Bristol*  
 ' took the Galleon, in which they found 500 Bales of  
 ' these Bulls, and 16 Reams were in a Bale: So that  
 ' they reckoned the whole came to 3840000.  
 ' These Bulls are imposed on the People, and sold,  
 ' the lowest, at 3 *Ryals*, a little more than 20 *d.*  
 ' But to some at 50 Pieces of Eight, about 11 *d.* of  
 ' our Money, and this to be valued according to the  
 ' Ability of the Purchaser, once in two Years: All  
 ' are oblig'd to buy them against *Law*. Besides the  
 ' Account given of this in the Cruising Voyage, I  
 ' have a particular Attestation of it by Capt. *Dampier*  
 ' and one of the Bulls was brought me printed, but  
 ' so, that it cannot be read. He was not concern'd  
 ' in casting up the Number of them: But, he says,  
 ' that there was such a vast Quantity of them, that  
 ' they careen'd their Ship with them.

' As for any Changes that may be made in *Papery*,  
 ' it is certain, Infallibility is their Basis: So nothing  
 ' can be altered where a Decision is once made:

‘ And as for the Treatment of Hereticks, there  
 ‘ has been such a Scene of Cruelty of late open’d in  
 ‘ *France*, and continued there, now almost 30 Years  
 ‘ without Intermision, that even in the Kingdom,  
 ‘ where *Papery* has affected to put the best Face on  
 ‘ things possible, we have seen a cruel Course of Se-  
 ‘ verity, beyond any thing in History. I saw it in  
 ‘ its first and sharpest Fury, and can never forget  
 ‘ the Impression that made on me.

‘ A Discovery lately made, shews what the Spirit  
 ‘ of those at *Rome*, who manage the Concerns of that  
 ‘ Religion, is, even in a mild Reign, such as *Odif-  
 ‘ chalci’s* was; and we may well suppose that, be-  
 ‘ cause it was too mild, this was ordered to be laid  
 ‘ before him, to animate him with a Spirit of Perse-  
 ‘ cution. When the Abbey of *St. Gall* was taken,  
 ‘ in the late War in *Switzerland*, a Manuscript was  
 ‘ found, that the Court of *Propaganda* ordered their  
 ‘ Secretary to prepare for *Innocent XI’s* own Use,  
 ‘ which, after his Death, came into the Hands of  
 ‘ Cardinal *Sondrato*, who was Abbot of *St. Gall*,  
 ‘ and so, at his Death, left this Book there. It  
 ‘ gives a particular Account of all the Missions they  
 ‘ they have in all Parts of the World; and of the  
 ‘ Rules and Instructions given them, with which I  
 ‘ hope those worthy Persons, in whose Hands this  
 ‘ valuable Book is now fallen, will quickly acquaint  
 ‘ the World. The Conclusion of it is an Address to  
 ‘ the Pope, in which they lay his Duty before him,  
 ‘ from two of the Words in the New Testament, di-  
 ‘ rected to *St. Peter*. The first was, *Feed My Sheep*,  
 ‘ which obliged him not only to feed the Flock that  
 ‘ was gathered at that Time, but to prosecute the con-  
 ‘ stant Increase of it, and to bring those *Sheep* into  
 ‘ it, that were not of that Fold. But the other  
 ‘ Word was addressed to him by a Voice from Hea-  
 ‘ ven, when the Sheet was let down to him, full of  
 ‘ all

all Sorts of Beasts, of which some were unclean,  
*rise Peter kill and eat*, to let all see, that it is the  
 Duty of the great Pontiff to rise up with Apostoli-  
 cal Vigilance, to kill and to extinguish, in the Infidels,  
 their present Life, and then to eat them, to  
 consubstantiate their false and brutal Doctrine into  
 the Verity of our Faith. There is an Affectation  
 in these last Words, suitable to the Genius of the  
*Italians*. This Application of these two Passages,  
 as containing the Duties of a Pope, was formerly  
 made by *Baronius*, in a flattering Speech, to encourage  
 Pope *Paul V.* in the War he was designing  
 against the *Venetians*.

By this we see, that how much soever we may  
 let the Fears of *Popery* wear out of our Thoughts,  
 they are never asleep, but go on steadily, prosecuting  
 their Designs against us. *Popery* is *Popery*  
 still; acted by a Cruel and Persecuting Spirit; and  
 with what Caution soever they may hide or disown  
 some scandalous Practices, where Hereticks dare  
 look into their Proceedings, and lay them open;  
 yet even these are still practised by them, when  
 they know they may safely do it, and where none  
 dare open their Mouth against them; and therefore  
 we see what Reason we have to be ever watching,  
 and on our Guard against them.

This is the Duty of every single *Christian* among  
 us; but certainly those Peers and Commoners  
 whom our Constitution has made the Trustees and  
 Depositories of our Laws and Liberties, and of  
 the Legal Security of our Religion, are under a more  
 particular Obligation, of watching carefully over  
 this sacred Trust, for which they must give a severe  
 Account in the last Day, if they do not guard  
 it against all Danger, at what Distance soever it  
 may appear. If they do not maintain all the Fences  
 and Outworks of it, or suffer Breaches to be  
 made on any of them; if they suffer any Part of our

Legal Establishment to be craftily undermin'd; if they are either absent or remiss, on Critical Occasions; and if any Views of Advantage to themselves prevail on them, to give up or abandon the Establishment and Security of our Religion: God may work a Deliverance for us another Way, and if it seem good in His Eyes, He will deliver us; but they and their Families shall perish, their Names will rot, and be held in Detestation; Posterity will curse them, and the Judgments of God will overtake them, because they have sold that which was the most sacred of all things, and have let in an Inundation of Idolatry, Superstition, Tyranny, and Cruelty, upon their Church and Country.

But in the last Place, those who are appointed to be the *Watchmen*, who ought to give Warning, and to *lift up their Voice as a Trumpet*, when they see those Wolves ready to break in and devour the Flock, have the heaviest Account of all others to make, if they neglect their Duty; much more if they betray their Trust: If they are so set on some smaller Matters, and are so sharpened upon that Account, that they will not see their Danger, nor awaken others to see it, and to fly from it; the Guilt of those Souls who have perished by their Means, *God will require at their Hands*, if they, in the View of any Advantage to themselves, are silent when they ought to cry out Day and Night: They will fall under the Character given by the Prophet, of the Watchmen in his Time. *They are blind, they are all ignorant, they are all dumb Dogs, they cannot bark, sleeping, lying down, loving to slumber: Yea they are greedy Dogs, which can never have enough: And they are Shepherds that cannot understand, they all look to their own Way, every one for his Gain from his Quarter: That say, Come, I will fetch Wine, and we will fill our selves with strong Drink; to Morrow shall be as this Day, and much more abundant.*

‘ This

This is a lively Description of such Pastors as  
 will not so much as study Controversies, and that  
 will not know the Depths of *Satan*; that put  
 the Evil Day far off, and as the Men in the Days of  
*Noah* or *Lot*, live on at their Ease, satisfying them-  
 selves in running round a Circle of dry and dead  
 Performances, that do neither awaken themselves  
 nor others. When the Day of Trial comes, what  
 will they say? To whom will they fly for Help?  
 Their Spirits will either sink within them, or they  
 will swim with the Tide: The Cry will be, *The*  
*Church, the Church*, even when all is Ruin and a De-  
 solation. I hope they will seriously reflect, on the  
 few Particulars that I have out of many more, laid  
 together in this Introduction, and see what  
 Weight may be in them, and look about them, to  
 consider the Dangers we are in, before it is too  
 late: But what can be said of those, who are al-  
 ready going into some of the worst Parts of *Poper*y?  
 It is well known, that, in Practice, the Necessity  
 of Auricular Confession, and the Priestly Absolution,  
 with the Conceit of the Sacrifice of the Mass, are  
 the most gainful Parts of *Poper*y, and are indeed  
 those that do most effectually subdue the World to  
 it. The Independance of the Church on the State, is  
 also so contended for, as if it were on Design to  
 disgrace our Reformation. The indispensable Ne-  
 cessity of the Priesthood to all Sacred Functions, is  
 carried in the Point of *Baptism*, further than *Poper*y.  
 Their Devotions are openly recommended, and a  
 Union with the *Gallican* Church has been impudent-  
 ly proposed; the Reformation and the Reformers  
 are, by many, daily vilified, and that Doctrine,  
 that has been most universally maintained by our  
 best Writers, I mean the Supremacy of the Crown,  
 is, on many Occasions, arraigned: What will all  
 these things end in! And on what Design are they  
 driven! Alas it is too visible.

God

' God be thanked there are many among us that  
 ' stand upon the *Watch Tower*, and that give faithful  
 ' Warning ; that stand in the *Breach*, and make  
 ' themselves a *Wall for their Church and Country* ; that  
 ' cry to God Day and Night, and lie in the *Dust* mourning  
 ' before Him, to avert those Judgments that seem to  
 ' hasten towards us : They search into the Mystery  
 ' of Iniquity that is working among us, and acquaint  
 ' themselves with all that Mass of Corruption, that is  
 ' in *Papery*. They have another Notion of the Wor-  
 ' ship of God, than to dress it up as a splendid Ope-  
 ' ra : They have a just Notion of Priesthood, as a  
 ' Function that imports a Care of Souls and a solemn  
 ' Performing the publick Homage we owe to God ;  
 ' but do not invert it to a political Piece of Craft, by  
 ' which Men's Secrets are to be discovered, and all  
 ' are subdued by a Tyranny, that reaches to Men's  
 ' Souls as well as to their Worldly Concerns. In a  
 ' Word, they consider Religion in the Soul, as a se-  
 ' cret Sense of divine Matters, which purifies all  
 ' Men's Thoughts, and governs all their Words and  
 ' Actions : And in this Light, they propose it to  
 ' their People, warning them against all Dangers and  
 ' against all Deceivers of all Sorts : Watching over  
 ' them, as those that must give an Account to the  
 ' *Great Bishop of Souls, feeding the Flock over which the*  
 ' *Holy Ghost has made them Overseers*, ready to lay  
 ' down their Lives for them, looking for their  
 ' Crown from the *Chief Shepherd, when He shall appear*.

' May the Number of these good and faithful Ser-  
 ' vants encrease daily more and more ; may their  
 ' Labours be so blessed, that they may see the Tra-  
 ' vail of their Soul, and be satisfied ; and may many  
 ' by their Means, and by their Example, be so awa-  
 ' ken'd, that they may resist even to Blood, stri-  
 ' ving against Sin, and against the Man of Sin : And  
 ' may I be of that Number, labouring while it is Day,  
 ' and

and ready when the Night comes, either to lie down and rest in the Grave, or if God calls me to it, to seal that Doctrine, which I have been preaching now above fifty Years, with my Blood: May His Holy Will be done, so I may but glorify Him in my Soul and Body, which are His.

The Dangers from Popery, mention'd in the Bp. of Salisbury's Introduction, will not appear altogether so groundless as some People would represent them, if we consider with what Zeal and Application the Court of France endeavour to extirpate the small Remains of the Protestants of that Kingdoms; and with what Bitterness and Inveteracy the *unrelenting Spirit of the Bloody Jesuits*, supported by the Authority of the Princes they keep under their Spiritual Yoke, continues persecuting the Refugees, even in the Protestant Kingdoms, and States, where they have taken Sanctuary. To this Purpose, I shall here insert an Ordinance lately publish'd in France, with a Letter concerning the Consequences of the same: The first is as follows.

By the King.

An Ordinance forbidding those of his Subjects who are new Converts; to pass into foreign Countries; and the Refugees to come into France, without his Permission.

Ordinance of the French King.

At Fontainebleau, September 18. 1713.

HIS Majesty having, by an Edict of the Mouth of August, 1669. forbid



Vol. VI.



' forbid generally all his Subjects to retire  
 ' out of his Kingdom, and settle in fo-  
 ' reign Countries, by Marriage, Acquisi-  
 ' tion of immoveable Estates, and the  
 ' transporting of their Families and Ef-  
 ' fects; has by his other Edicts, Declara-  
 ' tions, and Ordinances, of the Months  
 ' of *October*, 1685, 26th of *April*, and  
 ' 7th of *May*, 1686, 12th of *October*,  
 ' 1687, 11th of *February*, 13th of *Septemb.*  
 ' and 5th of *December*, 1699, particularly  
 ' forbid his Subjects who are new Converts,  
 ' them, their Wives, and Children, to go  
 ' out of his Kingdom, Countries, and  
 ' Territories, under his Obedience, with-  
 ' out his Leave; and also forbid all Per-  
 ' sons to favour or assist them in their Eva-  
 ' sion, expressly enjoining all Captains,  
 ' Masters, and Commanders, of *French* or  
 ' Foreign Ships, not to imbarck or receive  
 ' them on board, to convey them to foreign  
 ' Countries; all under the Penalties there-  
 ' in expressed: And notwithstanding those  
 ' Edicts and Declarations were afterwards  
 ' continually kept in Execution, and  
 ' Judgments were pronounced by his  
 ' Judges and Officers, against Contrave-  
 ' ners; nevertheless His Majesty is in-  
 ' formed, that his said Subjects who are  
 ' new Converts, as well those who have  
 ' retired into foreign Countries, as those  
 ' who still remain in the Kingdom, pre-  
 ' tend, by an Abuse and wrong Interpre-  
 ' tation of the Freedom of Commerce, re-  
 ' established between his Subjects and those  
 ' of the Potentates with whom he was at  
 ' War, to be, by Virtue of the last  
 ' Treaties

Treaties of Peace concluded at Utrecht, Vol VI.  
 no longer under the Prohibition and Penalties expressed in the said Edicts, Declarations, and Ordinances, though His Majesty never intended to derogate from, or any way invalidate the same, and though the Observation of the Laws of each State is expressly reserved by the said Treaties. Now as His Majesty will maintain exactly that Freedom of Commerce, in the same Manner as it was exercised before the War, in such Sort that his Subjects, and those of the said Potentates, may reciprocally pass and repass, in all Safety, from one Dominion to another, either to travel, or to work and traffick wherever they pass, without having need of Permissions or Passports; so he will not suffer those of his Subjects now in his Kingdom, who are not yet disabased of the Errors of the pretended reformed Religion, or who are newly converted, to contravene his Prohibitions to go out of the Kingdom; nor those in the like Circumstances with respect to Religion, who, in criminal Disobedience to his Orders, have retired to foreign Countries, and who would not take the Benefit of the Permissions which he gave them, by his Edicts and Declarations of the Month of October, and the 12th of November, 1683; 10th of February, and 29th of December, 1698; to return into France, within the Time, and on the Conditions therein specified, to come innocently, with Design to settlement and corroborate the bad Dispositions

Vol. VI.



' onsof Mind of their Relations and Friends  
 ' and even to incite them to repass with them  
 ' into foreign Countries. His Majesty there-  
 ' fore has ordained and ordains, that his  
 ' said Edicts, Declarations, and Ordinances,  
 ' shall be executed according to their  
 ' Form and Tenor: And conformably  
 ' thereto, he has and does most expressly  
 ' and reiteratively prohibit and forbid all  
 ' his Subjects of the pretended reformed  
 ' Religion, or newly converted, their  
 ' Wives and Children, to go out of the  
 ' Kingdom, Countries, and Territories,  
 ' under his Obedience, to foreign Domi-  
 ' nions, and to transport thither their  
 ' Goods and Effects, for any Cause, or un-  
 ' der any Pretext whatever, without His  
 ' Majesty's Permission in Writing, on the  
 ' Penalties denounced in the said Edicts,  
 ' Declarations, and Ordinances, as well  
 ' against themselves as against those who  
 ' shall favour their Escape, or contribute  
 ' thereto directly or indirectly. His Ma-  
 ' jesty likewise forbids all Captains, Ma-  
 ' sters, and Commanders of *French* and fo-  
 ' reign Ships, of what Nation soever, to  
 ' transport and land in the Ports of the  
 ' Kingdom, Countries, and Territories,  
 ' under his Obedience, his Subjects of the  
 ' pretended reformed Religion, or new  
 ' Converts, who have retired into foreign  
 ' Countries, even tho' they have been natu-  
 ' ralized there, or their Wives, and Chil-  
 ' dren **EVEN THOSE BORN IN THE SAID**  
 ' **FOREIGN COUNTRIES**; as also to imbarck  
 ' and receive on board any of his Subjects,  
 ' who

who are new Converts, to carry them Vol. VI/  
 to foreign Countries, without his Per-  
 mission in Writing; all on the Penalties  
 specify'd in the said Edicts, Declara-  
 tions, and Ordinances. His Majesty  
 forbids all Pilots, Wherry-men, and  
 others, to carry any of his said Subjects,  
 who are new Converts, on board *French*  
 or foreign Ships, laden in the Roads of  
 the Kingdom for foreign Countries, or  
 to bring into the Ports of *France* such of  
 his said Subjects, who may come in the  
 said Ships, on Pain of Corporal Punish-  
 ment. His Majesty does not intend  
 however to hinder the said Captains,  
 Masters, or Commanders of *French* or  
 foreign Ships, to receive on board those  
 of his other Subjects, who would go to  
 travel in foreign Countries, or to work  
 or traffick there for a Time, without  
 Permissions or Passports: The said Cap-  
 tains, Masters, or Commanders may  
 likewise receive on board those of His  
 Majesty's Subjects, new Converts, who  
 would pass by Sea from one Province of  
 our Kingdom to another, provided ne-  
 vertheless that the said Subjects be fur-  
 nished with His Majesty's Permission in  
 Writing, or the Permission of the Com-  
 missary appointed in the Generality  
 where they dwell; which Permission  
 shall declare exactly the Place whither  
 they are to go, and the Route which  
 they shall be obliged to take to get thi-  
 ther; and the said Permissions shall be  
 register'd in the Office of Admiralty of  
 the Port where the Ship shall be, and be  
 P p 2 put

Vol. VI.

put into the Hands of the said Captains, Masters, and Commanders. Moreover, 'tis His Majesty's Will, that Process be made out, by his Judges, and Officers, against those of his Subjects, new Converts, who shall contravene, in any Manner whatever, the said Edicts and Declarations, and the present Ordinance; and that they be condemned to the Penalties therein mentioned: His Majesty reserving to himself the exerting his Clemency and Goodness towards those of his Subjects retired to foreign Countries, who becoming attentive and docile to Truth, and touched with Repentance for their ill Behaviour, would return into the Kingdom, there to take a new Oath, make a new Abjuration, and profess sincerely and *bonâ fide* the *Catholic* Religion. His Majesty commands and orders the Count de Toulouse, Admiral of France, the Vice-Admirals, Lieutenant-Generals, Intendants, Commandores, Captains of Ships, Commissaries of the Marine and Classes, Officers of the Admiralty, and other Officers whom it shall concern, to see, each for himself, to the Execution of the present Ordinance, which 'tis his Will shall be read, published, and affixed wherever 'tis needful, to the end none may be ignorant of it. Done at Fontainebleau, the 18th of September, 1713. Signed LOUIS, and lower, Phelypeaux.

The

for October, 1713.

301

The Letter concerning the Consequences of this Ordinance, which was communicated to me, in order to be made publick, is as follows:

Vol. VI.



SIR,

London, Oct. 23th. 1713.

A Letter about the foregoing Ordinance.

Y<sup>our</sup>s of the 11th Instant acquaints me, that you have perused the King of France's Ordinance of the 18th of September last (N. S.) forbidding the Subjects of France, who are new Converts, to pass into foreign Countries, and the Refugees to come into France, without his Permission. But because the Penalties to be inflicted on the Delinquents, are not clearly express'd therein, and are relative to former Declarations, you desire me to inform you in that Matter. In order therefore to gratify your Curiosity, I send you herewith, in the first Place, the Substance of that King's Declaration of the 7th of May, 1686, to which all others relate, and is as follows:

For these Causes &c. We will and ordain, that our Subjects, New Catholicks, who shall be apprehended going out of the Kingdom without Permission, be condemned, viz. The Men to the Gallies for Life, and the Women to have their Heads shaved, and be Recluse during the Remainder of their Days, in such Places as shall be appointed by our Judges, their Goods and Estates forfeited and confiscated to our Profit, even in such Places, where, according to Law and Custom,

‘ Custom, Confiscation takes not Place, from which we  
 ‘ have derogated and derogate. It is likewise our Will  
 ‘ and Pleasure, that such as either directly or indirectly  
 ‘ shall have contributed to the Evasion of our said Sub-  
 ‘ jects, whether of such as are still engaged in the Pre-  
 ‘ tended Reformed Religion, or such as are New Catho-  
 ‘ licks, suffer the like Punishments. Wherefore we com-  
 ‘ mand, &c.

‘ Many had flatter’d themselves, that in Consi-  
 ‘ deration of the Interposition of the *Protestant*  
 ‘ Powers, particularly of Her Majesty, the Queen  
 ‘ of *Great Britain*, the Severities exercis’d in *France*  
 ‘ upon the Reformed of that Kingdom, would ei-  
 ‘ ther entirely cease, or at least considerably abate,  
 ‘ upon the Conclusion of the Peace; But, it seems,  
 ‘ such as entertain’d these fond Hopes, were little ac-  
 ‘ quainted either with the Spirit and Principles of the  
 ‘ *Jesuits*, or the Influence and Power they have at  
 ‘ the Court of *France*; who, instead of shewing any  
 ‘ Lenity to the *French Protestants*, have, by the Or-  
 ‘ dinance before mention’d, open’d a Wide Door to  
 ‘ a New Inquisition, and let loose the furious Mon-  
 ‘ ster of Persecution upon them. This cannot but  
 ‘ raise dreadful Alarms in the Minds of all those  
 ‘ they call *New-Converts*; since it throws them upon  
 ‘ a fatal *Alternative*, either to disobey God, or the  
 ‘ KING, who arrogates to himself the Prerogative  
 ‘ of the Deity, which alone has an Absolute Right  
 ‘ over Men’s Minds: For if any of the *French King’s*  
 ‘ Subjects endeavour, by Flight, to shun what they  
 ‘ look upon as *Idolatry*, in order to serve God ac-  
 ‘ cording to the Dictates of their Consciences, this  
 ‘ is call’d and deem’d a *Criminal Disobedience* to His  
 ‘ Majesty’s Orders, and the most rigorous Punish-  
 ‘ ments are inflicted upon them, as if they were  
 ‘ downright *Rebels*.

‘ You

‘ You know, Sir, that Monarch has many Years  
‘ since pursued Cardinal *Richelieu*’s Scheme of Extir-  
‘ pating what the *Papists* call the *Northern Heresy* :  
‘ But as on the one Hand he has thought himself  
‘ bound in *Honour* and *Conscience* to oblige his *Prote-*  
‘ *stant* Subjects to embrace his own Religion, so, on  
‘ the other Hand, he thought it inconsistent with  
‘ his Interest, and good Policy, to suffer them to go  
‘ out of his Kingdom : But hitherto he has been dis-  
‘ appointed in both those Designs. The first has on-  
‘ ly made either *Hypocrites* or *Martyrs* ; for there  
‘ have been but a Few that could sincerely take up  
‘ with the *Absurdities* and *Superstitions* of the *Romish*  
‘ Church. Indeed, most of them, to avoid the Cru-  
‘ elties of the *Booted Missionaries*, have been forced to  
‘ swallow down *Wafers*, but they cannot yet digest  
‘ the Tenet of *Transubstantiation* : Which manifestly  
‘ appears from the very Words of the *Ordinance* in  
‘ Question, which suggests, That they are not yet dis-  
‘ abused of the Errors of the *Pretended Reformed Reli-*  
‘ *gion*, and forbids the *Refugees* to return into *France*,  
‘ lest they should foment and corroborate the bad *Dispo-*  
‘ *sitions* of Mind of their Relations and Friends, and  
‘ even incite them to repass with them into foreign Coun-  
‘ tries. ’Tis likewise to prevent their Desertion,  
‘ that the same *Ordinance* forbids them to pass by Sea  
‘ from one Province to another, without the King’s Per-  
‘ mission : Which is certainly a very great Hardship  
‘ upon *New Converts* of Eight and Twenty Years  
‘ Standing ; and shews, at least, that the *Papists*  
‘ themselves very much doubt the Sincerity of their  
‘ *Pretended Conversion*.

‘ Nor had the *French King* better Success in his  
‘ Design to prevent his *Protestant* Subjects going out  
‘ of the Kingdom : For notwithstanding all his Care  
‘ and Precaution, his rigorous Edicts, and the Vigi-  
‘ lance of his Guards, above Two Hundred Thou-  
‘ sand



Vol. VI.



‘ sand of ’em have made their Escape, since  
 ‘ the Repealing of the Edict of *Nantes*,  
 ‘ in the Year 1685.

‘ Tis true, they who had the Misfortune  
 ‘ to be apprehended, either on the Sea-  
 ‘ Coasts, or on the Frontiers, have been  
 ‘ treated with the utmost Barbarity. The  
 ‘ *French King* has therefore Reason to say  
 ‘ in this Ordinance, that *his Edicts were*  
 ‘ *continually kept in Execution.* There never  
 ‘ was a greater Truth: For his Edicts are  
 ‘ not *only comminatory*, but his Threats, at  
 ‘ least, are executed, *Bona Fide*, with the  
 ‘ greatest Severity and Punctuality. The  
 ‘ *Poor Sufferers* on Board the *Galleys*, have  
 ‘ made a sad and tedious Experience of it.  
 ‘ You know, *Sir*, our Most Excellent  
 ‘ Queen has, in her Royal Goodness and  
 ‘ Charity, been pleased to procure the  
 ‘ Enlargement of One Hundred and  
 ‘ Thirty Six of them, Eleven of whom  
 ‘ deputed by the Rest, being lately come  
 ‘ † Oct. 1816. over, had, last † *Sunday*, the Honour of  
 ‘ being presented to Her Majesty, in order  
 ‘ to return their most humble and dutiful  
 ‘ Acknowledgments for Her Majesty’s  
 ‘ Powerful Interposition, and to implore  
 ‘ the Influence of the same, in Favour of  
 ‘ One Hundred and Eighty Five more of  
 ‘ their Fellow-Sufferers, who are still de-  
 ‘ tain’d on Board the *Galleys* of *France*, on  
 ‘ the same Account. It would be more  
 ‘ difficult to tell the exact Number of  
 ‘ those who expired there, for these 28  
 ‘ Years past, under the Load of Chains,  
 ‘ and the Severities of their unmerciful  
 ‘ Keepers; no more than of those that  
 ‘ died

died in Convents, loathsome Dungeons, and Prisons; or who have been hang'd, broke upon the Wheel; and whose Dead Bodies have been thrown to the Dogs; meerly for refusing to end their Lives with a Sacrilegious Communion: And all this by a *Continual Execution of His Most Christian Majesty's Commands*, and in Sight of all *Europe*! But, what's yet more strange and flagrant, at the very same Time. that these horrible Barbarities were committed both against the *Living* and the *Dead*, the *Popish* Clergy, the *Jesuits*, and all the sullen Panegyrist's of the *French* King, had the Face to publish in Print, That no Violence was used; that the Conversions of the *Protestants* were voluntary; and that the King brought *Strayed Sheep into the Pale of the Church, through a Way strew'd with Flowers*.

'Tis most certain, that the Desertion occasion'd by this cruel and unparallel'd Persecution, brought *France* very near Ruin, both by the Diminution of her People, and Trade; the Exportation of vast Sums of Money, and (which is far more considerable) of several Manufactures, into foreign Countries; and, lastly, by a great Number of brave Officers and Soldiers, who have faithfully served the Allies in the Two last Wars; and who, with them, have been very near returning into *France* Sword in Hand. Nor has *France* been unsensible of all these Losses: And 'tis well known, that their Wise and Sober Politicians have repented the having reduced so many Honest Men and Faithful Subjects to the Necessity of flying their Native Country. But since what's done cannot be undone, they think, it seems, it becomes the King's Greatness, to stand to it to the last, and not to abate of his Severity. If any of the Refugees, after the Miseries of a tedious Exile, have a Mind to

Qq

return

return to *France*, they must *abjure the Religion* for which they have suffer'd so much, and *profess sincerely and bonâ Fide the Romish*. 'Tis only on these Terms, that the King gives them Hopes of his *Clemency and Goodness towards them*. I say *Hopes*, for he makes no positive Promise, and His Majesty *reserves to himself the Exerting* those Royal Vertues, if he thinks fit.

' Besides, how can the *French Court* ever be convinc'd and persuaded of the Sincerity of their Conversion, who, on a sudden, abjure the Religion wherein they have been confirm'd and corroborated by the daily Sermons of their Ministers in *Protestant Countries*, if New Converts of Twenty Eight Years standing, and who remain in *France* without Teachers and Spiritual Guides, are not yet *disabused of the Errors of the Pretended Reformed Religion*; to use the Expression of the Ordinance? And therefore as soon as their Sincerity comes to be call'd in Question, they are liable to be sentenc'd to the *Galley*. But supposing some Persons should be so void of Sense as to venture upon returning into *France*, will any Captains and Masters of Ships run the same Hazard, and meddle with such *Contraband Goods*, when by this very Ordinance the same Punishment, viz. *The being sent to the Gallies for Life*, is awarded against all Captains, Masters, and Commanders of Ships, either *French or Foreigners*, of what Nation soever, who shall be either so unfortunate or unwary, as to receive on Board their Ships, either a *New Convert or a Refugee*; and even the Pain of Death on the Pilots. Was there ever a higher Strain of Severity?

' But what appears more strange, and unaccountable, is, that the *French King* shews so little Regard to his Neighbours, with whom he's scarcely yet well reconciled; and reassumes so soon his Pristine  
Airs

'Airs of Superiority and Dominion Paramount, in  
 'imposing Laws and Punishments on all *Europe*;  
 'Whereby he arrogates to himself the Prerogative  
 'and Right of *Universal Monarchy*, which he has  
 'not yet attain'd; nor do I believe that the Treaty  
 'of *Utrecht* abrogates and cancels the LAW of  
 'NATIONS. That Prince is, indeed, left at  
 'Liberty still to persecute his own Subjects, but not  
 'to extend his *Persecution* to the Subjects of his  
 'Neighbours, and condemn them to the Gallies. 'Tis  
 'to be hoped the *Maritime Powers* will duely weigh  
 'this Part of the Ordinance, in which the Honour  
 'of their Sovereignty, the Safety of their Subjects, and  
 'the Freedom of Trade, are so nearly concern'd.

'Since the *French King* keeps no better Measures  
 'with his Neighbours, and thus pronounces their  
 'Subjects Doom, 'tis no Wonder he shews no man-  
 'ner of Regard to the NATURALIZATIONS which  
 'the *Protestant Powers* have so generously granted to  
 'the Distressed Refugees; and still pretends to sub-  
 'ject them to the Rigour of his *Arbitrary Laws*.

'But under what Pretence, and for how many Ge-  
 'nerations, must this Rigour reach CHILDREN BORN  
 'OUT OF HIS KINGDOM, whom he adjudges to be  
 'GALLEY-SLAVES, as well as their Parents, if they  
 'presume to set Foot on *French Ground*? This is  
 'not only repugnant to *Natural Equity*, but directly  
 'opposite to the LAW OF NATIONS: For as Subje-  
 'ction follows Birth, and as a Man naturally becomes  
 'the Subject of the Prince or State, in whose Do-  
 'minions he first drew Breath, so on the other  
 'Hand, he has an innate RIGHT and Claim to that  
 'Prince's or State's Protection, and ought naturally  
 'to enjoy all the Privileges and Immunities his Fel-  
 'low Subjects enjoy.

'All *Civilians* and *Lawyers* agree, First, That no  
 'Natural-born Subject can put himself out of the Condi-

Vol VI



\* See Camden's Annals of Q. Elizabeth, B. 2. An, 1571.

'tion of a Subject, or dissolve those Obligations of Duty and Obedience, which commence together with his Life; Secondly, 'That no Man owes Allegiance to Two Sovereigns. To this purpose we may observe, that, when Dr. Story, upon an Indictment of High-Treason in Q. Elizabeth's Reign, pleaded \* That the Judges had no Power over him; for that he was a Sworn Subject to the King of Spain, he was condemned according to the ordinary Form of *Nihil dicit*; because no Man can shake off his Country, WHEREIN HE WAS BORN; nor abjure his Native Soil or Prince at Pleasure; and so he suffer'd as a Traytor. Now if (as it was rightly adjudg'd in this Case) no Man can shake off his Country, or his Obedience to the Prince, in whose Dominions he was born; so, by a Parity of Reason, he ought to enjoy all the Rights and Privileges of a Natural-born Subject, which is the Case of the Children of the Refugees, born in Great Britain, and other Countries.

'To illustrate this by a Parallel Instance, There are in France a new Generation of English and Irish, whose Fathers follow'd the Fortune of the Abdicated Monarch, and who being born there, are truly French, and reputed such to all Intents and Purposes. Now, I presume, they may freely and securely pass, re-pass, and trade in all Neighbouring States, without either Passports, Abjuring their Religion, or Incurring the Penalty of the Gallies: Why then should not the Children of the French Refugees, born in the Countries where they have taken Sanctuary,

' Sanctuary, and therefore Natural Sub-  
 ' jects of other Princes, reciprocally en-  
 ' joy the same Liberty in *France*? Their  
 ' Case is the same with that of the *English*  
 ' and *Irish* before mention'd; and they have  
 ' this further Advantage, that their Pa-  
 ' rents cannot be charged with *Rebellion*.  
 ' The Restraint put by this Ordinance up-  
 ' on a considerable Part of Her Majesty's  
 ' *Natural-Born Subjects*, is so notorious an  
 ' Invasion of the *Sovereignty* and *Indepen-*  
 ' *dency* of the *Crown* of *Great Britain*; and  
 ' if not removed, may prove so highly  
 ' detrimental to the *British* Trade, that  
 ' 'tis to be presumed the Representatives of  
 ' the Nation in Parliament assembled, will  
 ' take the same into their serious Conside-  
 ' tion.

' The Ordinance in Question would bear  
 ' many other Remarks and Observations :  
 ' But as 'tis unpleasant to write long on  
 ' so melancholy a Subject, I fear the  
 ' Reading of a tedious Letter, may prove  
 ' no less ungrateful to you. Wherefore,  
 ' I shall abruptly end it, with assuring you,  
 ' that I am with the utmost Sincerity and  
 ' Respect, SIR, *Tour*, &c.

D. C. P. G.

To this Purpose we may take notice of a late Passage, which evidently shews the Inveteracy and Rancour of the Jesuitical Spirit, that now prevails at the Court of *France*, against all the Protestants of that Kingdom, whether Refugees, or no. Monsieur La Roche, Gentleman Harbinger to the Queen, and an Old Servant to the

*Remarkable Passage about Monsieur La Roche, who was not permitted to go to Montpelier.*  
 Late

Vol. VI.



Late Prince *George of Denmark*, who by his Assiduity, Diligence, and Fidelity, had the Happiness of being very acceptable both to His Royal Highness and Her Majesty; being advised to go to *Montpelier* for the Recovery of his Health, Her Majesty was graciously pleased to grant him a Pass for himself, his Wife, and one of his Relations, a Native of *England*. Besides this Pass, which was in *Latin*, and in the amplest Form, he had a recommendatory Letter from the Lord Viscount *Blingbroke* to the Marquis *de Torcy*; and another from the Duke *D'Aumont*: But when he came to *Fontainebleau*, which was about the Latter End of *September*, O. S. tho' he was, at first very civilly receiv'd by the Marquis *de Torcy* who promised to endeavour to get him the King's Permission for his going to *Montpelier*: (Without which Monsieur *La Roche* could not be safe, by Reason of the Ordinance before mention'd) Yet when he waited a second Time on the Marquis *de Torcy*, he was told the King would not grant such a Permission, and he must return to *England*; which he did accordingly, about the Middle of *October*. It is to be observ'd, that Mr. *Prior* was not wanting in speaking in Favour of Monsieur *La Roche*, and representing that his Case was different from theirs who fled from *France*, since the Revocation of the *Edict of Nantes*, and that he was in *England* some Years before; but his Sollicitations proved ineffectual.

Before

Before we leave this Subject, we must take Notice, that the Marquis de Rochegude having sent to the Duke D'Aumont, Embassador Extraordinary from France, a Letter from the French Protestant Confessors on Board the Gallies, lately released by Her Majesty's Interposition, whereby they return'd His Excellency their most humble Acknowledgments, for his good Offices, and begg'd the Continuance of the same, in Favour of their Fellow-Sufferers, that still continue in Chains on Board the Gallies: The Duke D'Aumont wrote the following Letter to the Marquis.

SIR,

†

**O**N m'a remis de votre Part, Monsieur, la Lettre que les Religioneux Francois, qui ont été tirez des Galeres, au Nombre de 184, m'ont écrite du 28 Juillet. J'y ay veu, avec beaucoup de Satisfaction, que le Respect seul les a empêchez de témoigner à la Personne Sacrée du Roy, la profonde Reconnoissance avec laquelle ils ont reçu la Grace qu'il lui a plu leur accorder, à la Priere de la Reine de la Grande Bretagne: Ses

**T**HE Letter which the Fr. Protestants, enlarg'd from the Gallies, to the Number of \* 184, have written to me, dated the 28th of July, was deliver'd into my Hands from you. I have seen thereby, with a great deal of Satisfaction, that 'tis only out of awful Respect, that they have forbore to express to the King's Sacred Person, their profound Gratitude for the Favour he has been pleas'd to grant them, at the

*Sallicitations*

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† The Duke D'Aumont's Letter to the Marquis de Rochegude.

\* Here's a Mistake as to the Number of the Protestants released from the Gallies, which amount only to 136, as the Reader will see in the next Letter.



*Sollicitations pressantes ne pouvoient manquer d'agir efficacement sur l'Esprit du Roy, tant par le Devouement de Sa Majesté, à tout ce que cette Princesse peut désirer, que par sa Clemence naturelle pour tous ceux qui ont eu l'Honneur d'être nez ses Sujets. C'est cette même Vertu qui a quelque fois déterminé la Rigueur de ses Ordonnances, dans la Veüe de tenir tous ceux de votre Communion dans une Obeïssance salutaire, par l'Exemple du Chatiment de quelques Particuliers, convaincas par eux mêmes que leur Punition a bien moins été l'Effet de leur Attachement à leur Religion, que de leur Contrevenition aux Arrêts de son Conseil. Nous avons vu, avec une extrême Douleur, l'Egarement prevaloir sur la Verite, dans l'Esprit même de ceux qui possédoient d'ailleurs des Qualitez estimables, dont ils ont fait Usage contre l'Intérêt de leur Patrie dans les COURS, & dans les ARMEES Etrangères, où ils ont été chercher des Trifles Avantages, & un*

*Request of the Queen of Great Britain. Her pressing Sollicitations could not fail being effectual with the King, both by Reason of His Majesty's Devotion to whatever that Princess may desire, and from his innate Clemency towards all such as had the Honour to be born his Subjects. 'Tis that very same Virtue which has sometimes determin'd the Rigour of his Ordinances, in order to keep all those of your Communion within salutary Obedience, by the Terror of the Punishment inflicted on some private Persons, who could not but be convinc'd by their own Experience that their Punishment was not so much the Effect of their Adherence to their Religion, as of their contravening the Arrêts (or Decrees) of his Council. We have seen, with extreme Grief, Error prevail over Truth, even in the Minds of those who otherwise were endow'd with estimable Qualities, who*  
*Repos*

Repos auquel ils ne sont jamais parvenus. Mais nous avons encore observé, avec plus d'Indignation, le grand Nombre de ceux qui se sont détachés de tous Principes, & de toutes Considérations respectables; qui ont renfermé toute leur Religion dans la Haine de la Personne Sacrée du Roy; dans l'Aversion de leurs Compatriotes; dans les Desirs violens des Disgraces de la France; dans l'Amerume & dans la Consternation où les jettoit le Retour des Evenemens favorables; & enfin, dans l'Animosité des Partis: Esprits plus dangereux dans un Etat, que les Ennemis mêmes de l'Etat. Ce sont eux qui ont porté Sa Majesté à retenir long Tems la Grace qu'elle vient d'accorder à ces Galériens, & c'est aussi contr' eux qu'ils doivent tourner toutes leurs Representations. Je continueray, avec Plaisir, les miennes, pour leur procurer

have made use of them against the Interest of their own Country, both in FOREIGN COURTS and ARMIES (b) whither they went to seek Melancholy Advantages, and a Repose they could never attain. But we have still observ'd, with greater Indignation, the great Number of such as have departed from all respectable Principles and Considerations; who have confined all their Religion within the Hatred of the King's Sacred Person, their Aversion for their Countrymen, their violent Desires of the Disgraces of France, their Bitterness and Consternation upon the Return of Favourable Events; and, in short, within the Animosities of Parties: Spirits more dangerous in a State, than even its declared Enemies. These have a long while withheld His Majesty's Hand from dispensing the Favour he has lately granted to these

R r

la

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(b) Here's a Noble and Authentick Testimony (the least to be suspected as it comes from an Ambassador of France) of the Affection, Zeal, and Fidelity, with which the Refugees have served the Ab- lies.

*Satisfaction qu'ils desirerent,  
et qu'ils me demandent dans  
leur Lettre, avec des Senti-  
mens dont j'ay été touché,  
& qui seroient dignes de la  
Véritable Religion.. Je suis  
plus parfaitement que Per-  
sonne du Monde, Mon-  
sieur, votre très humble &  
très obeissant Serviteur,*

*Le Duc d'AUMONT.*

*'Sufferers on Board the  
'Galleys; and 'tis there-  
'fore against them they  
'ought to level all their  
'Representations,' I shall  
'with Pleasure continue  
'mine, to procure them  
'the Satisfaction they de-  
'sire, and beg of me in  
'their Letter, with Senti-  
'ments that have affected  
'me, and which were  
'worthy of the TRUE RE-  
'LIGION. I am more per-  
'fectly than any Body in  
'the World, Sir, Your  
'most humble and most obe-  
'dient Servant,*

*The Duke D'AUMONT.*

O<sup>c</sup>. 22.

1713.

To this Letter the Marquis de Rochegude return'd  
the following Answer :

Monsieur,

MY LORD, \*

**J**E recois, avec le Res-  
pect que je dois, la  
Lettre que vous m'avez  
fait l'Honneur de m'écrire,

**I** Receiv'd with the  
'Respect becomes me,  
'the Letter you did me the  
'Honour to write to me,  
an

† The Marquis de Rochegude's Answer, dated Oct. 28th.

\* The French says only Monsieur, that is, SIR, but the Appella-  
tion of MY LORD is always given in English to Embassadors.

au Sujet de celle que 136  
*Confesseurs sortant des Ga-*  
*lères, avoient pris la Li-*  
*berté de se donner l'Hon-*  
*neur de vous écrire, pour*  
*remercier, avec les plus*  
*profonds Respects, Sa Ma-*  
*jesté, en la Personne de son*  
*Ambassadeur, de la Grace*  
*qu'elle vient de leur accor-*  
*der, par l'Intercession puis-*  
*sante de la Reine de la*  
*Grande Bretagne. Comme*  
*aussi, Monsieur, pour vous*  
*temoigner leur très res-*  
*pectueuse Reconnoissance des*  
*bons Offices que vous leur*  
*avez si généreusement ren-*  
*dus. Ils seroient indignes*  
*de tant de Graces, s'ils*  
*avoient à se reprocher, au*  
*Milieu même des Souf-*  
*frances, ces Murmures, ces*  
*Animosités, ces violens*  
*Desirs des Disgraces de la*  
*France, qu'ils condamnent*  
*dans ceux là qui font Pro-*  
*fession avec eux d'une*  
*même Religion. J'ajouteray*  
*que tout ce qu'il y a d'hon-*  
*netes Gens, & de Gens de*  
*Bien parmi les Refugiez,*  
*ne les condamnent pas*  
*moins : Ils ont appris, les*  
*uns & les autres, à souffrir*  
*en Patience ; à s'humilier*  
*à baise la Main qui les*

in relation to that which  
 136 Confessors coming from  
 the Gallies, had taken  
 Liberty to give them-  
 selves the Honour to  
 write to you, in order to  
 return Thanks, with the  
 most profound Respect,  
 to His Majesty, in the  
 Person of his Ambassador,  
 for the Favour he has  
 lately granted them,  
 through the Powerful In-  
 tercession of the Queen of  
 Great Britain. As also,  
 My. Lord, to express  
 their most respectful  
 Thankfulness to you, for  
 the Good Offices you have  
 so generously done them.  
 They would be unworthy  
 of so many Favours,  
 should they be guilty,  
 even in the Midst of  
 Sufferings, of those Mur-  
 murings, Animosities, and  
 violent Desires of the Dis-  
 graces of France, which  
 they condemn in such as  
 profess the same Religion  
 with them. I shall add,  
 that all Men of Probity  
 and Honour among the  
 Refugees, do not condemn  
 them less : They have,  
 both the one and the  
 other, learnt how to suf-

frappe ; à reconnoître, en fin, que ce n'est pas le Roy qui les envoie aux Galeres, en Prison, & en Exil ; ils ne s'en prennent qu'à eux mêmes ; Israel a peché ; voila l'unique Source des Malheurs de tous les Refugiez ; mais tous ne remontent pas à la Source. On s'arrête aux Causes secondes & c'est ce qui les fait murmurer, & se jeter dans des Nuditez plaintives, qui donneroient Lieu à de tristes Peintures ; mais tirons le Rideau là dessus. Nous condamnons & desavouons ces Mouvements violens, que la Violence de la Douleur arrache quelque fois : Je les plains de faire un si mauvais Usage des Epreuves que Dieu leur envoie, qui devoient être pour eux un Sujet d'Humiliation & de Consolation, en pensant qu'ils étoient neantmoins si elles au Roy : Plus fidelles encore, je l'ose dire, & plus obeissans que s'ils avoient obeï en changeant, comme un infinité d'autres, avec des Sentimens partagez : Gens sans Religion, indignes par Consequent de la Bien-

fer with Patience ; to humble themselves ; to kiss the very Hand that strikes them ; in short, to acknowledge, that 'tis not the King that sends them to the Galleys, into Prison, or Exile. They only lay the Blame on themselves : *Israel has sinned* : This is the only Source of the Misfortunes of the Refugees ; but all of them do not trace them up to their Source. Some stop at Second Causes ; and 'tis this makes them murmur, and launch into unguarded Expostulations, which would afford melancholy Reflections ; but let us draw a Veil over unbecoming Nudities. We blame and disapprove these violent Eruptions, which the Violence of their Sufferings sometimes forces from them. I pity them for making so ill Use of the Tryals God Almighty is pleased to put them to, and which ought to be to them Matter both of Humiliation and Comfort ; by reflecting that they were nevertheless Loyal to

venillance

*veuillance Royale de Sa*  
*Majesté, Apres tant d'Ex-*  
*emples de cette Nature, il*  
*n'est pas étonnant de voir*  
*des Reformez aimer mieux*  
*souffrir les Galeres, & les*  
*Cachots, que de changer*  
*sous des Apparences trom-*  
*peuses, qui leur attireroient*  
*l'Indignation de Sa Ma-*  
*jesté. Ceux cy sont odieux*  
*au Roy, à l'Etat, à*  
*tous les Gens d'Honneur;*  
*les autres dignes de Com-*  
*passion, ne pouvant changer*  
*contre les Mouvements de*  
*leur Conscience; en cela*  
*plus malheureux que coup-*  
*ables. Leurs Malheurs ont*  
*touché le Roy: Sa Majesté*  
*sollicitée par sa Clemence*  
*Royale, & par les pressantes*  
*Sollicitations de la Reine, a*  
*bien voulu donner la Li-*  
*berté à un Nombre conside-*  
*bles d'entr'eux; Grace*  
*qu'ils ressentent beaucoup*  
*mieux qu'ils ne sauroient*  
*exprimer, & qu'ils re-*  
*gardent comme un Gage de*  
*celle que Sa Majesté veut*  
*accorder à un reste de leurs*  
*Freres Compagnons de leurs*  
*Travaux dans les Galeres,*  
*Prisons, & Convents: Ils*  
*ont d'autant plus de Sujet*  
*de l'espe. er que Sa Majesté,*

the King: More Loyal,  
 I dare say it, and more  
 dutiful, than if they had  
 shew'd their Obedience in  
 changing, as Multitudes  
 of others have done,  
 with *Divided Sentiments*.  
 Men without Religion,  
 and consequently unwor-  
 thy of His Majesty's  
 Royal Favour. After so  
 many Examples of this  
 Nature, it is no Wonder  
 to see *Protestants* chuse  
 rather to suffer on Board  
 the Galleys, or in Dun-  
 geons, than to turn their  
 Religion under deceit-  
 ful Appearances, which  
 would draw upon them  
 His Majesty's Indignation.  
 Such Men are odious to  
 the King, the State, and  
 to all Men of Honour;  
 whereas the others are  
 Objects of Compassion,  
 because they cannot  
 change against the Di-  
 states of their Consciences:  
 Wherein they are more  
 unfortunate than culpa-  
 ble. Their Misfortunes  
 have touch'd the King:  
 His Majesty prompted by  
 his Royal Clemency, and  
 the QUEEN's pressing  
 Sollicitations, was gra-

*la Reine, s'intéresse charitablement pour eux. Ils savent aussi que vous voulez bien, Monsieur, dire un Mot en leur Faveur pour leur procurer toute la Satisfaction qu'ils desireroient. Vous pouvez, Monsieur, beaucoup; on sait votre grand Credit à la Cour, par le Rang élevé que vous y tenez, & plus encore par la Considération particulière que Sa Majesté fait de votre Personne. J'ay communiqué, Monsieur, la Lettre que vous m'avez fait l'Honneur de m'écrire aux Confesseurs icy: Ils sont pénétrés d'une vive & très respectueuse Reconnoissance. J'ay l'Honneur d'être, avec un très profond Respect, Monsieur, &c.*

Londres, 25.

Oct. 1713.

ROCHEGUDE.

ciously pleased to set at Liberty a considerable Number of them; a Favour they gratefully acknowledge, far better than they can express it; and which they look upon as an Earnest of that His Majesty is willing to grant to the Remainder of their Fellow-Sufferers in the Gallies, Prisons, and Convents. They have the more Reason to entertain these Hopes, in that Her MAJESTY, the Queen, is graciously pleas'd to have a CHARITABLE CONCERN for them. They know likewise, MY LORD, that you are willing to speak in their Behalf, in Order to procure them the Satisfaction they desire; and 'tis in Your Grace's Power to do it effectually. Every one knows your great Interest at Court, both by your high Station there; and yet more by the particular Consideration the King has for Your GRACE's Person. MY LORD, I have communicated the Letter you have honour'd me with, to the Confessors here, who are touch'd with a most lively and respectful Sense of Gratitude. I have the Honour to be, with most profound Respect, MY LORD, &c.

ROCHEGUDE.

London, Oct.

25th.

for October, 1713.

319

On the 6th of *October* the Queen was Vol. VI.  
pleased to confer the Honour of Knight-  
hood on the Marquis de *Dresnay*, Captain *Monsieur*  
of a *French* Man of War, and Gentleman *Dresnay*  
of the Bedchamber to King *Philip* of *Spain*, Knighted.  
who came over with the Duke D'Anmont,  
Embassador Extraordinary from *France*.

About this Time, *Charles*, Marquis of *The Marq. of*  
*Harwich*, only Son to the Duke of *Schön-* *Harwich*  
*berg*, died of a Consumption, on the Road *dies.*  
from *Chester* to *London*, coming from *Ire-*  
*land*. A few Days after, the Queen was *His Regiment*  
pleased to bestow the Regiment of Horse *given to Gene-*  
commanded by the Deceased Marquis, on *ral Sybourg.*  
Major General *Sybourg*.

On the 9th It was made publick, that *H. Worfeley,*  
Her Majesty had appointed *Henry Worfeley,* *Esq; Envoy*  
*Esq;* to be her Envoy Extraordinary, to *Extr. to Por-*  
the King of *Portugal.* *tugal.*

Four Days \* before, Signior *Grimani,* \* Oct. 5.  
Embassador from the Republick of *Venice,* *The Venetian*  
had a Private Audience of Leave of Her *Embass. has*  
Majesty, who was pleased to confer the *Audience of*  
Honour of Knighthood upon him, as had *Leave, and is*  
been practised by Her Majesty's Royal *Knighted.*  
Predecessors, to the Embassadors of that  
State.

On *Sunday* Morning, the 4th of *October,* *Sir Francis*  
died *Sir Francis Child,* a Rich Banker, *Child dies.*  
Al-  
derman for the Ward of *Farringdon* (with-  
out) *London.*

About this Time Brigadier *Sutton* was de- *Brig. Sutton*  
clared Commander in Chief of Her Maje- *Commander in*  
jesty's Troops in *Bruges.* *Bruges.*

On the 8th of *October* the following Six- 16 *Scotch*  
teen Peers were elected at *Edinburgh,* to *Peers chosen.*  
represent the Nobility of *Scotland* in the  
ensuing Parliamena of *Great Britain,* viz.

The



Vol. VI.



The Duke of *Athol*.  
 The Earl of *Marr*.  
 The Earl of *Eglington*.  
 The Earl of *Kinnoull*.  
 The Earl of *Loudoun*.  
 The Earl of *Finlater and Seafeld*.  
 The Earl of *Selkirk*. \*  
 The Earl of *Northesk*.  
 The Earl of *Dundonald*. \*  
 The Earl of *Brodalbine*. \*  
 The Earl of *Dunmore*. \*  
 The Earl of *Orkney*.  
 The Earl of *Roseberrie*.  
 The Earl of *Portmore*. \*  
 The Earl of *Kilsyth*.  
 The Lord *Balmerinock*.

The Five mark'd with \* are *New Peers*,  
 chosen in the Room of the Marquis of  
*Annamdale*, the Earls of *Hume*, *Lindsay*,  
 and *Illy*, and the Lord *Blantyre*, deceased.

Account of the  
 London Ele-  
 ction referr'd  
 to the next  
 Monib,

On the 13th of *October* came on the  
 Election of Members of Parliament for the  
 City of *London*, the Account of which re-  
 quiring more Room than can be spared in  
 this Monthly Collection, shall be therefore  
 referr'd to our next.

New Parlia-  
 ment in Ire-  
 land call'd.

On the 1st of *October* the Queen in  
 Council order'd Writs to be issued out for  
 the Chusing of a New Parliament in *Ire-*  
*land*, to meet at *Dublin* on the 20th of *Nov*.  
 And on the 12th the Duke of *Shrewsbury*,  
 Lord Lieutenant of that Kingdom, set  
 set out from *Windsor* for his Conuntry Seat,  
 in order to proceed from thence to *Chester*,  
 where His Grace arriv'd the 19th in the  
 Afternoon.

He

He was saluted at his Entrance into the Vol. VI.  
 Town, by a Discharge of the Canon of the Castle. At the Gate he was met by the Mayor and Aldermen in their Formalities, and the Recorder made a Speech to compliment him in the Name of the City: After which he went to the Town-house, where an Entertainment was prepared for him.

*The Duke of  
 Shrewsbury's  
 Reception at  
 Chester.*

The next Morning, His Grace, with his Dutcheſs, proceeded on his Journey to *Holy-Head*, where he was detain'd by the contrary Winds till the 26th in the Afternoon, when he embark'd, and the next Day in the Afternoon safely landed at *Ringsend* near *Dublin*. He was saluted by a Discharge of Canon that was placed there for that purpose, and received by four Lords of Her Majesty's Privy-Council, who were appointed by the Lords Justices to congratulate him on his safe Arrival. From *Ringsend* His Grace proceeded to the Castle, attended by Four Troops of the Militia, by the Sheriffs of the City, by a Guard of Colonel *Bland's* Regiment of Horse, and by a numerous Train of Coaches of the Nobility and Gentry. At his Entrance into the Town he was received by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen in their Formalities, and Mr. *Forster*, the City Recorder, complimented His Grace in the following Speech:

*He arrives at  
 Dublin.  
 His Reception  
 there.*

S f

May

*May it please Your GRACE,*

**T**HE investing Persons of true Worth  
' and Honour with the Govern-  
' ment of a State or Kingdom, has been  
' ever look'd on as the most favourable In-  
' stance that can be derived on a Nation  
' by their Monarch, and the most power-  
' ful Engagement to a grateful Acknow-  
' ledgment from the Mouths and Hearts of  
' the People.

' Your Grace's Appearance among us in  
' this Character, has made it our Case in a  
' very particular manner, and lays us un-  
' der the strictest Ties of Duty and Grati-  
' tude to acknowledge Her Majesty's Ten-  
' derness, in providing so effectually for the  
' Interest of this Kingdom, and in accom-  
' plishing, at this Juncture, the Desires of  
' all who endeavour to unite and strengthen  
' the *Protestant* Interest thereof.

' The Figure your Noble Ancestors  
' make in almost every Period of the *En-  
' glish* History since the *Norman* Conquest,  
' gives us a delightful Prospect of many  
' Advantages, from the Government of so  
' Noble a Descendant of that illustrious  
' Line.

' But because it is below the Dignity of  
' Great and Eminent Persons, to adorn  
' their Character only with the borrowed  
' Graces of their Ancestors, especially  
' while in their own Persons, all Worth  
' and Merit outshine the Glories of former  
' Ages; give us Leave to justify our high  
' Esteem for your Grace, on more particular  
' Accounts :

“Accounts: Your early Appearance in  
“the late Glorious Revolution of 1688.  
“the Share your Grace afterwards had in  
“confirming that happy Settlement; the  
“faithful Services you have perform’d to  
“our Great Queen, not only in your Em-  
“bassy abroad, but her Councils and great  
“Offices at Home: In all which you have  
“shewn such a steady Loyalty to Her Ma-  
“jesty, so glorious a Regard for your  
“Country, and so discerning a Judgment,  
“as this Age must admire, and Posterity  
“gratefully acknowledge.

“I am too sensible of the Difficulty of  
“drawing the Character of Great and  
“Eminent Persons without lessening their  
“Worth, to engage further on this Sub-  
“ject: Give us Leave therefore to admire  
“what we can’t express; and to assure  
“Your Grace of the Loyalty of this City  
“to Her Majesty, their hearty Affection  
“for the Constitution in Church and State,  
“and *Protestant* Succession in the Illustrious  
“House of *Hanover*; and that this City  
“will, by a cheerful Compliance with Your  
“Grace’s Commands, shew how much  
“they desire the Prosperity of Your Grace’s  
“Administration, whose Regard for this  
“Kingdom is already manifested, by Your  
“Grace’s Arrival here to administer in  
“Person the Publick Affairs of the Nation,  
“almost as soon as we were assured of Your  
“Grace’s being placed in the Government  
“over us.

The Streets through which His Grace  
pass’d were lin’d with the Regiments of  
the

Vol. VI.



the Army on Duty, together with the *Militia*. When he arrived at the Castle, the Guns were fired from thence. His Grace went to the Council-Chamber, and was welcom'd at the Foot of the Stairs by four Lords of the Council, where he was immediately sworn, and then he was again saluted by a triple Discharge of the Artillery, and by a Volley of small Shot. The Evening concluded with Illuminations, Bonfires, Ringing of Bells, and all other Demonstrations of Joy.

*Mr. Eyre dies.* On the 12th of *October* died *Charles Nicholas Eyre, Esq;* Cupbearer to the Late Queen, of ever Blessed Memory, and to our present Most Gracious Sovereign; one of Her Majesty's Most Hon. *Privy-Chamber*, and one of the *Grooms* of the *Removing Wardrobe*. He was likewise Gentleman Waiter to His late Royal Highness, Prince *George of Denmark*.

*Mr. Benj. Tooke and J. Barber made Printers to the Q. in Rever-* On the 14th a Patent pass'd the Great Seal, constituting *Mr. Benjamin Tooke* and *John Barber*, the present Printers of the *London Gazette*, Printers to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty; after the Expiration of the Patent, some Months before granted to *Mr. John Baskett*.

*Mr. Thomas, Clerk of the Petitions.* A few Days after, *William Thomas, Esq;* Domestick Secretary to the Lord Treasurer, was made Clerk of the Petitions in the Treasury, in the Room of *William Glandville, Esq;*

*Military Pre-* About the same Time it was declared, *ferments.* that the Queen had been pleased to bestow the Regiment of Dragoons lately commanded by *Sir Richard Temple*, on Major General

for October, 1713.

325

General *Evans*; and the Regiment of Major General *Sybourg* (abovemention'd) on Colonel *Corbet*.

On the 18th of *October*, the Queen in Council at *Windsor*, Two Proclamations were signed, and order'd forthwith to be publish'd, the one for proroguing the Parliament of Great Britain from the 12th of November to the 10th of December next ensuing : The other, for putting in Execution the Laws and Statutes of this Realm, for the Preventing the Exportation of Wooll, Wooll-Fells, Woollen-Yarn, Mortlings, Shortlings, Wooll-Flocks, Fuller's Earth, and Fulling-Clay.

The British Parliament prorogued.

Proclamation for preventing the Export of Wool, &c.

Two or Three Days before died *John Wich*, Esq; Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Princes of *Mecklenburg* and *Holstein*, and the Hanse Towns of the Circle of *Lower Saxony*.

Mr. Wich dies.

On the 19th *John Stone*, a Book-Binder, was by a Messenger carried before one of the Principal Secretaries of State, and bound over to appear at the *Queen's Bench*, the First Day of the next Term, for printing and dispersing a Scandalous and Seditious Libel, intituled, *Some Seasonable Queries relating to the Birth and Birth-Right of a certain Person* : On which Mr. *Steele*, the ingenious Author of a Paper lately set up, call'd the *English Man*, had written very *Seasonable Animadversions*.

J. Stone bound over for printing a Paper call'd, Seasonable Queries.

About the latter End of *October* the Earl of *Dunmore* was declared Colonel of the Third Regiment of Foot-Guards, in the Room of the Marquis of *Lothian*; and Lieutenant Colonel *Ligonier* Governour of *Fort St. Philip*, in the Isle of *Minorca*.

The E. of Dunmore Col. of the 3d Reg. of Foot Guards.

Col. Ligonier Gov. of Fort

On *St. Philip*.

Vol. VI

On the 21st of *October*, died the Lord Quarrendon, Eldest Son to the Earl of *Litchfield*; as did the next Day Sir *John Cropley*, who left an Estate of about 4000 *l.* *per Ann.* to ——— *Mickelthwait, Esq;* Treasurer of the Transports.

The E. of  
Strafford ar-  
rives in En-  
gland.

On *Saturday* the 24th of *October*, in the Evening, the Earl of *Strafford*, one of Her Majesty's Embassadors Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary at *Utrecht*, landed at *Greenwich*, from *Holland*; having, some Days before, inherited of about 40 or 50000 *l.* by the Death of the Lady *Royston*, Grand-Mother to his Countess.

On the 26th His Excellency waited on the Queen at *Windsor*, and was very graciously received.

# FINIS.

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For the Month of NOVEMBER, 1713.

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- I. Some seasonable Remarks on the *Examiner*, with *Two Letters* concerning him.
- II. A *Burlesque* in Imitation of the Seventh Epistle of the First Book of *Horace*; *cum Notis*.
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- IV. A short Account of the *Catalans*.
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- VI. A *Letter* about *Dunkirk*.
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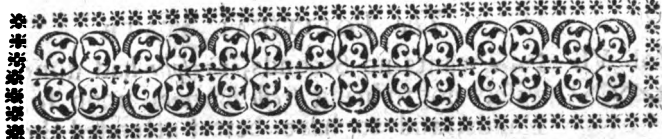
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38.



THE  
POLITICAL STATE  
FOR

*The Month of* NOVEMBER, 1713.

*London, Nov. 30. 1713.*

SIR,

Vol. VI.

..... *Ecce*

*Crispinus minimo me provocat.....*



Thought long ago to have done with CRISPIN the EXAMINER, at least till such time as I should be so happy as to be better acquainted with his Person: But *Crispin* will provoke me, and *Crispin* must take what follows. In his Paper of the 13th of this Month, he is pleased to involve me in a Quarrel he has with Mr. St—e, and under the Name of the *Celebrated Author of the Political State*, he places me in the Front of Mr. St——'s ADVOCATES. I am obliged to *Crispin* for the *honourable Post* he assigns me; but as Mr.

T t

St—le


Vol. VI. *St—e* wants no Seconds, *Crispin* had done wisely not to bring *fresh Enemies* upon his Hands, and to have better attended the Precept contain'd in the *Motto* of his Paper, now in Question:

*Quid IMMERENTES HOSPITES vexas, Canis  
ignovus allucksum Lupas?  
Quin huc inanes, si potes, vertis Minas,  
Et me remorsurum petis?*

The Truth is, *Crispin*, the Examiner, *me fait une Querelle d'Allemand*; or in plain English, picks a preposterous Quarrel with me; for in the Course of these Journals I never mention'd Mr. *St—e* till of late, upon Occasion of his *Guardian* relating to *Dunkirk*, and his subsequent Pamphlet on the same Subject, of which I both took Notice historically, and gave large Abstracts, as I did of other Papers and Pamphlets, written on the contrary Side, particularly by the Examiner. Now, besides my Candor and Impartiality on this Occasion, I dare appeal to my Readers whether I have omitted any fair Opportunity of mentioning the Examiner? Did not I early take Notice of his *Villainous Aspersions* on the most Excellent Men, and most Respectable

\* See the 1<sup>st</sup> Characters in this Nation, in my Monthly \*  
Volume of the Collections? Did not my Publisher take him  
Pol. State, p. to Task, in a Preface prefix'd to the Month,  
315, 316, & of May, 1711. and blazon out his Coat in  
seqq. its proper Colours? Did not I, some Time

† Ubi sup. p. † after, record his injurious Reflections on  
495, 496. the Majority of the Present Bishops, as tho'  
they were acting a RELIGIOUS FARCE,  
call'd

call'd *A Convocation and NO-CONVOCA- Vol. VI.*  
*TION?* Did I not afterwards (a) give   
 the World a Sketch of his *Character*, and, (a) Pol. Stat.  
 at the same Time, his *Scheme* of a PEACE? Vol. II. pag.  
 'Tis true, I publish'd likewise an Abstract 219, 220, &  
 of a Pamphlet intitled, *Reflections upon the* seqq.  
*Examiner's Scandalous Peace*: But if the  
*Examiner* would lay himself open to those  
 Reflections, how could I help it? Did I  
 not fairly relate his *Animadversions* on the  
 Deep BAND-BOX-PLOT, and his (b) FLA- (b) Pol. Stat.  
 GITIOUS RIBALDRY on the Duke of Vol. IV. pag.  
*Marlborough* and the Late Lord *Mobun*, 374, & seqq.  
 upon Occasion of an *Accidental Duel*? Did  
 I pass over in (c) Silence his *scurrilous* and (c) Pol. State  
*inhumane* Reflections on the *Distressed* Vol. V. page  
*French Protestants on Board the Gallies*, and 159, & seqq.  
*in the Prisons of France*? In short, what  
 Author has, with greater Justice, been  
 oftner celebrated by me, than the EXAMI-  
 NER? Therefore if he be not ashamed of  
 what I have fairly quoted from him; (and  
 it seems, he is ashamed of nothing,) he  
 ought rather to place me amongst his  
*Friends*, than with his *Enemies*. And, in-  
 deed, I am so conscious that I have no  
 Claim to the Title the *Examiner* is pleas'd  
*ironically* to give me, of *Celebrated Author*,  
 that I will readily acknowledge, that if  
 any of these loose, undigested Collections shall  
 escape the Injury of Time, and Oblivion, it  
 will be principally owing to the *Useful and*  
*Never-to-be-forgotten Abstracts* of the IM-  
 MORTAL *Lucubrations* of CRISPIN THE  
 EXAMINER; to whom, upon that  
 Score, I must own my self infinitely  
 obliged. I would, before this Time, have  
 R r 2 endeavour'd

Vol. VI.



endeavour'd to shew my *Gratitude*, but that *Crispin*, out of the Abundance of his *Modesty*, is pleas'd still to conceal his Name: All the Service therefore I can do him, is to contribute all that lies in my Power to draw him from his *Voluntary Obscurity*. In order to that I shall communicate to my Readers, the Two following Letters :



Two Letters  
concerning the  
Author of the  
Examiner.

A Letter from a Country Gentleman to his Friend in Town, concerning the Author of the Examiner.

S I R,

York, November 1. 1713.

‘ I Thank you for the last Parcel you  
‘ sent me by the Carrier. I have  
‘ read over all the Papers and Pamphlets  
‘ about *Dunkirk*; and cannot guess what  
‘ those Writers would be at, who are for  
‘ preserving that Harbour contrary to the  
‘ Treaty, and the exprefs Declaration of  
‘ the Queen to her Parliament. When I  
‘ consider their *Investives* against Mr.  
‘ *Steele* upon this Occasion, you will for-  
‘ give me, who am at Distance from all  
‘ all Places of Intelligence, if I desire you  
‘ to inform me, whether the Arguments  
‘ they have made use of are not translated  
‘ from *French* Papers; for I can never be-  
‘ lieve them to be the Original Invention  
‘ of *Englishmen*. You cannot imagine how  
‘ much this very Debate has put some of  
‘ our

' our Country Gentlemen upon looking about  
 ' them ; who before gave implicitly into every  
 ' thing that was proposed by one Side : Nay, we  
 ' have been told here, that a very great Man of the  
 ' same Side was imprudent enough, in the Fulness  
 ' of his Heart, to write a Pamphlet against Mr. Steele,  
 ' and against the immediate Demolition of *Dunkirk*,  
 ' If this be true, I wish some honest Gentleman  
 ' would do Her Majesty the Justice to inform her of  
 ' it in time. Our Peace with *France* is like to be a  
 ' lasting one indeed, if we put it out of our Power,  
 ' ever to enter again into a War. After I have  
 ' shaken Hands with my Adversary, I must be a  
 ' great Fool to cut off those Hands to convince him  
 ' that my Reconciliation is sincere.

' But my Intention of writing to you at present,  
 ' is, to desire, that you would, in your next, give  
 ' me the best Information you can about the Author  
 ' of the *Examiner*. There is an honest *Tory* Neigh-  
 ' bour of mine, who will have him to be a *French*  
 ' *Jesuit*. For my Part, I shall not give my self the  
 ' Trouble of reading him any more ; but I would  
 ' be glad to know the Wretch, that, if ever he be  
 ' reduced to skulk in these Parts, we may have him  
 ' whipped out of the County. It is to me the most  
 ' unaccountable Piece of Impudence and Folly in  
 ' the Fellow, that he should pretend all along  
 ' to write for the Ministry, and at the same time la-  
 ' bour as much to lie concealed, as if he were set on  
 ' to assassinate them. I wish I could be satisfied in this  
 ' one Point, that either the great Ones in general,  
 ' or any one of them in particular, did countenance  
 ' that Libeller ; and then I could answer for a Num-  
 ' ber of generous Men, who upon all Occasions  
 ' would treat his Patron or Patrons, with all the  
 ' Freedom of Contempt. I am,

S I R,

Your most affectionate and most obedient, &c.

A.

*A Letter from a Gentleman in Town, in Answer to his Friend in the Country, concerning the Author of the Examiner.*

S I R,

*London, Nov. 7. 1713.*

I Find you expect, I should be punctual in giving you the most satisfactory Answer I can to the latter Part of your Letter. What I know of the Matter I shall communicate to you without Reserve ; but before I come to the Point I must intreat your Patience a little, while I premise a few things, that do, in some Measure, relate to your present Inquiry.

It is now above five Years since you left the Town ; in which time, I must inform you, that the Number of Pamphlets and of flying Papers is become double to what it was, when you first betook your self to your Retirement. Persons of the first Rank and Quality, Ministers of State, Members of Parliament, Men of Wit and Pleasure, Clergymen from the highest to the lowest, Persons that dwell in Palaces and abound in Wealth, and Men that live in Garrets and starve over their Standishes, have taken up the fashionable Amusement of writing in *Masquerade*, and come in Crowds to the Press under borrowed Forms and personated Characters. The *Whigs* often write under the Disguise of *Tories* ; and the *Tories* often appear in Print in the Likeness of *Whigs*. I can assure you this sort of Business goes on

on so very briskly, that I fear even Quills, in a little time, will be a scarce Commodity; and that a Flock of Geese will yield more, than a Flock of Sheep. And if it continues to hold out as long as our Peace, the Printers will all of them get Estates; and the Weavers in *Spittlefields* have this Comfort at work, that if they are obliged to quit their Looms, they may find Employment enough at the Press.

The great Body of these anonymous Authors may be reduced into two Classes. The first, and the most numerous Band, are those whose Labours tend to the Corruption of our Morals, the Subversion of Religion, the enslaving of the Nation, the betraying of our Constitution, the ruining of our Trade, and the slandering of Men of Merit; The Ringleaders of this Rout are, the Author of *the Christian Rights*, the Author of *the Tale of a Tub*, the Author of *the Conduct of the Allies*, the Author of *the Review* and the *Mercator*, and the Author or Authors of the *Examiner*. The second Class (whose Number is but small) consists of such Writers as conceal their Names with an Intention to do the more Good: Their Pens are employed in refining our Manners, in improving our Learning, in recommending Vertue and Religion, in defending our Liberties; in arguing for our Constitution in Church and State, in maintaining our Trade, and in doing Justice to Patriots and Men of Merit. The chief amongst this illustrious Set of Writers are, the Author or Authors of the *Tatlers*, the *Spectators*, and the *Guardians*; the Author of the *Maxims of Trade*, and the Author of the *British Merchant*; to which I am in Hopes a new Author will soon deserve to be added, who styles himself the *Englishman*.

Having



‘ Having given you this short Account of the present State of Literature in this City, I shall now apply my self to the satisfying of your Curiosity to the utmost of my Power, concerning the much celebrated and the *unexampled* Author of the *Examiner*. In order to this, I must in the first Place give you to understand, that the Generality of the hackney Writers of this Nation are very obnoxious to Whims and odd Fancies, and never can be brought to do one Line of Work, if they are not accommodated to their Humour in some Particulars. I have known several, who could never find themselves disposed to write out of a Garret or a Prison; others there be, that hate Confinement, who love the open Air, and never have their Wits about them, but when covered with Trees, surrounded by Flowers, whistled to by Birds, and refreshed by the Murmur of Waters; but these have usually no Hurt in them: Some are sick of Day-light and the Sun, and are never able to collect their Thoughts and put them upon Paper, but by Candle-light: A Pipe is necessary to many; and a Bottle of Wine, or a Pot of Ale, to others; and there are those, who can produce nothing without a Snuff-Box: Some write sitting, some standing, and some a-bed: Nay, I have read of a noble Author, whose Works went on best, when he was fast asleep. In a Word, sundry and divers and unaccountable are the Selfishnesses and the Singularities of most Book-Wrights.

‘ I have thought it prudent, at least, for my own Sake, to prepare you by this short Preface for what follows; lest, if I had fallen immediately upon recounting to you the Extravagancies of the *Examiner*, you might have suspected me for an Inventor, rather than a Relater, of some Circumstances:

stances : For of all the Men, that ever set Pen to Paper, he is certainly the most fantastical and extraordinary in his Ways. He never could be prevailed upon to write a Week together in the same Character, in the same Dress, nor in the same Lodgings. It is probable the Fool may have heard, that nothing recommends an Author like Variety; and since he cannot attain to it in Wit and Stile, he is resolved to put it on in every thing else. One Day the Whim will take him to write in the Person of a Footman, and then he calls for his blue Livery embroidered with Silver; this is what he appears oftenest in when he goes into Coffee-houses and the Play-house. When he is tired of this Extream, he flies out into another quite opposite; he puts on a green Ribbon, and fancies himself a Lord; another while he calls for a light Wig and a Pair of fringed Gloves, and assumes the jaunty Air and Mein of *Cato Junior*; very often he puts on a Gown and Cassock, and flaunts it in the Court of Requests, and goes about to great Men's Tables; and sometimes nothing will serve this Extravagant, but he must be dressed up like a poor Whore, in Petticoats and tawdry Ribbons. But what is surprizing in these Vagaries of the *Examiner* is, that these various Dresses strike his Imagination so strongly, that they influence his Brain, and give a different Turn to his Manner of Thinking: For it has been observed by Men acquainted with his Freaks, that he is never so learned and so witty as when he wears his Cassock; never so arrogant and so pedantick as in his Livery; nor at any time so ignorant and so dull, as when he puts on his green Ribbon; and never so scurrilous, so abandoned, and so impudent, as in Petticoats.

U u

This

‘ This Author, you will say, is an Original at least; and you will be impatient now, from the Oddness of the Man, to know his Name, and the Place of his Abode. As to the former, I am told, that when he first appeared in the World, he was contented to go by the single Name of *Jonathan*; but in Process of Time, as he grew more voluminous, he would pick up a new Name from Day to Day, and add it to his own; and it is said, his Design is to go on in this Method, till he draws out his Name into too great a Length for himself, or any Body else, to remember: And the Reason given for this Contrivance of his is, that he begins, at last, to be ashamed of his Name. But at present his Name runs thus, after the Stile of *Wales, Jonathan ap Harry, ap Charles, ap William, ap Betty*. His Place of Abode is very uncertain, and depends much upon Caprice, as I hinted before: So that, should you ask me where the *Examiner* lives, the most determinate Answer I, or any one else could give, would be, That he lives up and down, here and there, every where; that is, according to the School-Logick, *no where*. He may, for ought I know, appear under a greater Variety of Apparel, and have two or three Names more, which he has not yet thought fit to discover: But, for as much as I have undertaken to inform you of, I can recommend it to you for Truth; having made it my Business to inquire very particularly into the dark Paths, the By-ways, and secret Practices of this modest Person, who labours so much to shun the Knowledge of Men, and is content to abide in Obscurity, both as to the present, and as to future Ages.

‘ Now, Sir, I come to the last and most material Part of your Inquiry, concerning the Patrons of this

' this illustrious Libeller. And here though I should  
 ' incur your Displeasure, I cannot forbear telling  
 ' you, with some Warmth, that whoever informed  
 ' you, that any of the present Ministry do give  
 ' Countenance to the Wretch, must have done it  
 ' more through Malice, than Ignorance. Can any  
 ' Man of common Reason believe, the present Mi-  
 ' nisters would set any Scribler on to libel the  
 ' Allies of their Queen, and to defame her General,  
 ' when the glorious and lasting Peace, which has  
 ' been so lately concluded, is in a great measure  
 ' owing to the Firmness of the said Allies, and to  
 ' the successful Conduct of the said General? Is it  
 ' possible any Minister of the Queen's should spirit  
 ' up the *Examiner* to write with all the Vehemence  
 ' and Fury of Nonsense against the immediate  
 ' Demolition of *Dunkirk*, in downright Contradiction  
 ' to Her Majesty's Royal Declaration to her Par-  
 ' liament; which Parliament is in effect, the Nati-  
 ' on? Is it probable, that any of the present Mi-  
 ' nistry, who are remarkable for their Encourage-  
 ' ment of Learning and Ingenuity, and who have  
 ' erected a *Society* for the Promotion even of Men  
 ' of *obscure Merit*, should be pleased with the *Ex-*  
 ' *aminer's* Railing at Mr. *Steele*, whose Writings  
 ' or Publications, by the general Consent of both  
 ' Parties, have contributed more to the refining  
 ' and amending of the Nation, than any Man's that  
 ' ever went before him? If these things are not  
 ' sufficient to vindicate the Honour of the Ministry  
 ' in this Point; I shall give you one Argument  
 ' more, which indeed is not so very obvious, but  
 ' far more convincing (if possible) than any of the  
 ' former. Has not the *Examiner*, from his very  
 ' first setting out, made it his Business from day  
 ' to day to inveigh bitterly against *Fanaticks*, *Pres-*  
 ' *byterians*, *Nonconformists* and *Occasional Conformists*?

U u 2

' Does

‘ Does this look like making Court to the Men  
 ‘ in present Power? Were the twice noble Earl of  
 ‘ *M——* and *O——* a Man of mean and obscure  
 ‘ Birth, would it please him, do you think, to hear  
 ‘ an awkward Flatterer perpetually crying out a-  
 ‘ gainst *Upstarts*? No, no, my Friend; depend up-  
 ‘ on it, the secret Design of the *Examiner* is, when  
 ‘ he thinks he has cast a sufficient *Odium* upon  
 ‘ such, as have the Misfortune to dissent from the  
 ‘ Church of *England*, to come upon some of our  
 ‘ great Men with a Back-stroke, and rob them of  
 ‘ the glorious Merit of Converts, by rendring them  
 ‘ suspected to the Church Party.

‘ I find, it is an easy Matter to abuse a Country  
 ‘ Gentleman, who has been sometime absent from  
 ‘ the Town: The Account we have of this Fel-  
 ‘ low is so far different from that, which prevails  
 ‘ in your County; that he is taken by unprejudic’d  
 ‘ Persons for a Pensioner of the *Pretender*’s; and  
 ‘ it is more than probable, that he is prompted  
 ‘ in most of his Papers by some of his Emissaries.  
 ‘ This I can assure you upon my own Knowledge,  
 ‘ that his Scriblings, are universally read, and ap-  
 ‘ plauded by the *Nonjurors* and *Papists*, that lurk  
 ‘ about this Town. Besides what may be gather-  
 ‘ ed from his Admirers and the Drift of his Pen,  
 ‘ there is one very remarkable Circumstance, which  
 ‘ seems to put this Matter out of all doubt: And  
 ‘ that is, the blue embroidered Livery, which I  
 ‘ mentioned before. It is what he takes a Pride  
 ‘ in wearing; Hundreds of People have seen him  
 ‘ in it; and all Men own it to be the genteelest  
 ‘ Livery, that ever Servant wore. This has made  
 ‘ a great many very inquisitive about it; and it  
 ‘ appears upon Examination, that the whole Fancy,  
 ‘ and Cut, and Needlework of the Suit is truly  
 ‘ *French*,

‘ *French*, and that it was a Present made him by  
 ‘ the *Pretender*, as an Earnest that he had taken  
 ‘ him into his Service. So that Mr. *Steele* is in-  
 ‘ tirely out in his Guess, when he takes the *Ex-*  
 ‘ *aminer* for the Servant of a certain noble Lord in  
 ‘ *England*.

‘ Notwithstanding what has been said, and the  
 ‘ Pains I have taken to vindicate the Honour and  
 ‘ Reputation of the great Men, who have been  
 ‘ aspersed in your Parts; I must own, I think,  
 ‘ they ought, in Justice to themselves, in Duty to  
 ‘ the Queen, in Regard to their Country, in Fa-  
 ‘ vour of our Allies, and in Respect to the most  
 ‘ eminent of our own Countrymen, to use their  
 ‘ utmost Endeavours to bring that Wretch to open  
 ‘ Shame and Punishment, and in the mean time  
 ‘ to shew some publick Marks of their Resent-  
 ‘ ment against him. It is their Clemency and For-  
 ‘ bearance in this Point so long, which probably,  
 ‘ has given Occasion to some unthinking Persons  
 ‘ to suspect them for the Encouragers, nay the  
 ‘ Patrons of this Wretch.

‘ *I am, Sir, &c.*

Whether from these Two Letters, the Rea-  
 ders will be able to guess at the True Author  
 of the *Examiner*, I know not: But it is not  
 fereign to this *Inquiry* to take Notice of a Poem, a  
 MASTER-PIECE in the BURLESQUE-Kind, which,  
 about this Time, was publish’d, as follows:

Part



Part of the SEVENTH EPISTLE  
OF THE  
First BOOK of HORACE  
IMITATED,  
And address'd to a Noble Peer.

‘ **H**ARLEY, the Nation’s great Support,  
‘ Returning home one Day from Court,  
‘ (His Mind with Publick Cares posselt,  
‘ All *Europe’s* Bus’ness in his Breast)  
‘ Observ’d a *Parson* near *Whitehall*, 5  
‘ Cheap’ning old Authors on a Stall.  
‘ The Priest was pretty well in case,  
‘ And shew’d some Humour in his Face ;  
‘ Look’d

---

*1. Strenuus & fortis, causisq; Philippus agendis  
Clarus, ab officijs octavam circiter horam  
Dum redit*

*5. conspexit, ut aiunt,  
Adrajum quendam vacua consors in umbra,  
Culicillo proprijs purgantem leniter ungues.*

for November, 1713.

341

Vol. VI.



10

- ‘ Look’d with an easy careless Mien,  
‘ A perfect Stranger to the Spleen ;  
‘ Of Size that might a Pulpit fill,  
‘ But more inclining to sit still-  
‘ MY LORD, who (if a Man may say’t)  
‘ Loves Mischief better than his Meat,  
‘ Was now dispos’d to crack a Jest ;  
‘ And bid Friend *Lewis* go in quest, ;  
‘ (This *Lewis* is a Cunning Shaver,  
‘ And very much in *HARLET*’s Favour)  
‘ In quest, who might this *Parson* be,  
‘ What was his Name, of what Degree ;  
‘ If possible, to learn his Story,  
‘ And whether he were *Whig* or *Tory* ?  
‘ *Lewis* his Patron’s Humour knows ;  
‘ Away upon his Errand goes,  
‘ And quickly did the Matter sift,  
‘ Found out that it was Dr. S ——— t :

15

20

25

‘ A

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85. Demetri (puer hic non levè jussu Philippi  
Accipiebat) abi; quare, & refer, unde domo, qui,  
Cujus fortuna, quo sis Patre, quove Patrone ?

23. It ———

— 25. redis & narrat, Vulteium nomine Menam,



Vol VI. ' A Clergyman of special Note,



' For shunning those of his own Coat ;  
 ' Which made his Brethren of the Gown  
 ' Take care betimes to run him down : 30  
 ' No Libertine, nor Over-nice,  
 ' Addicted to no sort of Vice ;  
 ' Went where he pleas'd, said what he thought,  
 ' Not rich, but ow'd no Man a Groat ;  
 ' In State Opinions *a-la-Mode*, 35  
 ' He hated *W——n* like a Toad ;  
 ' Had giv'n the *Faction* many a Wound,  
 ' And libell'd all the *Junta* round ;  
 ' Kept Company with Men of Wit,  
 ' Who often father'd what he writ ; 40  
 ' His Works were hawk'd in ev'ry Street,  
 ' But seldom rose above a Sheet :  
 ' Of late indeed the Paper-Stamp  
 ' Did very much his Genius cramp ;  
 ' And

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31. *tenni censu, sine crimine notum,  
 Et properare loco, & cessare, & querere, & uti  
 Gaudentem*



‘And, since he could not spend his Fags,

‘He now intended to retire

‘Said *HARLEY*, I desire to know

‘From his own Mouth, if this be so?

‘Step to the Doctor straight, and say,

‘I’d have him dine with me to Day. 50

‘S——: seem’d to wonder what he meant,

‘Nor wou’d believe *MY LORD* had sent;

‘So never offer’d once to stir,

‘But coldly said, *Your Servant, Sir.*

‘Does he refuse me? *HARLEY* cry’d: 55

‘He does, with Insolence and Pride.

‘Some few Days after *HARLEY* spies

‘The Doctor fasten’d by the Eyes,

‘At *Charing-Cross*, among the Rout,

‘Where painted Monsters are hung out. 60

X x

‘He

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47. Scitari libet ex ipso quacunq; refers: Dic  
Ad canam veniat, Non sanè credere Mena:  
Mirari secum tacitus: ——— 54. benigne  
Respondet. 55. Negat ille mihi? 56. Negat improbus, et te  
Negligit, aus horret.  
—— 57. Vulticium mane Philippus  
Vilia vendentem tunicato scruta popello  
Occupat, & salvere jubet prior——

' He pull'd the String, and stop't his Coach,

' Beck'ning the Doctor to approach.

' S ———, who cou'd neither fly nor hide,

' Came sneaking to the Chariot-side,

' And offer'd many a lame Excuse; 65

' He never meant the least Abuse ———

' My Lord ——— The Honour you design'd ———

' Extremely proud ——— but I had dis'd ———

' I'm sure I never shou'd neglect ———

' No Man alive has more Respect ——— 70

' Well, I shall think of that no more,

' If you'll be sure to come at Four.

' The Doctor now obeys the Summons,

' Likes both his Company and Commons;

' Displays his Talent, sits till Ten, 75

' Next Day invited, comes again;

' Soon

65 ille Philippo  
Excusare laborem ———

71. Sic ignovisse putato  
Me tibi, si cœnas hodie mecum. Ut libet. Ergo  
Post nonam venies. ———

74. Ut ventum ad cœnam est; dicenda, tacenda locutus,  
Tandem dormitum dimittitur. Hæc ubi sæpe  
Occultum visus decurrere piscis ad bannum  
Mane cliens et jam certus conviva ———

Vol. VI. for November, 1713.

333  
Vol. VI.  
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' Soon grows Demeſick, ſeldom fails  
' Either at Morning, or at Meals;  
' Came early, and departed late;  
' In ſhort, the Gudgeon took the Bait: 80  
' MY LORD wou'd carry on the Jeſt,  
' And down to *Wimſor* takes his Gueſt.  
S—— much admires the Place and Air,  
' And longs to be a *Canon* there;  
' In Summer round the Park to ride,  
85  
' In Winter ——— never to reſide.  
' A *Canon*! That's a Place too mean:  
' No, Doctor, you ſhall be a *Dean*;  
' Two Dozen *Cowls* round your Stall,  
' And you the Tyrant o'er them all: 90  
' You need but croſs the *Iriſh Seas*,  
' To live in Plenty, Power and Eaſe.  
' Poor S—— departs, and, what is worſe,  
' With borrow'd Money in his Purſe;  
X x 3 ' Travels

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— 81. *jubetur*.  
*Rura ſuburbana inditiſtis comes ire Latinis.*  
*Impoſuit marmis, arvom cœlum; Sabinum*  
*Non ceſſat laudare.*  
— 82. *Videt, ridetque Philippus;*



' Or is your Money out at use? ———

' Truce, good MY LORD, I beg a Truce! 130

' The Doctor in a Passion cry'd ;

' Your Raillery is misapply'd :

' I have Experience dearly bought,

' You know I am not worth a Groat :

' But you resolv'd to have your Jest, 135

' And 'twas a Folly to contest:

' Then since you now have done your worst,

' Pray, leave me where you found me first.

136. *Quod te per Genium, dextramq; Deosq; Penates  
Obsecro & abestor, vise me redde priori.*



This

This Poem needs no Commentaries, no *Labours Variorum*, to be understood; the Meaning is plain: *The Nation's great Supplere———* *Loves Mischief better than his Meat*: And being dispos'd to crack a Jest, sends for Dr. S—t, a Clergy-Man of special Note, for flunming those of his own Coat, in State Opinions alamode, who hated W—n like a Toad; and had libell'd all the Junto round: For which, and other secret Service, he is made a DEAN in Ireland; but on pretence of great Charges in going to take Possession of his Preferment, over and above the Fatigue of the Journey, and *Vocations* of taking the Oaths, particularly of *Abjuration*! he puts up to his Patron a Petition in *Burlesque*. Now if the Author of this Piece should prove to be the principal Writer of the *Examiner*: (For who else should be so hardy as to dare to offer such Balderdash to a Prime Minister, who, in Dr. Swift's \* Opinion, *saved the Nation*) would any Man think either a *Deonry* ill bestowed on my Friend Jonathan? Or the foregoing Poem undeserving a Present of One Thousand Guineas? Did ever Cardinal Richelieu, or any other celebrated Patron of Learning, better reward and encourage *Ingenuity* and *Merit*? TANTUM FOR CRISPIN the EXAMINER, till the next *Provocation*. *Si tacuerit, silebo: Si malè dixerit, pejus audiet,*

\* See Dr. Swift's Letter to the Earl of Oxford.

Let's pass on to the Affairs of Ireland, which, at this Juncture bespeak our Attention. We mention'd in our last † the elegant and fine Speech, with which Mr. Forster, Recorder of Dublin, complimented

† Page 322.

Vol. VI. mented the Duke of *Shrewsbury's* Arrival at  
 ~~~~~ *Dublin*. Upon the same Occasion, *Mat-*  
*thew French*, B. D. and Senior Fellow of  
*Trinity College* near *Dublin*, one of His  
 Grace's Chaplains, made a Speech to His  
 Grace in *Latin*, the Translation of which  
 Mr. French's Speech to the (by J. W. one of Mr. French's Pupils) de-  
 Lord Lieutenant serves to be preserved in this Collection ;  
 nant. and is as follows :

‘ *Most Illustrious Sir,*

‘ IF to receive a Lustre from a long Descent of  
 ‘ most Noble Ancestors, may be accounted  
 ‘ Honourable, if to be Eminent for Actions equally  
 ‘ Good and Successful, be really Glorious, both  
 ‘ these Advantages are a most just and sensible Re-  
 ‘ commendation of your Grace to the peculiar Esteem  
 ‘ of all Degrees and Conditions of Men amongst  
 ‘ us: insomuch that no Man can be so void of Sense,  
 ‘ so destitute of Affection to the Interests of the  
 ‘ Church, the Kingdom, and the University, (all  
 ‘ which are, and ought to be most dear to every  
 ‘ good Man) as amidst the common Expressions of  
 ‘ universal Joy throughout this whole City, and in-  
 ‘ deed the Kingdom, not to congratulate your Grace  
 ‘ upon your much wished-for Arrival, with the most  
 ‘ forward Inclinations, with the greatest Ardency  
 ‘ of Desire imaginable; and withal, not to proclaim  
 ‘ *Ireland* extremely Happy, in that our Gracious  
 ‘ Queen, out of her great Wisdom and Goodness  
 ‘ towards us, hath at this present Juncture ap-  
 ‘ pointed such and so great a Man to be Lord Lieu-  
 ‘ tenant thereof.

‘ Were it my Inclination or Design to recollect  
 ‘ the Transactions of former Times, I might easily  
 ‘ shew, that your Grace is descended from a Fa-  
 ‘ mily

mily which has by a happy kind of Fruitfulness  
 produced many that were famous both in Peace  
 and War, at home and abroad; and not only Orna-  
 ments, but also Supports of the *English* Nation.  
 There is indeed one remarkable Instance, such as  
 was never heard of in the Memory of Man, which  
 ought not (I think) to be passed over in silence.  
 The first Earl of *Shrewsbury*, after the many  
 and great Services done by him in the Admini-  
 stration of the Affairs of this Kingdom, of which  
 he was chief Governor after many Battles, which  
 he bravely and victoriously fought against the  
*French*, after a Peace which proved most glorious  
 both to himself and the Nation, which when Am-  
 bassador he concluded with them; upon his Re-  
 turn after all this, he was a second time made  
 Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and had the Happi-  
 ness of seeing his own Son, at the same time,  
 Lord Chancellor thereof. These (as well as all o-  
 ther things observable in your Family) are great;  
 yet I must beg Leave (most illustrious Sir) to say,  
 that they cannot claim greater Commendation,  
 than what you your self, by your own Counsel  
 and Vertue have performed. You have advanced  
 the Nobility of your Family, by having been cre-  
 ated Duke of *Shrewsbury*; and (what gives an ad-  
 ditional and more considerable Lustre to this Ho-  
 nour) you were the first of all your Family that  
 boldly embraced and publickly professed your self  
 of the Protestant Religion. Nor was this done  
 by your Grace at a time when things were in a  
 state of perfect Peace and Quietness, when the  
 Prospect of Honours, Riches, and such like worldly  
 Temptations might excite and encourage your  
 Hopes, but in the worst and most dangerous  
 Times, when alas! with Grief I speak it, the Re-  
 formed Religion was afflicted, troubled, and almost  
 Y y destroyed



destroyed. Now, to renounce the superstitious Errors of Popery, to embrace a contrary Religion, not without the hazard of your Life, and all that you had; I dare appeal to all that hear me, whether this be not a plain Evidence of an uncommon Greatness of Soul. To a Person who has been all along, and still continues to be, so true a Friend, so zealous a Defender of our Religion, what returns of Praise, what sufficient Expressions of our sincere Love and Affection shall we give? Certainly, every one that hath a due Love for the Church, (such as a Son hath for his Mother) must be thoroughly persuaded in his Mind, that under his Grace's Administration the Rights and Privileges of the Church, derived down to us from all Antiquity, are so far from being in any danger of a Change or Diminution, that there's all the Reason in the World to believe, that all honest Means will be used to defend and maintain the same.

This likewise (most illustrious Sir) is a further Accession to your many and great Honours, that when our Constitution was in imminent Danger, and just upon the brink of Destruction, your Grace was a most considerable Instrument in beginning, a most faithful Companion in promoting, and a most resolute Assistant in effecting the late happy Revolution; the happy Means of restoring to the Kingdom its former flourishing Condition, to the People, their Lives, Safety, Liberties. Can any one say, that there were in any Age better, braver, and more resolute Men, than in those most dangerous Times, when the Kingdom was almost destroyed? Yet I must say, your Grace was the chief of all the Body of the Nobility, who used their utmost Endeavours and Authority to preserve the State. Nor is it (methinks) unpleasant to remember

member with what Prudence, with what Vigour,  
 in short, with how good Success, you accomplished  
 so vast and noble an Undertaking. To lay down  
 your honourable Preferments and Places of Trust,  
 so mightily to incumber your Estate (which was  
 before clear) to pursue a doubtful Fortune, to  
 go to *Holland*, and there beg Succours for your  
 distressed Country, and the Recovery of its dy-  
 ing Liberty, to encourage and assist both with  
 your Advice and Money, the then Prince of  
*Orange*, to undertake the Defence of our most  
 deplorable Cause; in a Word, to procure so sea-  
 sonable a Remedy for the so dangerous State of  
 Affairs: This truly is in you (most illustrious Sir)  
 exceeding Glorious; but in your after Conduct  
 and future Behaviour to preserve the Glory ac-  
 quired by Actions, and bravely and resolutely to  
 persist in your Love to the Interests of the King-  
 dom, in opposition to the enraged Minds and vi-  
 olent Endeavours of the most inveterate Enemies:  
 This is your peculiar Excellency, herein consists  
 the Perfection of your Glory. That Great, Good  
 Prince (whose Memory, as long as Time it self,  
 shall last) knew your Mind; was well acquainted  
 with your steady Resolution always to defend  
 whatever you were assur'd was justly undertaken:  
 The firm Persuasion of which, together with the  
 Consideration of those great Services done by you  
 to the Publick, easily induced Him to confer up-  
 on you the greatest Honours. In a short space of  
 time the most Glorious King *William* created You  
 one of His Majesty's most honourable Privy-Council,  
 Principal Secretary of State, Duke of *Shrewsbury*,  
 likewise Knight of the most Noble Order of the  
 Garter, and three times successively one of the  
 Lords Justices of all *England*; to whom (in the  
 King's Absence) the Administration of all Affairs,

the Safety of the People was committed; in the Discharge of which many and great Offices, and Places of Trust, your singular Prudence so eminently appeared on all particular Occasions, that I dare affirm there cannot easily be found one so capable (as your Grace is) of giving proper Advice to others in the Multiplicity of Affairs, the diversity of Men's Inclinations, and the most difficult Circumstances of the Publick. Sure I am, none, will be able to advise you better than your self. You will never miscarry, if you do but consult your self, and hearken to your own Advice. For who is wiser than he, who, when in the best of Governments he had acquired a glorious Character for all his Services, could so conduct himself, as to be in the midst of Business without Danger, and in Retirement from Business with Honour.

To this your singular Prudence (most Illustrious Sir) I might add many other Virtues, such as your Fidelity, Fortitude, Temperance, Munificence, Veracity, and Sincerity, the Politeness of your Manners, with an awful, but inoffensive Gravity in your Words, Actions, and whole Behaviour; the Quickness of your Understanding, in immediately discovering the Tempers, and nicely discerning the secret Inclinations of Men; a happy Effect this of Nature, improved by long Experience. These several Qualifications have procured to you the greatest Reputation and Authority amongst all Degrees and Conditions of Men, and indeed, derived a Lustre upon Authority it self. Who does not think that an Ambassador ought to be possess'd of all these shining Virtues in Conjunction? And who can deny, that they are all in you? Especially when our Queen, in Her great Wisdom, did some time since chuse you to bear the honourable Character and Station of Her Ambassador

' bassador (in the Discharge of which you have ful-  
 ' ly answered the Reputation of your own Prudence,  
 ' the Importance of so great an Affair, and the Ex-  
 ' pectation of all good Men :) Our Queen (I say)  
 ' whose Royal Bounty, unusual, and unheard of  
 ' Liberality, has greatly enriched the Church with  
 ' the Addition of large Revenues ; whose supreme  
 ' Power settled upon the same Bottom with our  
 ' very Constitution, protects it ; and whose exem-  
 ' plary Piety adorns it ; whose Mind is daily taken  
 ' up with the Care and Thoughts of preserving the  
 ' People committed to Her Charge, in perpetual  
 ' Peace, Quietness and Tranquility (Things most  
 ' acceptable to our Wishes and Desires ;) which  
 ' that she may do to an extreme Old Age, is the  
 ' most earnest Request and fervent Prayer of us all.  
 ' But because Nature as it hath set Bounds and Mea-  
 ' sures to other things, so likewise to Life, when  
 ' She hath had a full Enjoyment, not only of all  
 ' that is desirable of Life, but almost all that is to-  
 ' lerable ; when she hath lived long enough for  
 ' Her own Glory, and for the Benefit and Advan-  
 ' tage of the Publick, I hope none will be found  
 ' so ignorant, so wholly insensible both of their  
 ' own private and the common Safety, as not to be  
 ' thorowly convinced and fully persuaded, that the  
 ' Succession of the Crown, most deservedly, as well  
 ' as prudently establish'd by Law, in the Illustrious  
 ' House of *Hanover*, is the best Security of our  
 ' Lives, Safety, Estates, Liberties, and (which is most  
 ' of all to be consider'd) our Religion, in Defence  
 ' of which every good Man would be contented  
 ' to die.

The

Vol. VI:

*The Duke of Shrewsbury declares himself for the Revolution and the Hanover Succession.*

The Duke of *Shrewsbury*, on his Part, was not wanting, on all proper Occasions, to make good the Hopes and Expectations of the Well-affected to the Revolution, and the Protestant Succession in the House of *Hanover*: But in a particular Manner, on King *William's* Birth-Day, when his Grace declared, *He was still the same, he was in the Year 1688*, and publicly drank the *Pious and Glorious Memory of King William*. The same Evening his Dutcheſs gave a magnificent Ball, on Occasion of the Solemnity of the Day, which was celebrated with extraordinary Rejoycings.

*Elections of Parliament.*

All this while the Elections for Parliament-Men were carried on with great Application, Industry, and Contention, by the Two Opposite Parties, of *Tories* and *Whigs*: Tho' with visible Advantage on the side of the latter, notwithstanding the Countenance their Antagonists receiv'd from some Persons in eminent Posts. The greatest Struggle was in the

*Great Struggle and Riot at Dublin Nov. 6.*

City of *Dublin*, where Sir *William Fownes* and Mr. *Tucker*, were set up by the *Tories*; and Mr. Recorder *Forſter*, and Mr. *Burton*, stood Candidates for the *Whigs*. The Poll began on the 6th of *November*: And the Sheriffs perceiving that the Electors were going into a Riot sent to the Guard for a File of Musqueteers. to prevent it, upon which a Tumult arose, of which the Sheriffs caus'd the

*Account of it.* following Account to be publish'd.

A

*A true Account of the Riot committed at the Tholfel on Friday the 6th of November, 1713.*

THE Sheriffs of the City of Dublin on granting a Poll last Tuesday, published a Paper wherein they proposed, that to avoid Tumults and to save the Attendance and Time of the Electors, they intended to begin with the Eldest Corporation, and so on in their Order.

That every Day after Twelve a Clock, they would take the Votes of such Freeholders as should present themselves on either Side.

Pursuant to the Method proposed by the Sheriffs the Recorder, and Alderman *Burns*, acquainted their Friends that none of them but such as were of the Guild of Merchants, the Corporation of Taylors and Freeholders should attend this Day.

But Sir *William Fownes* and Mr. *Tucker*, in order to the Disturbance of the Freedom of the Election, determined to come on Horseback to the Place of Election, with Trumpets, Hautboys and other Musick before them, attended with great Numbers; and to that End invited and summoned all sorts of People to attend and follow them with Huzza's; and armed with Swords, Clubs, and other Weapons, through the Street to the Tholfel.

The Sheriffs being informed of the Intentions of Sir *William Fownes* and Mr. *Tucker*, to go in that Manner; and being apprehensive that it might create great Mischiefs: (Which apprehension of theirs by the unfortunate Accident that has happened this Day, appears to be too well grounded) desired Sir *William Fownes* on Thursday Night to come to the Poll without raising any Alarm or Tumult in the Town; as must necessarily be occasioned by coming in such a Manner, which could have no other End in it but to insult the Citizens, and disturb or over awe the Election. But Sir *William Fownes*

' *Fownes* absolutely refused to comply with the Sher-  
 ' riffs Request; but said he would do as Friends had  
 ' advised him. Whereupon the Sheriffs told Sir *Wil-*  
 ' *liam* that he and Mr. *Tucker* must be Answerable  
 ' for any Disorder or Mischief that should happen  
 ' thereby. This Morning according to the appoint-  
 ' ment of the Sheriffs the Recorder and Mr. *Burton*  
 ' with a few Friends only went to the *Thaisel*, where  
 ' the Sheriffs waited some time for the other Candi-  
 ' dates: Soon after Sir *William Fownes* and Mr. *Tucker*  
 ' came to the *Thaisel* on Horseback, with Trumpets,  
 ' Hautboys, and other Musick playing before them,  
 ' and attended with a vast crowd of People, Shouting  
 ' and Huzzaing, most of which were of the lowest  
 ' Rank of the People, and of the Popish Religion, and  
 ' such as had no pretence to a Vote in the Election. As  
 ' soon as the Sheriffs began to take the Votes, and  
 ' had received but Seven Votes, all which Voted for  
 ' the Recorder and Mr. *Burton*, most of the People  
 ' who came with Sir *William Fownes* and Mr. *Tucker*,  
 ' cried aloud, down with the Stage, no Poll, no Poll;  
 ' and instantly in a most Riotous and Violent Man-  
 ' ner Assaulted several of the Free Brethren of the  
 ' Guild, and Freeholders of the City, who came  
 ' there in a quiet and peaceable Manner, without  
 ' Swords or Sticks, with an Intention to give their  
 ' Votes for the Recorder and Mr. *Burton*; most of  
 ' the People attending Sir *William Fownes* and Mr.  
 ' *Tucker* being armed with Swords, Cuttleses, or great  
 ' Clubs; and some of them had Swords, who were  
 ' never known to wear them at other times.

' It appears by several Informations given upon  
 ' Oath, that one *Sims* a Gun-smith, being one of  
 ' those that came with Sir *William Fownes* and Mr.  
 ' *Tucker*, cried out. Pull down the Stage, pull down  
 ' the Stage; and then follow me to pull down the  
 ' Recorder's House: That the said Rioters being  
 in-

‘incouraged thereto by several Persons there present of Sir *William Fownes* and Mr. *Tucker*’s Party, with the utmost Violence tore down the Stage, and cut and wounded several who opposed them, notwithstanding the Sheriffs commanded them to keep the Peace.

‘Thereupon the Sheriffs finding they were unable to oppose the Rioters, and that the Violence increased, commanded the Posse, or Power of the Citizens, to support them in the Execution of Her Majesty’s Writ. The Sheriffs spoke particularly to some Persons who came with Sir *William Fownes* and Mr. *Tucker*, to assist them in suppressing the Riot, which they refused to do, but on the contrary incouraged and promoted it; and the Tumult and Violence rising to such a Height, the Sheriffs and those about them were in the utmost Hazard, and unable to preserve themselves from the Rage and Fury of so great a Number of desperate People prepar’d for the last Mischief, some of the Citizens cryed out, pray send for the Guards; and the Sheriffs still continuing in Court, stood up, and in Her Majesty’s Name again commanded the Peace, and particularly desired Sir *William Fownes* and Mr. *Tucker* to endeavour to prevail with their People to desist from their Violence, but all to no Purpose. The Guards soon after coming up, with Intention to preserve the Peace, were assaulted by the Multitude that came with Sir *William Fownes* and Mr. *Tucker*, who first began the Fray with the Guards, and wounded several of them, and made them retire: So that some of them were necessitated, in their own Defence, to fire; but did not do it by Command of their Officers, or any other Person; nor were either of the Sheriffs, or Candidates, near or even within the Hearing, or Sight of the Guards, at the time when the Fray began between the Soldiers

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and



and the People, or at the time the Soldiers fired; nor did they or the Sheriffs, give any Directions to them at all; but on the contrary, when the Guards were called for, the Recorder desired there might be no Guards, which many Gentlemen of Honour and Credit have deposed.

Upon this whole Matter, 'tis plain all Mischief had been prevented had Sir *William Fownes* and Mr. *Tucker* been prevailed on to take those quiet and peaceable Methods which the Sheriffs desired and intreated them to follow, which the other Candidates did: Or if they had used their Endeavours to stop the Violence of the People who resisted the Execution of the Queen's Writ, pulled down the Scaffold, and fell upon the Guards, who in their own Defence were forced to fire, after they were thrice repulsed by the Fury of these People, most of whom had no Right to vote.

The Poll in *London* is taken in the Hustings where the Sheriffs Courts are kept, as in the *Tholsel* with us; most of the Elections in the Kingdom in the Country Courts; and the great Reason the Blue coat Hospital is now endeavoured for the Place of Polling, is, that the numerous Papists and rude Number of People who have no Votes may line the Streets through that end of the Town and insult the Recorder and Mr. *Burton*, and the peaceable Citizens going to, or coming from that Place; for which Reason the Sheriffs most prudently fixed the Poll in the *Tholsel*.

The several Facts set forth in this Paper appear by the Oaths and Examinations of several Persons of Honour, Quality and Fortune taken before the Justices of the Peace of this City, in order to have the Rioters prosecuted for the Innocent Blood that was spilled.

On the other Hand, the *Tory* Party cau'd the following Paper to be publish'd. An

*An Answer to the Tholsel Account: Or, a more true Account of the Friday's Proceedings in Relation to the Poll.*

I Shall not endeavour to spin out a long and tedious Discourse, of the Matters and Transactions before last *Friday*, being the Day of Polling, nor shall prolong the time by remonstrating the many Inconveniences laid down to the Sheriffs, by pretending to take the Poll in the *Tholsel*; which indeed were too many and too convincing, not to be complied with by indifferent and reasonable Men. But shall now endeavour to set forth the Matter of Fact as it happened there, and which every Man then present may in some Measure be a Judge of, *viz.*

Sir *William Fownes* and *Martin Tucker*, Esq; according to the Custom of all or most Candidates, came to the *Tholsel*, accompany'd by a great Number of Gentlemen and Loyal Citizens, their Friends, in order to proceed upon the Poll, with only Hautboys before them, which I think has been a common Usage in like Cases throughout *South-Britain*, and particularly at *Westminster*, the greatest Election in that Kingdom: If therefore this can be deemed a Disturbance of the Freedom of Election, or Huzzaing termed a Riot, I submit to all or any whoever saw an Election so populous as this, to determine. They no sooner came to the place of Polling, but the Bar was utterly taken up, the Passages cram'd with Sworded Gentlemen; and they found it very difficult to force their Way to the Seats assign'd Them, not being able for almost a Quarter of an Hour to get to the same, nor did the Sheriffs move in the least to assist them. Sir *William Fownes* and *Mr. Tucker*, did what in them lay to prevent the Noise, by calling out to the People to forbear Huzzaing; but the People finding

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the

the Bar taken up, and that they cou'd not get up thither to Poll, still continu'd Huzzaing, and made an attempt to pull down the Stage.

The Citizens of *Dublin*, as well certainly, as all others on this occasion, have undoubted Right to Poll, and certainly to be dispatched from that Poll as soon as in their Power lies so to be, by pushing forwards to come to the Bar, to give their Names; nor can it be affirmed by any, that ever there was an Election at *Westminster*, but what there were double the Number of Voters present, and also double the Disturbance in Quarrels among Opposite Parties of the Electors: I only mention this to shew, that tho' they have a Garrison (the *Savoy*) near them, and notwithstanding the many Brangles among the People, there never was yet any Instance, nor can History mention, that a Military Power was ever brought in upon their Civil People, legally Assembled, upon any Pretence whatever.


The Sheriffs of *Dublin* finding the Huzza continued, (and a Report being made, that they were going to pull down the Stage) immediately sent for the Guard, who came prepared with Powder and Ball, to commit, perhaps, the most barbarous transaction that ever was known in a Civil Nation, and to Fire in upon the Body of a City, pent up in their own *Tholfel*. The Consequences of which (as that scurrilous Author Remarks) has been too fatal; and all this without any Cause or Reason for it: There was no Riot committed, There was no Blood-shed among the People themselves, nor any other Damage done, than threatening to pull down the Stage, or crying out, To the Hospital-Green, to the Green, the usual place of Polling.

No sooner had this Guard appeared firing into the *Tholfel*, as furiously as if it were an Enemies Garrison on one side, but certain Gentlemen behind

hind the Candidates Seats, drew their Swords, threatening Destruction on the other, using such Language to Sir *William Fownes* and Mr. *Tucker*, as certainly in such a Place, on such an Occasion, and at such a Time, could not be expected from Men of their Figure.

How these Soldiers came prepared in that manner, how they fired contrary to the direct Orders given to their commanding Officer, I am not to determine, but sure it is, that their Orders were, peremptorily, not to fire a Shot on pain of Death; or how the Sheriffs came to send for them, upon such frivolous Occasions, upon which that dismal Consequence ensued, I leave to those in Authority over us to determine, and those Gentlemen present, to guess at.

From all this, it is very evident, that Sir *William Fownes*, and Mr. *Tucker* neither were, nor was it possible they could, be instrumental in that fatal Business, but on the contrary, have acted in the same Method with other Candidates, nor can that scurrilous Author, nor his more scurrilous Paper, cram'd with all the Lyes that Malice or Faction can invent, in order to delude the honest and well-meaning Citizens; as also, if it lay in his Power, to blacken the Reputation of Sir *William Fownes* and Mr. *Tucker*, (two Gentlemen above the Reach of his Gall) have any other Effect than be looked upon as an Encouragement to Sedition, and laying innocent Blood at the Door of those who would rather have their own Blood shed, than cry out, Kill Fifty more of them; as may be made appear too soon, perhaps, for those who should rather preserve than Destroy her Majesty's good Subjects, as well as their Fellow Citizens. Nor need he bragg of all the Seven that Pelled that Day being for the Recorder and Mr. *Barton*, if he does but consider, they

Vol. VI.  they are of the Seventeen Aldermen;  
 ' and no doubt but the other Ten will so  
 ' far side with their worthy Brethren,  
 ' that they will do the same.

\* Nov. 7th. The \* next Day, the Lord Lieutenant appointed a Committee of Council to inquire into this Disorder; directed the Sheriffs to take more Care for the future; and, upon Information, that the *Papists* and *Jacobites* were the Chief Promoters of the Riot beforemention'd, his Grace caused several *Papist* Chappels in *Dublin* to be shut up: Which wonderfully endear'd his Grace to all true Protestants.

*Papist Chappels in Dublin shut up.*

On *Tuesday* the 17th of *November*, the Sheriffs of *Dublin* closed the Poll, and on casting up the Books found Mr. Recorder, and Alderman *Barton* had a great Majority of undoubted Voters; The Poll being as follows:

The Recorder—1764. Mr. *Tucker*—1654.  
 Mr. *Barton*—1778. Sir *W. Fortnes*—1622.

Hereupon, in the County Court, they  
 Mr. *Forster* and Mr. *Bur-* declared the Recorder and Alderman  
 ton declared *Barton*, duely chosen Members for the  
 duely chosen. City of *Dublin*, to serve in the ensuing  
 Parliament. It is to be observ'd that  
 One Hundred and Sixty Seven of the  
 Soldiers of the Hospital in the County,  
 and not in the City of *Dublin*, being  
 produced as Freeholders in the City to  
 Vote for Sir *William Fortnes* and Mr. *Tuc-*  
*ker*, which would have cast the Majority  
 on their Side, the Sheriffs refused both  
 to enter their Names in their Books,  
 and

for November, 1713.

365

and to accept their Votes; because their Pensions are Charity at Pleasure: Which occasion'd no small Clamour among the High-Church-Party. Sir *W. Fortnes* and Mr. *Tucker* demanded a Scrutiny, which was granted; but avail'd them nothing.

Vol. VI.

On the 22d a Proclamation was publish'd at *Dublin*, for Proroguing the Parliament to the 25th, on which Day being met accordingly, the Lord Lieutenant went to the House of Peers, with the usual State and Solemnity, and the Comons being sent for up, and attending, his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, made the following Speech to Both Houses:

The Parliament meets  
Nov. 25th.

The Lord  
Lieutenant's  
Speech.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

**H**ER Majesty having, by God's Blessing upon her pious Endeavours, procured a Safe and Honourable Peace, has nothing now to wish, but that her Subjects may enjoy the Benefits and Advantages of it.

For this purpose she has called you together, that you may consider of, and provide such Laws as you shall judge necessary for the further Security of the Church of *Ireland* as by Law established, and the Advancement of the Trade and Welfare of this Kingdom.

Her Majesty has nothing more at Heart, than the Preservation of the Rights and Liberties of her People, and the settling them upon a lasting Foundation

Vol. VI.



‘ dation, by securing the Protestant Succession in the House of *Hanover*.

‘ *Gentlemen of the House of Commons.*

‘ By the several Estimates and Accounts which I have directed to be laid before you by the proper Officers, you will see what Supplies are wanting to support the Civil Establishment, and maintain a sufficient Number of Forces for your Security against any Danger that may be apprehended from the great Number of *Papists* in this Country.

‘ Her Majesty does not doubt of your contributing chearfully such Sums as may be effectual to answer these Purposes ; and has commanded me to assure you, that there shall be no Misapplication of them, and that what you grant shall, as much as possible, be spent among your selves.

‘ To this End, she has ordered the two Regiments of Foot, which being upon the *Irish* Establishment, are yet in *Great-Britain*, to be sent over, as soon as their Accounts can be made up, and their *English* Arrears satisfied.

‘ The Money given last Sessions to rebuild the publick Offices destroyed by Fire, has been apply’d to that Service as far as could be done in so little Time ; and I will take care that those Buildings shall be finished with all convenient speed.

‘ As the several additional Duties will expire at *Christmas*, Her Majesty, to prevent their lapsing, has sent over a Bill to be offered to your Consideration,

‘ to

‘ to continue them for Three Months; Vol. VI.  
 ‘ whereby you will still have an Oppor-  
 ‘ tunity further to provide for the Cre-  
 ‘ dit of Her Government, and your own  
 ‘ Safety, by such Ways and Means as you  
 ‘ shall think proper.

‘ *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

‘ I am very sensible of the great Ho-  
 ‘ nour Her Majesty has done me, in plac-  
 ‘ ing me in so eminent a Station, and  
 ‘ of my own Inability sufficiently to dis-  
 ‘ charge so great a Trust: But this I will  
 ‘ beg leave to assure you, that no One  
 ‘ ever endeavour’d it with more Zeal for  
 ‘ Her Majesty’s Service, and for your In-  
 ‘ terest (which I take to be inseparable)  
 ‘ than I am firmly resolved to do.

‘ I must therefore earnestly recommend  
 ‘ it to you, that as the Protestants in this  
 ‘ Kingdom are united in one common  
 ‘ Interest, you may all agree in the same  
 ‘ means of promoting it; and shew, by  
 ‘ a dutiful Comportment, and by laying  
 ‘ aside all Warmth and Resentment, that  
 ‘ every one of you is equally concerned  
 ‘ for Her Majesty’s Service and the Good  
 ‘ of this Kingdom.

‘ This will appear by the Unanimity of  
 ‘ your Proceedings; and you may depend  
 ‘ upon it, That I shall make a faithful  
 ‘ Representation of them to Her Maje-  
 ‘ sty; being assured, that She will look  
 ‘ upon your Temper and good Agree-  
 ‘ ment as the greatest Instance you can  
 ‘ give of your Loyalty and Affection to  
 ‘ Her Person and Government.

There was, the next Day, a great  
 Struggle in the House of Commons, about

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Vol. VI. the Choice of a Speaker, Sir *Richard Lewin* being put up by the *Tory Party*, and *Alan Broderick*, Esq; by the *Whiggs*: But upon a Division Mr. *Broderick* was chosen, by a Majority of Four Voices. The Speech he made to the Lord Lieutenant was as follows :

*Struggle in the H. of C. about the Choice of a Speaker.*  
Mr. Broderick chosen.

‘THE Commons in Parliament assembled, in Obedience to your Grace’s Commands, and according to ancient Usage, have proceeded to the Choice of one of their Number to preside in their Debates as Speaker of their House, and have commanded me to present my self to your Grace, as the Person whom they have elected to that great and important Trust. To collect readily the true Sense of a numerous Assembly; to form the same into Questions, in order to their final Resolution; and to present their Conclusions, Declarations, and Petitions to your Grace, in the best Manner, and with full Advantage, is part of the Duty that Man undertakes, who is hardy enough to accept so arduous a Province. And the Sense I have of my own Imperfections and Disabilities, makes me tremble when I reflect on the Difficulties, under which learned, experienced, and wise Men have labour’d in the Chair of that House. But when I consider, that my Endeavours to serve Her Majesty and this Kingdom in the Chair of a former Parliament, were so acceptable to, and approved by the whole House of Commons, that they were pleased to express their Sense of them by a signal

Mark

Mark of Respect, after I ceased to be a  
 Member of their House: When I consider,  
 that out of many Gentlemen of great  
 Abilities and Knowledge in the Laws  
 and Methods of Parliament, the Commons  
 have now again judged me capable to fill  
 the Chair to their Expectation, I dare not  
 put my own Fears and Diffidence of my  
 self in Balance with their superior Judgment.  
 I delight my self with the agreeable  
 Prospect of Unanimity in the House; and  
 hope, as well as earnestly desire, their  
 greatest Consent may be, who shall shew  
 most Zeal and Forwardness in expressing  
 their Loyalty and Duty to Her Majesty,  
 their firm Adherence to our excellent  
 Constitution in Church and State, and the  
 profoundest Respect to your Grace's Person  
 and Government. Such a Temper may be  
 reasonably expected under a chief Governor,  
 who in Addition to ancient Nobility, greatest  
 Offices of Honour and Trust in the State,  
 and the Favour of Her most excellent  
 Majesty, is qualified to make us a happy  
 People, by a discerning Judgment, consummate  
 Wisdom, a mild and gracious Disposition  
 and Temper of Mind, and an Inclination  
 to heal the Divisions and cure the Distractions  
 of this once happy Kingdom. These Blessings  
 the Commons promise themselves will be the  
 Effects as well as eternal Honour of your  
 Grace's Administration of the Government.

After the Speaker was approved, he made  
 the usual Demands of Right, concerning  
 the Privileges of the Commons;

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who

Vol. VI.



who being return'd to their Houses, appointed the Grand Committees; and among the rest Mr. Forster, Recorder of Dublin, was chosen Chairman of the Committee of Elections; which was a further Mortification to the High-Church-Party. They also appointed Committees to draw up Addresses of *Thanks* and *Con-gratulation* both to her Majesty, and the chosen Chair-Lord Lieutenant; which were afterwards approved, and presented, as follows:

Mr. Forster  
chosen Chair-  
man of the  
Committee of  
Elections.

To the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.  
The humble Address of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of Ireland in Parliament assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of Ireland in Parliament assembled, do with all Humility approach your Royal Person, to congratulate your Majesty on the Success of your pious Endeavours in procuring a Safe and Honourable Peace.

Address of the  
Commons to  
the Queen.

And your faithful Commons being deeply sensible of the great Hopes the vast Body of Papists of this Kingdom entertain of seeing the Succession in the Protestant Line, as settled by several Acts of Parliament in Great Britain defeated, cannot but esteem it one of the principal Advantages of the Peace, that your Majesty hath obliged the French King to acknowledge, in the strongest Terms, the Succession in the House of Hanover, and to remove out of his Dominions, that Person, who

in

for November, 1713.

371

Vol VI.

*in Defiance of your Majesty's undoubted Title to the Crown, and the many Laws made for securing the Protestant Succession in that Illustrious Family, has assumed to himself the Title of King of these Realms. Nor can they omit this Opportunity of returning your Majesty their unfeigned and hearty Thanks for your gracious Promises to your Two Houses of Parliament in Great Britain, to use your most pressing Instances with the Duke of Lorraine, and all other Princes and States in Amity with your Majesty, not to receive, or suffer to continue in any Part of their Dominions the Pretender to your Majesty's Crown.*

*We humbly beg Leave, at the same Time, to express the deep Sense we have of all your Majesty's Graces and Favours to this Kingdom, in preserving to your People their Religious and Civil Rights, and in the Care you have taken to transmit those Blessings to Posterity, by securing the Protestant Succession in the Illustrious House of Hanover.*

*We of this Nation have Reason at this Time to acknowledge, among other Instances of your Goodness, that you have been pleased to spare from your own Person and Councils the Duke of Shrewsbury, to represent your Royal Authority here; whose Zeal for our Religion and Liberties, and consummate Wisdom and Experience in the most important Affairs of State, and whose Loyalty to your Majesty, leave us no Room to doubt of our being happy under his mild and just Administration.*

*We humbly pray your Majesty will believe we shall make a right Use of the Favours to us in this Meeting of Parliament, and that we shall take all Occasions of shewing our Loyalty and*

Vol. VI.



and Affection to your Majesty, by the Unanimity and Temper of our Proceedings, by cheerfully granting the necessary Supplies, and by seconding your Majesty's Gracious Intentions of supporting our Church as by Law established, and strengthening the Protestant Interest in this Kingdom.

This we ought to do if we consulted only our own Advantage and Welfare: But it is the peculiar Blessing of your Majesty's Reign, that all you require from your People, to recommend themselves, and merit your Favour, is only to promote their own Prosperity and Happiness.

Address of the Commons to the Lord Lieutenant.

The Humble Address of the House of Commons to his Grace the Duke of Shrewsbury.

May it please your Grace,

**W**E Her Majesty's most faithful and loyal Subjects, the Commons in Parliament assembled, do joyfully present our selves before your Grace, to return our most humble and hearty Thanks for your excellent Speech from the Throne to both Houses of Parliament.

We are sensible we lie under the highest Obligations to Her Majesty for the Continuance of Her Royal Favour to us through the whole Course of Her glorious Reign, for the Assurances She has been pleas'd to give us by your Grace's Speech, and for this eminent Mark of Her Goodness to us in placing you in the Government of this Kingdom.

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The many and important Trusts and Employments which Her Majesty hath conferred upon you, are the just Rewards of your Wisdom and Fidelity; and to compleat your Grace's Character, you have been also in a most eminent Manner, instrumental in bringing about the glorious Revolution in 1688, to which, under God, we owe the Preservation of our Religion, Liberties, and Properties; in Defence of which we are resolv'd to venture all that is most dear to us; and have since continued to act with the same sincere Regard to the Interests of the Church, and Prerogative of the Crown, and Liberty of the Subject, as you did then, when you appeared so seasonably in Defence of them all.

Your ardent Wishes for our Welfare and Prosperity; your Concern for our Preservation against the Attempts of the great Number of Papists in this Country; your declaring Her Majesty's Royal Intentions, that the Troops which are paid by this Establishment shall be sent over; that the Monies given by Parliament, as much as is possible, shall be spent among our selves; and that none of the publick Treasure shall be misapply'd; are so many powerful Motives to endear your Grace to this Kingdom.

In dutiful Return for these Instances of Her Majesty's Royal Goodness, we beg Leave to assure your Grace, that we will effectually support Her Establishment, and provide for the Honour of the Government; that we will on all Occasions demonstrate our Zeal for the Safety and Preservation of Her Majesty's Sacred Person and Authority, the Church of England as by Law establish'd, and the Protestant

Vol. VI. Protestant Succession in the illustrious House  
 of Hanover.

*And we will endeavour by our Temper to deserve such a Representation of our Proceedings to Her Majesty, as may entitle us to the Continuance of Her Grace and Favour.*

To this Address the Lord Lieutenant made the following Answer :

*The Ld. Lieutenant's Answer to the Commons Address.*

*Gentlemen,*

**I** Am very well pleas'd to find, that  
 ' what I have said to you is so  
 ' much to your Satisfaction: I will take  
 ' Care to represent to Her Majesty the  
 ' Zeal you express for Her Service, and  
 ' shall think my self happy if I can pro-  
 ' mote the Prosperity and Welfare of this  
 ' Kingdom.

On the other Hand, the Lords presented the following Address to the Lord Lieutenant.

*The Lords Address to His Grace.*

*May it please Your Grace,*

**WE** the Lords Spiritual and Tem-  
 ' poral in Parliament assembled,  
 ' do, with great Satisfaction, attend your  
 ' Grace, to return our most humble  
 ' Thanks for Your excellent Speech from  
 ' the Throne, and to congratulate You  
 ' upon the considerable Part Your Grace  
 ' has had in the late Safe and Honourable  
 ' Peace; which we are persuaded will de-  
 ' rive many Benefits and Advantages to  
 ' this

‘ this Kingdom, under Her Majesty’s Vol. VI.  
 ‘ happy Government, and Your Grace’s  
 ‘ wise Administration.

‘ We are fully convinc’d, That the  
 ‘ Preservation of our Church by Law  
 ‘ establish’d, our Rights and Liberties,  
 ‘ doth under God, intirely depend on the  
 ‘ Securing the *Protestant* Succession in the  
 ‘ House of *Hanover*.

‘ As the best Means of preserving these  
 ‘ Blessings to us, We shall use our utmost  
 ‘ Endeavours to disappoint the treache-  
 ‘ rous Designs of the *Papists* on one Hand,  
 ‘ and the bold Encroachments of the Dis-  
 ‘ senters on the other, some of whose  
 ‘ leading Teachers, We beg Leave to ac-  
 ‘ quaint Your Grace, refuse to take the  
 ‘ Oath of Abjuration ; and yet, in Defi-  
 ‘ ance of the Law, preach in publick be-  
 ‘ fore numerous Assemblies.

‘ We are perfectly satisfied, That Your  
 ‘ Grace has nothing more at Heart, than  
 ‘ the Good of this Kingdom, and that no  
 ‘ Person is more capable of Promoting it  
 ‘ than Your Grace, from the Knowledge  
 ‘ We have of Your Great Abilities, and  
 ‘ the Integrity you have always shewn, in  
 ‘ the many eminent Trusts Your Grace has  
 ‘ discharg’d under the Crown, in the Ser-  
 ‘ vice of Your Country.

To which the Lord Lieutenant an-  
 swer’d as follows:

MY LORDS,

‘ I Return Your Lordships Thanks for  
 ‘ your kind Address. I shall always

B b b

‘ be

*His Grace's  
 Answer.*



Vol. VI. be ready to promote the Interest of this Kingdom, and concur in any Thing to support our Church as established by Law, against the Designs of *Papists*, or the Encroachments of any others whatsoever.

Reserving the further Proceedings of the *Irish* Parliament for our Next, let's now attend what pass'd in *England*. On Sunday the 1st of *November*, Sir William Wyndham, a Baronet, Chancellor of the Privy Council, was sworn one of Her Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council.

\* Nov. 3. Two Days \* after Samuel Shepherd Senior, Esq; was chosen Sub-Governor of the South-Sea Company.

On the 4th the Earl of Peterborow, Her Majesty's Ambassador. Extraordinary to

the E. of the New King of *Sicily*, set out for that Kingdom, by the Way of *France*; and it was confidently reported His Lordship was charged with a Commission to the

*French Court*, viz. to intercede for the *Catalans*, who, principally, upon His Lordship's Encouragement, and Promises of Her Majesty's firm Protection, had, at first, declared for King *Charles*, the present Emperor. Now as nothing has happen'd for many Years past, more remarkable than the Resolution the *Catalans* have shew'd to defend their Liberties, and for that Purpose, to stand it out against the whole Power of King *Philip*: It will not be amiss to preserve in this Journal the Abstract of a Letter from one of the States of that Principality, dated from *Barcelona*, the

for November, 1713.

377

the 11th of September, N. S. which is as follows, Vol. VI.

*Abstract of a  
Letter about  
the great Reso-  
lution of the  
Catalans.*

‘ **A**S to what passes we have wrote  
‘ you before this, so we have on-  
‘ ly to say if you will look over our for-  
‘ mer Letters, you will find we always  
‘ told you, that tho’ the whole World  
‘ should leave us, we alone should conti-  
‘ nue the War, because it’s the Cause of  
‘ God, for the King’s Cause is just, and  
‘ was approved as such by those who have  
‘ now abandoned us. We were 6 Days  
‘ debating, and at last it was resolved to  
‘ continue the War in the Name of the  
‘ King our Master, the 6th of July. We  
‘ assure you, tho’ the Enemy is before  
‘ the City, and that this Day they have  
‘ begun to batter the Convent of Saint  
‘ *Madrona* with 6 Pieces of Cannon, here  
‘ is no Body in this City afraid, for we  
‘ put our Hopes of a Remedy in God Al-  
‘ mighty, and I am certain, in a very  
‘ short Time, we shall experience the Suc-  
‘ cess to the Amazement of the whole  
‘ World; and God will do this, that Men  
‘ may know that He only is capable of ma-  
‘ king Kings and destroying them. It is  
‘ now 6 Weeks the Enemy have lain before  
‘ this City, in which Time they have done  
‘ nothing; and I assure you that in  
‘ that Time, what with our Troops,  
‘ the Country People, Volunteers, and  
‘ *Miquelets*, we have killed 3000 of the  
‘ Enemy, and have not lost 100 Men on  
‘ our Side.

B b b 2

Other



Other Letters from *Barcelona* have since acquainted us, ' That on the 21<sup>st</sup> of November, N. S. in the Night, General *Nebot*, and Don *Joseph Martini*, Lieutenant General of the Infantry, sallied out of that Place in great Silence, with 4000 Men, divided into Eight Regiments; that having penetrated as far as the Convent of *Our Lady of Grace*, where the *Castilians* had one of their principal Quarters, they forced it, put 600 Men to the Sword, and took 400 Prisoners, among them one Colonel, 2 Lieutenant Colonels, 10 Captains, and 30 Subalterns; which done the *Catalans* retired in good Order into the Town, with their Prisoners, and a great Booty of Horses and other things. That the *Catalans* lost but 100 Men in that well-concerted and successful Action, and amongst them the Lieutenant Colonel of the Deputation, who was very much regretted. That the *Castilians* upon this Disaster abandoned several Posts near *Barcelona*, for Fear of a Surprise, and had cast up Intrenchments in several Places: That since the Arrival of a great Fleet with Provisions from the Island of *Majorca*, and another from *Sardinia*, they had Plenty of all Things in *Barcelona*, and sufficient Quantities to serve 'em the whole Winter: That there was a perfect Harmony between the inhabitants and the other *Catalans* that had taken Sanctuary there, who were both the one and the other resolved to defend the Place, and assert their Liberties and Privileges



Privileges to the last Extremity; but  
 that however they had certain Assur-  
 ances, that the *Spaniards* would not besiege  
 the Place in Form this Winter. That  
 the *Barcelonians* were daily augmenting  
 their Naval Forces, insomuch that by  
 this Time they had actually at Sea 14  
 Men of War, besides several Frigats and  
 armed Barks. That on the 21st this  
 Squadron took a *French Ship* of 30  
 Guns, homeward bound from the *West-*  
*Indies*, with 100000 Pieces of Eight on  
 Board, and a great deal of Merchandize.  
 That all the Captains of that Squadron  
 were enjoyn'd to seize on all Ships laden  
 with Provisions, of what Nation soever  
 they be, and to bring them into *Barcelo-*  
*na*, where they shall be paid the full Va-  
 lue of their Cargoe; by which Means  
 they hope to be sufficiently supplied  
 with Provisions from Time to Time.  
 That they had already brought into that  
 Port two *English Ships* laden with Cod-  
 Fish for *Marseilles*. That the 19th two  
 other Vessels laden with Corn, from the  
*Levant*, had, by Stress of Weather,  
 been forced to put into *Barcelona*, and  
 that they had received Intelligence,  
 which confirm'd their former Advices,  
 that General *Bracamonte*, who at-  
 tempted to surprize the Castle of *Cardo-*  
*na*, was repuls'd with the Loss of 600  
 Men, besides a greater Number that  
 were kill'd in his Rear, being pursued in  
 their Retreat by Colonel *Farrer* with  
 his Regiment; so that upon the whole  
 Matter, the Affairs of the *Catalans* were  
 in

Vol. VI.



R. William's  
Birth-day so-  
lemnized.  
Nov. 4.

Gun-Powder  
Treason-day  
observ'd.  
Nov. 5.

' in a very prosperous Condition.' This single Instance shews what Men are capable to perform when they exert themselves for the Defence and Support of their Rights and Privileges.

The 4th of *November* being the Birth-Day of the late King *William*, of ever-glorious Memory, the same was solemnized in the Cities of *London* and *Westminster* by all such as are zealously affected both to the *Revolution*; and (which is a Consequence of it) to Her present Majesty's Government, and the *Protestant Succession* in the most Serene House of *Hanover*. Most of the Shops in the City, and not a few in the Suburbs, were shut up; and in the Evening there were Illuminations and Bonfires, particularly before the *Queen's Arms Tavern* in *Pall-mall*, at *Charing-Cross*, *Temple-Bar*, and *Stocks-Market*, at which Two first Places the Effigies of the *Devil*, the *Pope*, and the *Pretender* were burnt by the *Populace*. The Next \* Day was observ'd, as usual, the Anniversary Thanksgiving, for the happy Deliverance of King *James I.* and the Parliament, from the Intended Hellish Massacre by Gun-Powder; and also for the happy Arrival of His late Majesty King *William III.* on that auspicious Day, for the Deliverance of the *Church* and *Nation* from *Popery* and *Arbitrary Power*. At one of the Clock in the Afternoon, the Great Guns of the *Tower* were fired; and in the Evening there were, in most Streets, Illuminations, and Bonfires, in some of which the Three Effigies before-mention'd were also

for November, 1713.

381

also burnt: But to prevent Disorders, Vol. VI.  
the Trained-Bands of *London and Westminster* were those Two Days under Arms.

*Queen Elizabeth's Inauguration solemnized.*  
Nov, 17th.

On the 17th of this Month was celebrated the Anniversary Rejoycing for the happy Inauguration of *Queen Elizabeth* of glorious Memory: And among the Rest, the Society of Gentlemen who, of late, have distinguish'd themselves by the Name of the *HANOVER-CLUB*, and, now and then, meet at a Coffee-House at *Charing-Cross*, having with great Secrecy, order'd the Effigies of the *Devil*, the *Pope*, and the *Pretender*, to be made, caused them to be burnt in a great Bonfire provided for that Purpose, after they had been carried, in Solemn Procession, through the principal Streets of *London and Westminster*; of which the following Account was made publick:

Lon. No. 18. Yesterday being the Anniversary of the Inauguration of *Q. Eliz.* where-  
on, by the Death of her Sister Mary, she was enlarged from the Tower, and proclaimed *Queen*, the Morning was ushered in with ringing of Bells in divers Places of the City and Suburbs, and in the Evening the Members of the *Hanover Club*, consisting of many of the Nobility, and Gentlemen of the best Fortunes and Estates in the Realm, having liberally contributed towards celebrating a Festival to which we owe the Establishment of the Protestant Religion, Three Figures were made; one representing the *Devil*, another the *Pope*, and the third the *Pretender*,  
all

Vol. VI.



*all in suitable and proper Appointments. The Pope with his Triple Crown on his Head, his Crozier Staff in his Hand, and in a rich Cope and Robe, with other the significant Badges and Trinkets of Popery and Superstition, was placed in the Middle of a Machine prepared for the Purpose, in his usual Dress, as exhibited on the like Occasions: and on his left Hand the Pretender to her Majesty's Dominions, in a blue Coat richly laced, and a broad brim'd Hat and Feather, cock'd Ala-mode. They were thus convey'd through the principal Streets of the City and Suburbs, the Procession beginning at Charing Cross, and from thence thro' Pall-Mall, St. James's Street, Piccadilly, Gerrard Street, Holborn, Snow Hill, Newgate Street, and Cheapside, to Cornhil, and thence back thro' Cheapside, St. Paul's Church Yard, Ludgatestreet, Fleetstreet and the Strand, to Charing Cross again, being lighted by several hundreds of Flambeaux and Links, born for that Purpose, and accompanied by some Thousands of her Majesty's good and loyal Protestant Subjects, crying out, God preserve the Queen, the Church, the Protestant Succession in the Illustrious House of Hanover; No Popery, no Pretender; and with like Loyal Acclamations. 'Twas great Master of Diversion to the Spectators, and all that numerous Company, to observe the artful Contrivance and Gesticulations of the 3 Figures, the Pope being represented with all the Lines in his Face of a crafty designing insidious old Trickster; the Pretender with those of an Impostor and a Bubble; and the Devil with broad signs of Fury, from a Mixture*

for November, 1713.

383

Vol. VI.

ture of Assurance and Despair, distinguishable thro' the Shades of his ordinary sullen Complexion, and throughout the whole Procession all three appearing in deep Consult. But 'twas observable to the most curious, that the Aims of the Pope and Perkin were by their Companion's Whisperings, his Wreathings, his Cringings, and other important Gesticulations of that Kind, chiefly owing to the Instigations of the Devil. Many Houses both in the City and Suburbs were illuminated on the Occasion; and when the Procession returned to Charing Cross, a great Bonfire of several hundred of Faggots prepared for the Purpose, was lighted, and after three Turns round it, all the Three Figures were committed to the Flames with the like Acclamations, the Company gathering in the March and surrounding the Bonfire to the Number of some Thousands. At the same Place Her Majesty's Health, Prosperity to the Church of England as by Law establish'd, and the Protestant Hanover Succession, were drank with repeated Huzzas; and it is very remarkable, that during the whole Progress of this Solemnity, tho' the Train'd Bands were not out, there was not the least Disturbance, Insult, or Disorder given or offered. Note, The same Evening there were Bonfires and Illuminations in most of the high Streets.

On the 6th of November, the Marchioness of Carmarthen, Daughter to the Lord High-Treasurer, was brought to Bed of a Son; but died before she was up again, viz. on the 20th, being generally lamented, as a Lady of great Piety, Vertue, and Judgment.

The March of Carmarthen deliver'd of a Son.

She dies Nov.

20th.

C c c

About



Vol. VI. About this Time a Patent pass'd the  
 ~~~~~ Seats, for making Dr. *Brickenden*, Master

A Canonship of *Pembroke College* in *Oxford*, and his  
 bestow'd on Successors for ever, the first Canonship of  
 the Master of *Glocester*, that shall happen in Her Maje-  
*Pembroke* sty's Gift.  
*College, Ox-*  
 on.

On the 7th of this Month, the Duke  
*The D. D'Au-* *D'Aumont*, Ambassador Extraordinary  
 mont sets out from *France*, set out from *London* in his  
 for *France*.

Return homewards, being attended sever-  
 al Miles out of Town by about Forty  
 Tradesmen on Horseback, who had been  
 employ'd by His Excellency.

The *Ld. Slane*. The Lord *Slane* of the Kingdom of  
 made Viscount *Ireland* was, about this Time, created  
 Longfort. Lord Viscount *Longford*, and Baron *Slane*  
 of the same Kingdom.

On the 3d of this Month, *Narcissus*  
*The Arbp. of* *Martha*, Lord Archbishop of *Armagh*, and  
*Armagh dies.* Ld. Primate of all *Ireland*, died at *Dublin*:  
 He was a Prelate of Exemplary Charity,  
 of which he left a lasting Monument;  
 having built at *Drogheda* a noble Fabrick,  
 and endowed it for ever, for the Enter-  
 tainment of Twenty Clergy-Men's Wi-  
 dows, who have each an Apartment in it,  
 and 20 l. per Annum.

His great  
 Charity.

On Sunday the 7th of November, the  
*The Sicilian* Marquis de *Trivis*, Ambassador Extraor-  
*Embassador* dinary from the New King of *Sicily*, had  
*his first Au-*  
*dience.* his First Private Audience of Her Majesty  
 at *Windfor*: It is to be observ'd, that  
 His Excellency having notify'd his Arri-  
 val to the Foreign Ministers in Town,  
 without explaining to them whether he  
 had his Character from his Master either  
 as Duke of *Savoy*, or King of *Sicily*, they  
 forbore making him the usual Visit.

The other Mi-  
 nisters decline  
 visiting him.

About

About this Time, Brigadier *Jaceline* was made Colonel of the Regiment of Horse formerly commanded by Lieutenant General *Lange*; Brigadier *Henry Hamilton* had the Regiment of Foot which was Colonel *Duret's*; and Colonel *Chudleigh* had Brigadier *Hans Hamilton's* Regiment, which was reduced.

Vol. VI.

Military Preface.

About this Time, died Mrs. *Barry*, the most accomplish'd Actress that ever trod the English Stage, both for Comedy and Tragedy.

Mrs. Barry the famous Actress dies.

Having promised in our last to give in our next, an Account of the London Election for Members of Parliament, We shall here take Notice, that the same came on the 12th of October. The Candidates put up by the High-Church Party were Sir *Richard Hoare* the then Lord Mayor, Sir *William Wickers*, Sir *John Cope*, and Sir *George Newland*, being the Four Last Members; in Opposition to whom those who were against the Treaty of Commerce with France, put up Four eminent Merchants, viz. *John Ward*, *Thomas Seaton*, *Robert Haytham*, and *Peter Godfrey*, Esquires. There was a vast Appearance in the Hall on both Sides; but the Sheriffs having declared the Majority for the four Old Members, a Poll was demanded for the other Four, which was granted, and immediately proceeded upon, for some small Time. Many Quakers coming to poll, most of them for the four Merchants, the Opposite Party insisted, to tender them the Abjuration Oath, as the Law directs; which they refusing, occasion'd

C c c 2

Vol. VI.

son'd some Debate, and so the Debate was adjourn'd till the next Morning. The Merchants being like to lose a great Number of Voices by the Quakers not being admitted to poll, they bethought themselves of an Expedient, and insisted, that all that voted on either Side should qualify themselves, according to Law; well knowing, that not a few *Roman Catholics*, who appear'd for the Four Old Members, would not take the Oaths, particularly that of Abjuration. Hereupon the High-Church-Party thought it most for their Advantage to compromise the Matter; and so it was agreed that the Oaths should not be tender'd to any that poll'd on either Side. Thus far the Election proceeded in a Fair, and Regular Way, and continued so for some Days; the Effects of which appear'd visibly to be in Favour of the Four Merchants, who outstripp'd their Competitors by several Hundreds of Voices. Hereupon, those who supported the Old Members, bestirr'd themselves with such indefatigable Zeal and Industry, that what by the Assistance both of Present and Absent Friends; what by the Help of Persons confin'd for Debt, whose Liberty was procur'd to serve this Critical Turn; what by other Methods, too tedious, and perhaps unsafe to be mention'd: when the Poll was closed, viz. on Saturday the 24th of October, the Voices stood thus:

Sir

for November, 1713.

387

|                      |                         |          |
|----------------------|-------------------------|----------|
| Sr. Ri. Hoare 3842.  | John Ward, Esq; 3730.   | Vol. VI. |
| Sr. W. Withers 3763. | Th. Scawen, Esq; 3625.  |          |
| Sr. John Cals 3800.  | Ro. Heysham Esq; 3688.  |          |
| S. G. Newland 3826.  | Pe. Godfrey, Esq; 3657. |          |

The Sheriffs having, on *Monday* the 26th of *October*, declared the four Old Members duely chosen, the Four Merchants demanded a *Scrutiny*; but the Sheriffs thought fit to put it off till the *Saturday* following, by Reason of their attending on the 29th on Sir Sam. Stanier, the New Lord Mayor, who that Day was sworn at *Westminster*, with the usual Solemnity.

Sir Samuel Stanier sworn Lord Mayor of London.

The *Scrutiny* began accordingly the 31st of *October*; and in order to expose some foul Practices, the Friends of the Merchants publish'd a List of such as had poll'd for their Antagonists: But this avail'd them nothing; for the Writs for chusing Parliament-Men, being returnable on the 12th of *November*, the High-Church-Party concluded from thence, that the said Writs expired that Day, and thereupon the Sheriffs did not think fit to go through with the *Scrutiny*; but declared the four Old Members to be duely elected, and return'd them accordingly on the 12th. The *Tories* having, by their *Voucher*, the *Post-Boy* † given it out, That as far as the *Scrutiny* had proceeded, the *Whigs* had lost Ground; and there was no Doubt but they would have done so in the Whole: The Author of the *Daily-Courant* thought fit to set the Publick right, by printing what follows:

The Scrutiny stops, and the four Old Members declared duely chosen.

† See Post-Boy of Nov. 14.

LONDON,

LONDON, December 3, 1713.

It having been reported, That by the Scrutiny, as far as it was taken by the Sheriffs of London for the late Election of Members to serve in the next Parliament, it appeared that there was a greater Number of bad Pollers for the Merchants than for the Old Members: In order to refute this Report, it is thought necessary to publish this impartial Account of those Pollers on each Side, and to insert their Disqualifications; whereby it is plain that there were more bad Pollers for the Old Members than for the Merchants.

## Bakers.

## Disqualifications.

William Avery —  
 John Bridges —  
 Richard Collins —  
 William Wood —  
 John Crouch —  
 John Crouch —  
 Edmund Tibbey —  
 John Taylar —  
 Barber Chyrurgions.  
 Christopher Brookes —  
 Joseph Bradley —  
 William Brooke —  
 Moses Carr —  
 Robert Dennes —  
 George Fisher —  
 Robert Garter —  
 James Hicks —  
 Joseph Ridout —  
 Thomas Rotley —  
 Thomas Tothills —

Not in the Clerk's List.  
 Poll'd for both.  
 Since the Test of the Writ.  
 His Fine return'd.  
 { Twice poll'd, and admit'd. }  
 { Since the Test of the Writ. }  
 Not in the Clerk's List.  
 Not in the Clerk's List.  
 Not in the Clerk's List.  
 Ditto.  
 Twice poll'd for the same  
 Members.  
 Not in the Clerk's List.  
 { Ditto having fined to be }  
 { excused all Offices. }  
 Twice poll'd for the same.  
 Not in the Clerk's List.  
 Since the Test of the Writ.  
 Nor in the Clerk's List.  
 Ditto.  
 Since the Test of the Writ.  
 Barber

|                             |   |                                 |
|-----------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| <i>John Warren</i>          | — | Proved to be personated.        |
| <i>Robert Aubery</i>        | — | Not in the Clerk's List.        |
| <i>Valentine Day</i>        | — | Not free of the City.           |
| <i>Edward Duke</i>          | — | Twice poll'd for the same.      |
| <i>John Gilbert</i>         | — | Dead.                           |
| <i>William Rookes</i>       | — | Not in the Clerk's List.        |
| <i>John Shelton</i>         | — | Not in the Clerk's List.        |
| <b>Brewers.</b>             |   |                                 |
| <i>Anthony Bond</i>         | — | Dead.                           |
| <i>Richard Clarke</i>       | — | Not heard of several Years.     |
| <i>John Foggerly</i>        | — | Not in the Clerk's List.        |
| <i>James Maddocks</i>       | — | Ditto.                          |
| <b>Bowyers.</b>             |   |                                 |
| <i>Charles Blacstone</i>    | — | Twice poll'd for the same.      |
| <i>Lorimore Nevill</i>      | — | Not in the Clerk's List.        |
| <b>Blacksmiths.</b>         |   |                                 |
| <i>John Adley</i>           | — | Not in the Clerk's List.        |
| <i>Edmunds Betts</i>        | — | Ditto.                          |
| <i>Benjamin Braithwaite</i> | — | Since the Test of the Writ.     |
| <i>William Coursey</i>      | — | The Day of the Test.            |
| <i>Richard Denton</i>       | — | Ditto.                          |
| <i>Edward Davis</i>         | — | Not in the Clerk's List.        |
| <i>William Franks</i>       | — | Ditto.                          |
| <i>Robert Hoare</i>         | — | Ditto.                          |
| <i>Isaac Herbert</i>        | — | Ditto.                          |
| <i>William Johnson</i>      | — | Poll'd on both sides, appear'd. |
| <i>Philiph Jones</i>        | — | Since the Test of the Writ.     |
| <i>John Medly</i>           | — | Ditto.                          |
| <i>John Robinson</i>        | — | Not in the Clerk's List.        |
| <i>Thomas Ridley</i>        | — | Twice poll'd for the same.      |
| <i>Nicholas Stephens</i>    | — | Not in the Clerk's List.        |
| <i>John Treeizer</i>        | — | Ditto.                          |
| <i>Edward Tindal</i>        | — | Ditto.                          |

- Blacksmiths.

|                              |                                 |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>Tho. Tarrant</i> —        | Dismiss'd the Livery.           |
| <i>Tho. Cobb</i> —           | Fined to be excused all Offices |
| <i>Richard Hayward</i> —     | Since the Test of the Writ.     |
| <i>George Turvey</i> —       | Surrendered the Livery.         |
| <i>Richard White</i> —       | Since the Test of the Writ.     |
| <i>Tho. White</i> —          | <i>Ditto.</i>                   |
| <i>John Harris</i> —         | Since the Test of the Writ.     |
| <i>Job Pierson</i> —         | Not in the Clerk's List.        |
| <b>Broiderers.</b>           |                                 |
| <i>James Cawsey</i> —        | Not in the Clerk's List.        |
| <i>David Christian</i> —     | Not in the Clerk's List.        |
| <i>Henry Child</i> —         | Since the Test of the Writ.     |
| <i>Humphry Clarke</i> —      | <i>Ditto.</i>                   |
| <i>John Gardiner</i> —       | <i>Ditto.</i>                   |
| <i>Samuel Trowell</i> —      | <i>Ditto.</i>                   |
| <i>Edward Wolley</i> —       | Dead.                           |
| <i>David Waller</i> —        | Since the Test of the Writ.     |
| <b>Butchers.</b>             |                                 |
| <i>William Child</i> —       | Pensioner.                      |
| <i>Anthony Newins</i> —      | At Port Mahone.                 |
| <i>Christopher Stanley</i> — | Not in the Clerk's List.        |
| <i>Tho. Townsend</i> —       | Poll'd on both sides, deposed.  |
| <i>Richard Boddington</i> —  | Not in the Clerk's List.        |
| <i>Jonas Keene</i> —         | Since the Test of the Writ.     |
| <b>Bricklayers.</b>          |                                 |
| <i>Robert Jeffson</i> —      | Not in the Clerk's List.        |
| <i>Henry Knit</i> —          | Since the Test of the Writ.     |
| <i>Nicholas Wood</i> —       | Fined to be excused all Offices |
| <i>Richard Baker</i> —       | Since the Test of the Writ.     |
| <i>John Hillier</i> —        | Not in the Clerk's List.        |
| <b>Carpenters.</b>           |                                 |
| <i>John Arnold</i> —         | Not in the Clerk's List.        |
| <i>Henry Ford</i> —          | Not in the Clerk's List.        |
| <i>Henry Ford</i> —          | and twice polled.               |
| <i>George Geffreys</i> —     | Not in the Clerk's List.        |
| <b>Carpenters.</b>           |                                 |

|                             |                                                                                    |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Edward Littlefield</i> — | Poll'd on both sides, swore:                                                       |
| <i>Thomas Sawyer</i> —      | { A blind Beggar hir'd to<br>poll not of the Livery, as<br>by his own Affidavit. } |
| <i>William Warren</i> —     |                                                                                    |
| <i>Peter Warren</i> —       | Not in the Clerk's List.                                                           |
| <i>Abraham Wilkins</i> —    | Ditto.                                                                             |
| <i>John Davis</i> —         | Poll'd on both sides.                                                              |
| <i>Robert Pate</i> —        | Not in the Clerk's List.                                                           |
| <i>Lambert Froud</i> —      | Ditto.                                                                             |

Total *Haare* 59, *Withers* 62, *Cass* 63, *Newland* 58.

Total *Ward* 26, *Scawen* 25, *Heysham* 26, *Godfrey* 25.

The Apothecaries Polls were refused upon pretence that their Charter and By-Laws should be produced in Court, though the Clerk of that Company declared it was impracticable from the shortness of his Notice to obtain an Order of the Court of Assistants to that purpose.

The Polls of the Armourers were rejected because they had by a new Charter the additional Title of BRASIERS.

And if these two Companies had been first scrutinized into (as they ought to have been) the FOUR MERCHANTS had gained fifteen Votes more than those abovementioned,

NB. There are Sixty Livery Companies in this City; the Nine which have been scrutiniz'd by the Sheriffs, appear, as by the Account above. In time the Publick may expect an exact Account of the Scrutiny of the Fifty One remaining Companies, for their farther satisfaction.



Vol. VI.

On *Thursday* the 12th of *November*, the Parliament of *Great-Britain* met at *Westminster*; and pursuant to the late Proclamation, was prorogued to the 10th of *December* next.

The same Night, died *Dr. Edward Watershall*, Bishop of *Kilmore* in *Ireland*, aged 77. He is Author of a *Greek Grammar* much in Vogue.

About this Time, *Dr. Andrew Snape* was made a Canon of *Windsor*, in the Room of *Dr. William Cave* deceased.

On the 15th *Signior Grimaldi*, Envoy Extraordinary of the *Great Duke of Tuscany*, had a private Audience of the Queen at *Windsor*, at which he deliver'd to her Majesty a Letter from his Highness, and another from the Princess, notifying the Death of the *Great Prince*: For which the Court went into Mourning for Six Weeks.

On the 22d. of *November* the Lady *Anne Grimston*, Sister to the *Earl of Thanet*, a Lady of exemplary Piety and Charity, died at her House in *Hertsfordshire*.

About this Time, a new Commission pass'd the Seals, appointing the following Gentlemen Commissioners for the Duties on Hides, viz. *Richard Shoreditch*, *William Milbank*, *Roger Milart*, *Justinian Isham*, *Thomas Leigh*, and *Reginald Ryley Esquires*: The Two last in the Room of *George Townshend*, and *Philip Ryley Esqrs*.

About the latter End of *November* it was made publick, That *Abraham Stanian Esq*, Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary

*Mr. Stanian*,  
and *Mr. Cole*  
recall'd.

*New Commis-*  
*sioners of the*  
*Leather Office.*

*The Death of*  
*the Prince of*  
*Tuscany no-*  
*tified.*

*The Lady*  
*Grimstone*  
*dies.*

*The Ep. of*  
*Kilmore dies*

*Parliament*  
*Prorogued.*

for November, 1713.

393

traordinary to the *Swiss* Cantons, and *Vol. VI.*  
*Christian Cole Esq;* Her Majesty's Secretary at *Venice* were recall'd.

On Saturday the 28th of November, *The Bishop of*  
*Dr. Hickman,* Lord Bishop of *London-*  
*Derry* in *Ireland,* died at *Fulham.* *Londonderry*  
*dies.*

The same Day being the last Day of  
the Term, Mr. *Bedford* appeared at the *Mr. Bedford*  
Court of *Queen's Bench,* to the Information filed against him for Handing to the *appears at the*  
Press, the Book intituled, *The Hereditary* *Bar of the*  
*Right of the Crown of England asserted,* *Queen's Bench*  
*&c.*

On the 29th the Baron *Schutz,* Envoy *Baron Schutz*  
Extraordinary from the Elector of *Han-* *Envoy Extr.*  
*over,* had his first private Audience of *from Hanover*  
Her Majesty, to which he was Intro- *bas bis first*  
duced by the Right Honourble *William* *Private Audi-*  
*Bromley Esq;* one of Her Majesty's Prin-  
cipal Secretaries of State.

On the 20th of November, the *Risbank,* *The Risbank*  
one of the principal Out-Works of the *and other*  
Town of *Dunkirk,* that cover'd the *Jettées* *Forts at Dun-*  
or *Cawseys,* that form the Entrance in- *kirk blown up*  
to the Port, was blown up; and the next  
Day the Rubbish and Lodgments within  
it were levell'd. Five Days after (*Nov.*  
*26.*) the Fort *de Revers* was likewise  
blown up, and ruin'd; and the Work-  
men began the Demolishing Seven of  
the *Bastions.* On the other Hand, the  
*French* Ships in the *Basin* or Port, were  
order'd to be fitted out and to take on  
board the King's Stores, in order to  
transport them to some other Port:  
But notwithstanding all this, the Inha-  
bitants of *Dunkirk* still flatter'd themselves,

D d d 2

That

Vol. VI. That their darling Harbour would not  
 be ruin'd and destroy'd. Their enter-  
 taining these fond Hopes, gave, perhaps,  
 Occasion to the following Letter, which  
 † Dec. 13. some Time after was inserted † in a  
 printed Paper call'd the ENGLISH-MAN,  
 as follows:

To the ENGLISHMAN.

A Letter a-  
 bout the im-  
 perfect Demo-  
 lition of Dun-  
 kirk.

SIR,

Hague, Dec. 6. 1713.

I Have read many of your Papers,  
 and from an honest *English* Spirit  
 I observed in them, thought an Account  
 of the *French* way of demolishing *Dun-*  
*kirk*, would be received as a matter of  
 the greatest Moment. The *Risbank*,  
*Fort Blanc*, and Outworks of the City  
 of *Dunkirk*, are demolished, but the Port,  
 the Bason for the Men of War, and  
 the great Sluices, by which the Canals  
 of *Furnes*, *Bourbourg*, and *Bergh St.*  
*Winox*, discharge themselves into the  
 Port and cleanse it, are still entire, and  
 there is no Appearance of its being e-  
 ver intended to destroy them; so that  
 all yet done, or indeed likely to be  
 done, may be only an Elusion of the  
 Treaty, and agrees most exactly with  
 what was proposed in *Tugge's* Memorial,  
*viz.* the ruining the Fortifications, and  
 preserving the Port. They have indeed  
 begun to demolish Three of the Basti-  
 ons of the Body of the Place, but work  
 so slowly, that it looks as if nothing  
 more were design'd by it, than to  
 prevent its being said the Demolition  
 was

for November, 1713.

395

Vol. VI.



was discontinued. And it is publickly said at *Dunkirk* by the principal Merchants and Inhabitants, that it was to go in this manner till the meeting of the *British* Parliament; and they have received such mean Impressions of our Nation, as to hope that an Address will then be Procured from the House of Commons, to desire the QUEEN to preserve the Port of *Dunkirk*, and keep it in her Hands, for the same Reasons alledged in that which prayed her Majesty to keep Possession of *Ghent*, *Newport* and *Bruges*. And as the said Port would by this means escape the next Sessions of Parliament, they did not apprehend any farther Enquiries. It's necessary likewise to observe, that the *French* are making a new Causey from *Lisle* to *Dunkirk*; it is known to every Body that *Dunkirk* is the Port where all Goods and Merchandize from *Lisle* are sent to be embarked; these Goods are brought in Waggons, and a Causey made for their more convenient passing between *Lisle* and *Dunkirk*, which Causey goes by *Ipres*; and consequently since *Ipres* has been in the *Dutch* Hands, the said Goods pay *Le droit de transit*. Therefore in order to avoid it, this new way is making from *Lisle* to *Dunkirk*, through that Part of the Country of *Ipres* which remains in the Possession of *France*. This Circumstance gives just Suspicion that they never mean to destroy the Port of *Dunkirk*; but if there were no other reason but that of their  
begin-



## The POLITICAL STATE

beginning the Demolition at the Side of the Land, contrary to the exprefs words of the Treaty, that is fufficient for our utmoft Jealoufie. There are ftill eight Men of War from Fifty to Seventy Guns in the Bafon, and all their Naval Stores; they talk indeed of fitting out their Ships, and fending them with the Stores to *Bref*, but there are fo few Hands at work on them, that before they can be ready they will fee the Succels of the Address they are ready to expect. The Guns and Parapets are taken away from the two Wooden Forts at the end of the *Jettée*; but this fignifies no more to the ruining of the Port, than the blowing up the Risbank has done, thefe Forts and the Risbank being only for the Defence of the Port againft an Enemy; and as the Materials are laid up with the greateft Care, fo they may be very eafily and foon repaired.

The Port of *Dunkirk* is formed by the running out of two Peer Heads, commonly called the *Jettées* near a Mile into the Sea, and can never be totally ruined, unlefs the Foundation of the two wooden Forts at the end of the Peer Head or *Jettée* be entirely destroyed, and that the Sluices be blown up, by which the Canals of *Furnes*, *Bourbourg* and *St. Winoxberg*, difcharge themfelves into the Port, and by their fcou-ring hinder the Sand from choaking it up.

You may depend upon it this is the true State of the Affair of *Dunkirk*, which

you

for November, 1713.

397

you will do Justice to your Country in printing; this Point being of the last Consequence to its Wealth, Trade, and perhaps its Liberty.

Vol. MN



I am, Sir,

Your most humble Servant.

About the Beginning of this Month, there was a current Whisper, that the Person who *Atlas-like*, has for above three Years sustain'd the Weight of Publick Affairs, entertain'd Thoughts of laying down his great Burthen, that he might in a peaceable Retreat, contemplate upon the Good he had done, either for the Nation or at least *Himself*, and his Friends. Whether this Report had any real Foundation, the Compiler of this Monthly Collection will not take upon him to determine: But he cannot be so unjust to his Readers, as not to present them with the elaborate Descant which the Celebrated Author of the *EXAMINER* made upon it, in his Paper of the 16th Instant, which was as follows:

A remarkable Speculation of the Examiner, on the Rumour, of a Change in the Ministry.

I Hear abundance of People talk very freely of the *Date* and *Period* of a Ministry; and some of those who spend their Judgments on this Subject, pretend to be as Zealous for the Government as any of their Neighbours, and to be as much in the Interest of those Great Patriots, whom *Her Majesty* has placed at the Helm of the State. In a Constitution,

Vol. VI.



'tution, which hangs together by so many  
 ' minute Parts, and which depends upon  
 ' such Variety of Wheels and Motions,  
 ' where *Power* and *Freedom* are in a perpe-  
 ' tual Flux and Reflux, gaining ground eve-  
 ' ry Day upon each other, we must of ne-  
 ' cessity be liable to Turns and Conting-  
 ' gencies, and in spite of the Maxims of  
 ' Cardinal *Richleieu*, be more in the Power  
 ' of Fortune, than other People who  
 ' move in a lower Orb, and are Masters  
 ' of no more Wisdom and Policy, than  
 ' may serve to furnish them with the  
 ' common Necessaries and Comforts of a  
 ' retired Life. Considering this great  
 ' Uncertainty of a *Free State*, and the  
 ' many intricate Dependencies with which  
 ' that System is incumber'd, every *Mini-*  
 ' *ster*, in such a Service stands upon a *Pin-*  
 ' *nacle*; and in the midst of all his Gran-  
 ' deur has a *Sword* hanging over his Head,  
 ' and held back only by the precarious  
 ' Force of a single *Horse-hair*. The Smiles  
 ' of a Sovereign, the Favour of the Mul-  
 ' titude, the Advice and Assistance of ma-  
 ' ny wise and able Men united in the same  
 ' publick Undertaking, and above all, the  
 ' Blessing of Providence upon a just and  
 ' honourable Cause, are mighty Supports,  
 ' and will ensure the Possession of Power  
 ' a long time, to those, who use it in the  
 ' Pursuit of the many great Ends, for  
 ' which it was entrusted to a few Indivi-  
 ' duals, rather than to the *Collective Body*  
 ' of Mankind. But even these Advan-  
 ' tages have fail'd the wisest of our  
 ' *Species*: Success has often baulk'd the  
 ' noblest

noblest Cause: The *Hero* has gone to the other  
 World for his Triumph, and left his Enemies in  
 possession of every Thing, but of that *Posthumous*  
 Glory, which adorn'd an empty Name, after the  
 Owner of it had fallen in the Cause of Virtue and Ju-  
 stice. This Uncertainty is redoubled, and becomes  
 a perfect *Lottery*, where-ever Strife and Conten-  
 tion are let loose in a Nation, where *Factions* rage  
 and worry one another, and even the Govern-  
 ment it self is treated as a *Party*. Under these  
 Circumstances, a *Ministry* is oblig'd to act in another  
 Capacity, than that which properly belongs to  
 them: They must sometimes act like *Military*, as  
 well as *Civil* Officers, draw forth their Forces, and  
 appear at the Head of Squadrons and Battalions,  
 whenever *Faction* takes the Field, and declares open  
 War against them. There wants but very little of  
 bringing Things, as they now stand, to this deplo-  
 rable *Crisis*: We see the Government, both *Majesty*  
 and *Ministry*, publickly Defam'd and Insulted:  
 Every Man chuses his Side and his Leaders, with-  
 out regard to Duty or Allegiance, and stands forth  
 to meet the opposite Party, upon all Occasions,  
 where *Faction* is allow'd to play over the most dismal  
 Scenes of Madness and Violence, without coming  
 to an open Rupture, and breaking out into *Overt*  
*acts* of *Treason* and *Murder*. In this Case, if a *Min-*  
*istry*, by avoiding one Extream, will run into an-  
 other, equally Dangerous; if whilst they generously  
 decline securing themselves at the Hazard of the  
*Publick Liberties*, they grow Tame and insensible of  
 Injuries, and suffer the *Fermentation* to get a head,  
 and infect the whole Mass of the Body Politick, it  
 is natural for their Enemies to take Advantage of  
 this easie Disposition, and to keep up the Animosity  
 widen the Division, and go on to make an Interest  
 with the Mob, by vain Fears and false Alarms of  
 Danger;

E e e



‘ Danger; till in some favourable Juncture, they wrest the *Sword* out of those Hands, which had so long borne it in vain.

‘ The Possession of Power, amidst these Difficulties, is almost as great an Uncertainty as the *Fortune of War*, and stands exposed to as many Turns and Cross Accidents. Every *Month* produces a new *Siege*, or a *Battle of Parties*; and because Interest, not Honour, is the aim of the Aggressors, *they*, who have most to lose, are most apparently in danger. These Considerations amount to a full Proof, that the best of Patriots are more exposed to Mortality, as *Ministers of State*, than as *Men*; and yet the more Hazards they run, and the more liable they are to Dissolution, the less possible is it for us to fix *Dates* to their Power, and assign a *Period* to their Greatness, not asking Leave of the *Prerogative*, without a steady Train of wise Measures, and an Uniformity in Conduct, exactly fitted to the Nature of the Constitution, and the Temper of the People, it is impossible that any *Ministry* should be of long Duration: And yet even the Best of Men, thus qualified, and acting by these Principles, cannot promise to themselves, tho’ with the Consent of the Crown, an uninterrupted *Run* and *Series* of Prosperity. There is a blind Chance, more secret than any of their Counsels, which like their *Evil Genius*, haunts and incommodes them; and an unseen Fatality mingles with their wisest Designs, and often gives them an unhappy Turn, which no human Caution could foresee or prevent. For the Nature of *Free States* is such, that tho’ the whole System be least exposed to final Overthrow, yet by being over-curiously wrought, the several Parts are more subject to frequent Alterations, than in any other Plan whatever. Besides, if we take in all *Worldly Politicks* at one general View, what, in

' in respect to our weak selves, we often call  
 ' *Chance*, is, no doubt, in it self, a diviner Prin-  
 ' ciple, and may be term'd *Providence*: For the  
 ' Great Governor of the World always intending  
 ' either to *Reward* or *Punish*, tho' we know not  
 ' which of those two Events is to take place, both of  
 ' them being indifferent in this Life, therefore it is  
 ' impossible for us to form such good Designs, or  
 ' concert Measures so very wisely, but he can con-  
 ' vert both to our Ruin and Confusion: And just  
 ' so it is impossible for our Enemies to lay Projects  
 ' for our Destruction, and invent Schemes of Mis-  
 ' chief, which he cannot make subservient to our  
 ' Welfare and Happiness. As it was said of the  
 ' Great *Cosmo*, Founder of the *Tuscan* State, That  
 ' whilst he slept, or play'd, or was wholly un-  
 ' active, Fortune, at the same time, was contri-  
 ' ving such Things for him, as secur'd him in the  
 ' Possession of whatever his Ambition aim'd at,  
 ' whilst himself had all the Glory of those Events,  
 ' as if manag'd by his own Wisdom and Industry:  
 ' So it may be as justly affirm'd of much greater  
 ' Statesmen, that whilst they are busie in Coun-  
 ' cil, toiling and sweating for the Publick, an un-  
 ' foreseen fatal Chance may turn the wisest of  
 ' their Measures to their own and their Coun-  
 ' try's Disadvantage. Such is the unavoidable  
 ' Condition of State-Affairs; the least Defect in  
 ' Point of Conduct, hazards the noblest Under-  
 ' taking, and yet the highest Perfection of Wisdom  
 ' may however be follow'd by the most unlucky  
 ' Events, and issue in Ruin and Confusion.

' Such of my Fellow-Subjects as busy themselves in  
 ' making Enquiries into the Age and Duration of  
 ' the *present Ministry*, and in finding out its utmost  
 ' *Date* and *Period*, whilst they profess to be Zealous

' for its Honour and Interest, ought to change the  
 ' Search, and look into their own Hearts for Truth  
 ' and Sincerity. They have certainly a Spice of the  
 ' Whig, and do not know it. They delight in Chan-  
 ' ges and *Revolutions*, and want to see a Sett of new  
 ' Faces at Court. If they envy'd those, who were  
 ' got a Step or two above them, how well soever  
 ' they became their Honours, they will naturally re-  
 ' ceive a tacit Pleasure from being Witnesses to their  
 ' Mortification. Or perhaps they are a little *Piqu'd*,  
 ' because themselves and their Friends did not come  
 ' so far into Play as they expected; and therefore  
 ' they would gladly see others disappointed for  
 ' Company. But whoever moves by any of these  
 ' Springs, betrays a base corrupted Disposition, and  
 ' is a Scandal to a good Cause, notwithstanding the  
 ' loudest and most sanguine Professions.

' I must freely own, I cannot think of any remote  
 ' Probability, or even Possibility of a Change in the  
 ' present Ministry, without the most dreadful Appre-  
 ' hensions; more Dreadful to my Country, than the  
 ' HORRIBLE EXPECTATIONS of the Whigs can be  
 ' entertaining to that Party. I cannot think of this,  
 ' without imagining new Burthens laid upon Great  
 ' Britain, more insupportable than the Yoke she late-  
 ' ly shook off. I must suppose a new War broke out  
 ' abroad, and perhaps another at home at the same  
 ' Time; without being able to see an End of either.  
 ' The utmost Relief I can then hope for, is a short  
 ' Interval of Ease now and then, from the Variety  
 ' of Oppressions, and Multitude of Tyrants. We  
 ' all know, how fast our Old Masters posted to the  
 ' Goal of their Ambition, and the Accomplishment  
 ' of our Ruin: What would they do, should they a-  
 ' gain get into the Chariot, now they are whetted  
 ' with Anger and Disappointment, eager for Re-  
 ' venge

'venge, heated with fresh Rage, and have so many  
 'new Passions added to their former, to which both  
 'we and they are doom'd for Slaves, without Re-  
 'demption? Their Measures are now broken, and  
 'their ablest Managers dispers'd; should they sud-  
 'denly return to Power, in these shatter'd Circum-  
 'stances, even their own unprepar'd Condition, and  
 'the Divisions that reign among them, would be an  
 'intolerable Plague to the State. Perhaps their  
 'Mars, whom they have made something more  
 'than a *Demi-god*, since he fell for them, would then  
 'think a *Limited Throne* too narrow for his Merit, as  
 'he is the Deliverer of *Europe*. He would scarce believe  
 'himself secure, till we were all shackled at his Feet.  
 'and I question if he would ever more bear the Me-  
 'naces, or listen to the *Republican Schemes* of his Co-  
 'adjutors of the *Junta*. The *Queen*, the *Church*, and  
 'the *Hanover Succession*, would then indeed be pass'd  
 'Danger: And tho' I cannot deny, but that there are  
 'many Great and Able Men, among my Fellow-Sub-  
 'jects, in the same Interest with the *Present Ministry*,  
 'and fit to fill the highest Posts of Trust and Honour;  
 'on which Account, I am somewhat the less concern'd  
 'for their Mortality; yet the Tryal at this Time is  
 'extremely dangerous, and may serve to open an  
 'unhappy Breach, whereat all our old inveterate Foes  
 'may enter and devour us. I am not for a *Ministry*, a-  
 'ny more than for a *General, for Life*: neither would  
 'I reckon this Point among the Fundamentals of our  
 'Government: But yet considering present Circum-  
 'stances, and the ticklish Nature of that *Crisis*, which  
 'is now before us, I cannot forbear saying, that next  
 'to the *Persons*, who have an immediate Interest in  
 'the *Crown*, these Men ought to be most Dear to us;  
 'not so much out of Duty, as they are our *Superiors*,  
 'nor yet out of Gratitude, as they have been our  
 'Deliverers, as out of a Principle of *Self-Interest*,  
 'because

‘ because they seem to be the *only Men*, able and  
 ‘ willing to compleat our Happiness, and to settle it  
 ‘ upon solid and lasting Foundations: And that  
 ‘ therefore we ought to be as Jealous of their  
 ‘ Honour, and as much concern’d for their Safety,  
 ‘ as they are for the Safety and Honour of the  
 ‘ State; and more a great deal than they are for  
 ‘ their own.

‘ I am not treating this Subject with any Regard  
 ‘ to my own Fears, or those of my Friends; tho’  
 ‘ perhaps with too much Regard to the Glammours  
 ‘ of the *Whigs*. They may redouble their Noise  
 ‘ and Fury, because the *Ministry* are out of their  
 ‘ reach: And indeed, humanly speaking, and with  
 ‘ all due Deference to *Providence* and *Chance*, and to  
 ‘ *Whig* and *Tory*, the Adorers of both, I cannot  
 ‘ Foresee any Evil Accident, or Violence from  
 ‘ without, which can shake or Overturn the *Present*  
 ‘ *Ministry*. They have a vast Majority in the *Legis-*  
 ‘ *lature*. The *Clergy*, *Gentry* and *Populace*, are en-  
 ‘ tirely with them. The various Artifices and At-  
 ‘ tempts, that have been us’d to alienate their Af-  
 ‘ fections, have only serv’d to expose the Authors  
 ‘ of them to common Contempt and Resentment.  
 ‘ The *Whigs* secretly own, that they have sur-  
 ‘ mounted the worst Difficulties: Their present  
 ‘ Frenzy is all Affectation, a Proof of a baffled  
 ‘ Cause, and the Language of Despair. We daily  
 ‘ see, what a hard shift they make, to hang together;  
 ‘ what strong Cordials they prepare to keep up  
 ‘ each other’s Spirit, and with what wretched De-  
 ‘ lusions they buoy up a sinking *Faction*, and pre-  
 ‘ serve an expiring Flame upon the Snuff, in Stink  
 ‘ and Twilight. When they were in Power, it  
 ‘ was necessary to the carrying on of their Design,  
 ‘ that a good *Queen* should be made at least their  
 ‘ Equal,

Equal, if not their *Inferior* : For which Reason,  
 they lower'd the Prerogative; and in any other  
 Hands but *Her Majesty's*, had left it unable to  
 exert it self, in its own Defence. But it is the  
 Security of the *Present Ministry*, that they are  
 Governed by the *Queen*, and act as Creatures of  
 the *Prerogative*. The Great *Elizabeth*, whose Steps  
*Her Majesty* treads in, and marks with new Lu-  
 stre, had more Power over *Her* Ministers, than  
 all *Her* Predecessors; and being a perfect Judge  
 of Men, was, for that very Reason, most con-  
 stant in *Her* Favours to those, who had served  
*Her* faithfully, and done most Good to the Publick.  
 In fine, if there be any Danger of the *present*  
*Ministry*, it must arise from among themselves,  
 and they only are answerable for it: But we  
 must have a care of Credulity, so long as there  
 are *Whigs*, to *Clamour* and *Whisper*. Can we be-  
 lieve, that a few *Factionous* Medlers shall be able  
 to divide those, who know they have no other  
 way left to subdue them? Can we think, that  
 any private Suspicions should rest upon such Men,  
 as have acquitted every publick Trust so faith-  
 fully? Or can we suppose, that They should  
 differ about Shares of Honour and Profit, who  
 voluntarily undertook the greatest Toils, for the  
 sake of hazarding all in the Service of their  
 Country? When the *Whigs* Clamour with a lit-  
 tle Consistency, one may profit by as much At-  
 tention: But by all the Facts and publick Oc-  
 currences extant, these Men seem to aim at the  
 Character of the Great *Brandon*, Duke of *Suffolk*;  
 of whom it is Recorded; *That he never was out*  
*of Favour with his Prince, nor Unfortunate in any*  
*Undertaking*.

I shall

I shall make no Comment on this Piece of *Political Oratory*: But only *historically* observe, that it generally occasion'd various *Reflections* and *Speculations*; and, among a particular Set of Men, a Despair of seeing all the great Things accomplish'd which they expected. But to their unspeakable Comfort, the Author of the *Examiner* was pleas'd, not many Days after, to acquaint the World, that the foregoing Paper was only a BITE upon the *Whigs*; and that he design'd to make use, now and then, of the same Stratagem; and even to alarm, the Nation with a *PLOT*, or an *INVASION*, when he should be in a *Bantering Humour*. Now, is not he a very *Merry Fellow*? Yes, but a very *Shallow Politician*; For, who will believe his next *Shams*?

---

*F I N I S.*

THE  
POLITICAL  
STATE  
OF  
GREAT BRITAIN,

With the  
Most Material Occurrences in EUROPE.  
*For the Month of DECEMBER, 1713.*

Containing in Particular,

- I. An *Abstract* of a Book call'd, TREASON UNMASK'D, &c. in Answer to a Book intituled, The HEREDITARY RIGHT, asserted, &c. Containing a short History of the SUCCESSION from *Edward the Confessor* to this Time, with all the Acts relating to the *present Settlement* of the *Crown*.
- II. A faithful and exact Account of the Proceedings of Both Houses of the Parliament, and of the Convocation of *Ireland*.
- III. REMARKS and Observations on the Resolutions of the House of Commons of *Ireland*, relating to the Lord Chancellor PHIPPS, with Remarks on his Lordship's Speech *Jan. 16. 1712*: By a Member of the House of Commons.
- IV. A Compleat List of Both Houses of the Parliament of *Ireland*.
- V. The CONTENTS of this and the Five preceding Months, Compleating the *Sixth Volume*, of the *Political States*.



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1860

1861

1862

1863

1864

1865

1866

1867

1868

1869

1870

1871

1872



T H E  
POLITICAL STATE  
F O R

*The Month of* DECEMBER, 1713.

*London, Dec. 31. 1713.*

SIR,



AVING, in our Journal for Vol. VI.  
the Month of *October* last, presented our Readers  
with a *faithful Abstract* of  
the Book call'd, *The Hereditary Right of the Crown of*  
England asserted, &c. it now becomes us  
to take Notice of another Book lately published,  
intituled, TREASON UNMASK'D,  
OR THE QUEEN'S TITLE, THE REVOLUTION,  
and the HANOVER SUCCESSION,  
VINDICATED, against the Treasonable Positions  
of a Book intitled, *The Hereditary Right, &c.*  
Being an *Abstract of the said Book, with Remarks and Observations.*  
This Book, which is said to be printed and  
F f t sold

Vol. VI.



*sold by the Booksellers of London and Westminster, contains 280 Pages of a Small Letter, in Octavo; of which above Three Parts in Four being bestow'd on the Abstract of the Book the Author undertakes to answer, one would, at first Blush, be apt to imagine that his main Design was rather to spread than to confute it; a Stratagem not unusual with some Authors and Booksellers: But the REMARKS evidently shew, that the Author was in good Earnest.*

*Abstract of a  
Book call'd  
TREASON  
Unmask'd.*

‘ Before we enter, says he, upon a Particular Examination of the Book, it will not be amiss to bestow a few general Observations on the Authors, and Design of this elaborate Performance. If we can rely on the Credit of the Title Page, we must believe it to be written by a Gentleman; and indeed, the Style, and genteel Air that shines through the whole Piece, shews it to be the Work of a Man of Parts, and Liberal Education. But then if we consider the Person who seems to father it by his owning the Handing it to the Press, together with the Multitude of Quotations, that argue a deeper Knowledge in History, the Law, and Divinity, than any Single Man can probably be Master of, we shall not scruple to believe common Fame and private Informations, both which agree, that 'tis the Product of the Joint-Labours of the most eminent Nonjurors and Jacobite Writers, who have all contributed to the Rearing up this Mighty (and as their Party give out

' out *Impregnable Fortrefs*, in order to oppose, and  
 ' batter down the *Present Settlement* of these Nations.  
 ' That *several Hands* have furnished different *Materials*  
 ' will yet appear to be something more than a bare  
 ' Conjecture, if we nicely view the *Contexture* : For  
 ' tho' the Stone be well cut, the Wood well plained,  
 ' the Ornaments well carv'd ; yet there is a Defect  
 ' in the *Cement*, which renders several *Cracks* and  
 ' *Crevices* obvious to the Eye : And, indeed, the  
 ' whole Fabrick consists of so many *Heterogeneous* and  
 ' *Jarring Parts*, that 'twas difficult, if not impossible,  
 ' for the best Artist to tack them well together. To  
 ' leave the Metaphor ; this Book contains a great  
 ' Variety of Historical Facts, Positions, and Argu-  
 ' ments, couch'd in an elegant, flowing Style ; but  
 ' then there are in it so many *glaring Contradictions* and  
 ' *Inconsistencies*, that 'tis hardly credible, the whole  
 ' Piece should be the Work of any one Man. For  
 ' here any tolerably attentive Reader may find *Histo-*  
 ' *ry, clashing with History ; Law, destroying Law ; and*  
 ' *Divinity, refuting Divinity*, in Cases *exactly* Parallel :  
 ' A Fault I will not charge upon any single Person,  
 ' till I am convinced that a too favourable Opinion  
 ' of Gentlemen and Men of Letters, led me into a  
 ' Mistake.

' A manifest Contradiction will instantly appear  
 ' upon Comparing the *Title* and seeming *Design*,  
 ' with the *Contents* of the Book. The *Design*, if we  
 ' believe the *Title Page*, is to assert the *Hereditary*  
 ' *Right of the Crown of England*, to clear the *History*  
 ' *of the Succession, since the Conquest, and to vindicate*  
 ' *the true English Constitution* : But if we examine  
 ' the *Contents*, we will find, That the Authors set up  
 ' *Hereditary Right* in one Place, and pull it down in an-  
 ' other. That according to them, sometimes a *Re-*  
 ' *signation* (tho' it be but a *tacit* one) and, that at  
 ' other Times, a *Will and Testament* makes a legal

' *Settlement of the Crown.* The Truth is, their real  
 ' *Design* is to open a Gate for the *Pretender* to enter  
 ' at: Whether it be by an *HEREDITARY*, a  
 ' *CESSIONARY*, or *TESTAMENTARY*  
 ' *Right*, is none of their Concern. To make Room for  
 ' his Entrance, is the only Object and Subject-Matter  
 ' of their Labour; in order to which they boldly  
 ' run down and trample under Foot all *Parliamentary*  
 ' *Right*; charge the whole Nation with *Treason* and  
 ' *Rebellion*; arraign our late ever glorious DELIVERER  
 ' King *WILLIAM*, of *Usurpation*; and would  
 ' involve our Present most Excellent and Rightful  
 ' SOVEREIGN in the same Traiterous Accusation,  
 ' but that, with the Help of *Jesuitical Morals*, they  
 ' think it Prudence to absolve Her, tho' upon no  
 ' other Terms, than the Supposal of an Intention  
 ' to secure the Crown to the Right Owner. Thus much  
 ' for the Authors, and the general Design of the  
 ' Book; let's now particularly animadvert upon their  
 ' Performance.

' Their first setting out (p. 1.) is somewhat omi-  
 ' nous: For, it seems, they *stumble at the very*  
 ' *Threshold*. They pretend, That the first Time that  
 ' the Duty of paying Allegiance to Powers in Possession,  
 ' began to be taught publickly in this Kingdom, was du-  
 ' ring the *Usurpation*, which succeeded the Death of K.  
 ' Charles I. But the Authors themselves acquaint us  
 ' that this Distinction between Kings *de Jure*, and  
 ' Kings *de Facto*, or which is the same, of Kings in  
 ' Deed, and not of Right, was known several Ages  
 ' before, as appears from their own Words and Quo-  
 ' tations, p. 220, 229, 230, 232, 248, 249, 252,  
 ' and several other Places; to which I may add, My  
 ' Lord Bacon's History of Henry VII. p. 1. & seqq.

The Authors are not more happy in their next Af-  
 fersion (p. 2.) That the Revolution (in 1688.) was be-  
 gun, carry'd on, ended, and justified on these  
 Grounds,

Grounds, *that Allegiance was not due to all Kings in Possession ; That King James was lawfully deprived. That K. William and Queen Mary were lawfully put into Possession, &c.* For the main Argument and Foundation upon which the Lords did, on the 6th of *February* 1688-9, come to this Resolution, *That the Prince and Princess of Orange shall be declared King and Queen of England, and of all the Dominions therunto belonging,* was the VACANCY of the Throne.

‘ The same Reasons which induced the Lords and ‘ Commons to declare the THRONE VACANT, were ‘ set down at large in the *Declaration*, which on Feb. ‘ 13th was presented by Both Houses to the Prince ‘ and Princess of *Orange*, and which was afterwards ‘ digested into an Act (1 *W. and M.*) Nor does it ‘ any where appear that either the Convention, or ‘ any Subsequent Parliament justified the *Revolution on this Ground, That Allegiance is not due to all Kings in Possession*: Which is the SECOND ERROR, or false ‘ *Assertion*, I shall take the Liberty to charge on the ‘ Authors.

‘ Before I proceed, I must advertise my Readers, ‘ That I do not take upon me to expose and confute ‘ the small *Cavils* of the Authors against Dr. *Higden*; ‘ not doubting but that Learned Divine will detect ‘ and defeat the *Sophistry* of his Adversaries and vindicate himself much better than I can pretend to do. ‘ I shall therefore little concern my self in the *strain’d Consequences* the Authors draw (p. 5 & 6.) from his ‘ *Assertions* about the Usurper *Cromwell*: Yet I cannot but observe, that they entertain a very mean ‘ Opinion either of his Learning or Judgment, in ‘ supposing He can maintain that the *Three Estates* have ‘ a Power to depose Lawful Kings: But if the Doctor ‘ should affirm, That the *Three Estates* have a Lawful Power to set aside, depose, or abdicate a Tyrant, ‘ a Mad-man, or an Idiot, and place a Prince of the ‘ Royal

‘ Royal Line, tho’ *not next in Blood*, in the Throne,  
 ‘ he should not want Precedents, either at Home or  
 ‘ Abroad, to bear him out. Instances of this Kind  
 ‘ are so frequent and so notorious, that I shall not de-  
 ‘ tain my Readers by reciting them here.

‘ Neither shall I take Notice of what the Authors  
 ‘ object (p. 9.) against Dr. *Higden’s* Assertion, that  
 ‘ *our Lord does determine the Lawfulness of Subjection to*  
 ‘ *the Roman Emperor, for this one Reason; —*  
 ‘ *namely, that he was in Possession of the Government :*  
 ‘ Because that Objection will come under Considera-  
 ‘ tion in a properer Place, I hasten to the *main Que-*  
 ‘ *stion; whether.* (p. 10.) *the Kingdom of England be*  
 ‘ *HEREDITARY?* Or whether it belongs to every  
 ‘ one, who gets Possession? Whether the Kingdom  
 ‘ *appertains to Lawful Heirs, or Actual Possessors? —*  
 ‘ Dr. *Higden* in his *View and Defence* acknowledges  
 ‘ that the Crown is Hereditary, but then he asserts that  
 ‘ the Inheritance may be limited by Parliament; that a  
 ‘ King placed on the Throne by the States of the Realm, is  
 ‘ a True and Lawful King for the Time being; That ei-  
 ‘ ther Queen Mary or Queen Elizabeth, one or both  
 ‘ were Illegitimate, and yet had a Lawful Title; And  
 ‘ that it is our Saviour’s Doctrine, that Subjection is due to  
 ‘ Possession, and by the Law of Nature to Protection.  
 ‘ Now the Authors, whose Business it is to over-  
 ‘ throw a System, which accounts for and vindicates  
 ‘ the late happy Revolution, and to shew that not so  
 ‘ much as Submission to it, after it was made, was  
 ‘ Lawful, pretend (p. 11.) That the English Mo-  
 ‘ narchy (like those of France, Spain, Portugal,  
 ‘ Sweden, Denmark, Hungary, and all other  
 ‘ Hereditary Dominions in the World) is entail’d in one  
 ‘ Family, and descends successively to the Lineal Heirs.  
 ‘ Such, add they, is the English Monarchy, govern’d  
 ‘ successively above Nine Hundred Years by the same Royal  
 ‘ Family. — Here’s a plain, positive, and express  
 ‘ Definition

' Definition of the *English* Monarchy, by which a  
 ' Chinese, a Tartar, or any other Foreigner, abso-  
 ' lutely ignorant of our History, would be apt to  
 ' imagine, That for the Space of 900 Years the Crown of  
 ' England has continued in one Family, and descended in  
 ' a direct Line to the next Heir in Blood: Than which  
 ' nothing was ever more No oriously False. Nor do I  
 ' want any Authorities to prove it; since the Au-  
 ' thors themselves own, That there have (p. 12.) been  
 ' many Interruptions in this Lineal Succession: Some by the  
 ' Cession of the next Heir; others by Testaments; others  
 ' by Conquest; and others by false Pretence of Inheri-  
 ' tance: But as Right has been always pretended, so all  
 ' notorious Violations of Right were condemn'd, at the  
 ' Time, by all Good Men, and rejected after by the  
 ' whole Nation; which has always restor'd the Rightful  
 ' Heirs, &c. Now, I'd fain ask any Reasonable  
 ' Man, what's become of the Authors Definition of  
 ' our Hereditary Monarchy? Where's their Lineal Suc-  
 ' cession of the Rightful Heirs for Nine Hundred Years?  
 ' The Species of Things, according to the Authors, is  
 ' determin'd by their constant Nature; now if I can de-  
 ' monstrate that in all the various Changes that have  
 ' happen'd in the Succession of England, all Titles  
 ' whatsoever were look'd upon as precarious, till they  
 ' were confirm'd by Parliament, I hope I may confi-  
 ' dently affirm, that the CONSTITUTION of  
 ' England is an Hereditary Monarchy LIMITED by  
 ' PARLIAMENT.

' To make good this Definition of our excellent  
 ' Constitution, and, at the same Time, vindicate the  
 ' late Revolution, and the Protestant Succession in the  
 ' most Illustrious and most Serene House of Hanover,  
 ' I shall desire my Readers to observe, That whether  
 ' the People of England had ever practis'd it or no,  
 ' yet it has been, now is, and always will be their  
 ' Right to dispose of themselves in the Manner they  
 ' shall



' shall think most conducing to the securing their  
 ' Liberty and their Wealth, and to procure their  
 ' Happiness in any other Respect: But they have  
 ' likewise acted upon this Principle, ever since they  
 ' were known to be a Nation; and if, at any time,  
 ' they found themselves deceiv'd in the Person, or  
 ' mistaken in the Form, they seldom fail'd imme-  
 ' diately to apply the proper Remedies, either to re-  
 ' ctify past Errors, or prevent future Inconveniencies.  
 ' This is the true Occasion of the *many* (p. 12.)  
 ' *Changes that have been in the Succession of England;*  
 ' to this are owing *Magna Charta*, and the other *Legal*  
 ' *Fences* of the Liberties and Properties of the Sub-  
 ' ject. And hence their Ignorance or Calumny  
 ' may be confuted, who account us the most  
 ' *changeable* Nation in *Europe*; for tho' *there have been*  
 ' *divers* Temporary Constitutions, *if so they may be*  
 ' *call'd*; yet never was there a Nation more constant  
 ' either in *their Love of LIBERTY*, or in the *Pursuit of*  
 ' *the Means*, to attain, and preserve it. Moreover,  
 ' our Manner of constituting the Chief Magistrate,  
 ' is the laudable Medium between Two most vicious  
 ' Extreams, *viz. Election and Lineal Succession*: For  
 ' to elect the Sovereign anew upon every King's  
 ' Death or Demise, would expose us to all the Un-  
 ' certainty, Broyls, Confusions, Bribery, and other  
 ' Mischiefs so frequent in Elective Kingdoms; and on  
 ' the other Hand, to make the *Succession absolutely*  
 ' *Hereditary*, would subject us, without Remedy, to  
 ' be govern'd by Tyrants, Madmen, Fools, or Idi-  
 ' ots. Therefore, in all Ages, our constant Custom  
 ' and Practice has been, to *limit the Succession under*  
 ' *Conditions to a certain Line*, for Avoiding all the  
 ' Contests and Disturbances at frequent Elections;  
 ' and yet to reserve a *Power of excluding the next in*  
 ' *Blood, if under any Incapacity of Reigning, or, tho'*  
 ' *capable, yet sometimes not so fit as a Worthier in the*  
 ' *same*

' same Family; and very often, for great and important  
 ' Reasons, quite to transfer the Right of Succession from  
 ' one Line to another. This is so evident by our Laws,  
 ' and so express in our Histories, that no *Englishman*  
 ' can be suppos'd to be ignorant of it: And there-  
 ' fore 'tis the highest Piece of Immodesty for the Au-  
 ' thors to advance, That the *English Monarchy is He-*  
 ' *reditary, and has descended to the Lineal Heirs of it*  
 ' *for the Space of above Nine Hundred Years.* The Au-  
 ' thors urge, That (p. 12.) *those temporary Constitu-*  
 ' *tions fell upon a Rock; and none of them lived so long*  
 ' *as to gain the Title of Prescription:* Whereas the Tree  
 ' of *Hereditary Right has been several Times cut down to*  
 ' *the Ground; but the Stump of the Roots in the*  
 ' *Earth has grown up again, and has reach'd unto*  
 ' *Heaven.* But if by tracing up the Succession as  
 ' high as the Authors do, viz. to *Edward the Con-*  
 ' *fessor*, I can evince, That those Kings from whom  
 ' the Authors deduce their *absolute Hereditary Right*,  
 ' had themselves either no Right at all, or only a  
 ' *Parliamentary Title*: I hope we shall (p. 13.) hear  
 ' no more either of their *Chimerical Prescription of*  
 ' *Nine Centuries*, or their *Visionary continual Claim of*  
 ' *550 Years*; and that, on the contrary, it will ap-  
 ' pear, That the *Parliamentary Right is the only Right*,  
 ' that can claim *Prescription*.

' So little was either the *Lineal Hereditary Succession*  
 ' or the last *Wills and Testaments* of the preceding  
 ' Kings valued in the *Saxon Time*, that we hear al-  
 ' most of every King's *Election* before his *Coronation*.  
 ' *EDWARD*, for his Piety surnamed the *CONFES-*  
 ' *SOR*, the last of the *Saxon Race*, did not succeed  
 ' *Hardicanute the Dane by Birth-Right*, for the true  
 ' Heir, viz. *Edward his Nephew, Son to his Elder*  
 ' Brother *Edmund Ironside*, and Father to *EDGAR*  
 ' *ATHELING* was laid aside. 'Twas so notorious,  
 ' That *Edward the Confessor* had no *Natural Right*,  
 ' that

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' that *Ailred* Abbot of *Rival*, endeavour'd to give him  
 ' a *Supernatural* and *Divine Title*, by a Monkish Dream  
 ' which declared, he was *elected*, when in his Mo-  
 ' ther's Womb: But if it had been true, that *Election*  
 ' was Vacated by the Interposition of *Edmond Iron-*  
 ' *side*, and the Succession of Three *Danish* Kings. The  
 ' Truth is, *Edward*, Son to King *Ethelred* by Queen  
 ' *Emma*, was as *Ingulfus*, a contemporary Writer,  
 ' informs us, (a) CHOSEN KING BY ALL; chiefly  
 ' through the Interest of the Earl *Godwin*, whose  
 ' Daughter the *Confessor* afterwards married; and in  
 ' Hopes and Consideration of which Match, that  
 ' treacherous Earl stickled so much for *Edward's*  
 ' ELECTION. I call that Earl treacherous, because  
 ' he was the unhappy Instrument of *Alfred*, that  
 ' King's Brother, losing his Eyes, according to  
 ' *Henry of Huntingdon*, and even his Life, according  
 ' to others (b). That *Edward the Confessor* was not  
 ' advanc'd to the Throne by *Hereditary Right*, ap-  
 ' pears not only from the Historians already quoted,  
 ' but also from *William Monk of Malmesbury*; for  
 ' tho' when he speaks of his Accession to the Crown,  
 ' he only tells us, that *Regnum* (c) *suscepit*, that is,  
 ' he undertook the Kingdom; yet the same Author af-  
 ' terwards (d) gives us to understand, That, when  
 ' this King saw Old Age coming on apace, confi-  
 ' dering that he had no Issue, and that Earl *Godwin's*  
 ' Sons grew into Power and Credit, he sent to the  
 ' King of *Hungary*, to desire him, that he would  
 ' send him his Brother *Edmund's* Son, called *Edward*,  
 ' with all his Family. " For this *Edward* had been  
 ' kindly entertain'd by that King, after his Expul-  
 ' sion

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(a) *Post ejus Obitum omnium ELECTIONE in Edwardum concor-*  
*datur, maxime cobortante Godwino Comite. Ingulphi Hist. p. 62.*

(b) *Flor. Wigor. Chron. p. 623. (c) W. Malmesb. de Gest. Reg. Ang. l. 2. c. 13. p. 79. (d) Id. ibid. p. 93.*

‘ sion by *Canute*, and (according to *John Bromton’s*  
 ‘ *Chronicle*) that *Hungarian King* had bestow’d his  
 ‘ Neice *Agatha*, Daughter to his Brother *Henry*,  
 ‘ Emperor of *Germany*, on the said *Edward*, call’d  
 ‘ the *Outlaw*, as being the true Heir of the *English*  
 ‘ Crown. Pursuant to *Edward the Confessor’s* Invita-  
 ‘ tion, his Nephew *Edward the Outlaw* return’d with  
 ‘ his Family ; and the *Confessor* declared, That either  
 ‘ he (*Edward the Outlaw*) or his Sons should succeed to  
 ‘ the *Hereditary Kingdom of England* (these are the  
 ‘ express Words of *William of Malmesbury*) and be a  
 ‘ comfortable Supply for his Want of Issue.

‘ But *Ingulphus*, who was some Time Secretary to  
 ‘ *William the Conqueror*) tells us, (e) “ That *Edward*  
 ‘ the *Confessor* (who much cherish’d the *Normans*, in  
 ‘ whose Country he had been brought up) seeing  
 ‘ *Edgar* the Son of *Edward the Outlaw*, lately de-  
 ‘ ceased, not fit for Government, either as to Body  
 ‘ or Courage ; and withal, that the numerous wic-  
 ‘ ked Family of *E. Godwin* daily encreased, he turn’d  
 ‘ his Thoughts towards his Kinsman *William*, Duke  
 ‘ of *Normandy*, and solemnly decreed, that he  
 ‘ should succeed him in the Kingdom of *England*. ”  
 ‘ Here was an EXCLUSION of the *Right Heir* with a  
 ‘ Witness ! A King, who had no Title to the Crown  
 ‘ by *Lineal Descent*, to give it away after his Death,  
 ‘ from one who had the best Title, and to one who  
 ‘ was *Illegitimate*, and consequently (according  
 ‘ to the Assertors of *Hereditary Right*, p. 11.) of  
 ‘ Blood to none in Law, *Nullius Filius*, and who there-  
 ‘ fore could not inherit : And yet this is the Founda-  
 ‘ tion, on which the *Authors* I have undertaken to  
 ‘ confute, build their imaginary System of ABSOLUTE  
 ‘ HEREDITARY RIGHT !

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‘ The

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 (a) *Ingulphi Hist.* p. 68.

‘ The Authors take upon them to clear K. Edward the Confessor from the Charge of Usurpation, on his supposed *Intention* of Securing the Crown to the *Right Heir*, Edward the Outlaw, or his Son Edgar, whom he sent for from *Hungary* for that Purpose: But how will they reconcile such an *Intention*, either with his *Testament* by which Duke William, claim’d the Crown, or with his *Death-Bed Declaration*, by which Harold assumed it? Let them, with all their Art and Eloquence, resolve this *Dilemma*, if they can: For my Part, I shall at present content my self to lay down this undeniable Position, That EDGAR the RIGHT HEIR of the Crown was EXCLUDED from it, and Harold, who had not the least Shadow of a Title, thrust himself into the Throne, and was solemnly crown’d by Aldred, Archbishop of York.

‘ ’Tis true, Ingulphus, William of Malemsbury, Florentius, Bromton Abbot of Foreval, and other Historians, differ in their Accounts of Harold’s Accession to the Crown; and Bromton, in particular, tells us that upon the Death of the Confessor some of the *English* Nobility attempted to make Edgar King: But all do agree in this, that by Harold’s Advancement to the Throne, the *Hereditary Succession* was wholly laid aside by the Major Part of the Nation, who according to William of † Malemsbury, debated only whether they should submit to him, or to Duke William. On the other Hand, we must observe, that this Harold was the only Person, who from King Egbert’s Time was Possessor of the *English* Throne, without being descended of the Royal Blood of *Cerdic*, excepting the Three Danish Princes: For in all other Deviations from  
‘ the

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† Wil. of Malmesb. De Wil. I. l. 3. p. 99.

' the *Direct Line*, still the *Royal Family* was had in  
 ' *Consideration*, so that one or other was SELECTED  
 ' to sit upon the Throne of his Ancestors; which was  
 ' likewise observed in all *Subsequent Deviations*. Nor  
 ' does this Case of *Harold* favour *Usurpations* of  
 ' Strangers to the Blood Royal, for according to  
 ' the Historians beforemention'd, *Harold* was ad-  
 ' vanc'd to the Throne rather by *Force*, than by  
 ' *Election*; and consequently cannot, in a strict  
 ' Sense, be produced as an Example of the Latter.  
 ' All that I contend for here, is that *Edgar*, the  
 ' *undoubted Rightful Heir*, was laid aside a *Second*  
 ' *Time*.

' Duke *William*, fond of those ambitious Hopes  
 ' he had framed early, and nourish'd \* long, and  
 ' spighted at the perfidious Dealing of *Harold* to-  
 ' wards him, and his Insolence towards the *En-*  
 ' *glish* Nation, in seizing the Crown and Govern-  
 ' ment against all Justice, or so much as Pretence  
 ' of Right, resolv'd to prosecute his Claim with  
 ' his utmost Power; and being assisted with Men  
 ' and Money both by his own Subjects, and by  
 ' many foreign Princes, made mighty Preparati-  
 ' ons for his intended Expedition, and landed  
 ' at *Hastings* in *Suffex*, about the Beginning of  
 ' *October* 1066. There he continued in a quiet  
 ' Manner for about a Fortnight; either to refresh  
 ' his Troops or to expect how his Claim to the  
 ' Crown, and Arrival upon it, would be receiv'd  
 ' in *England*. But he was soon roused by the Ap-  
 ' proach of *Harold*, who return'd from the Defeat  
 ' of his Brother and his *Danish* Assistants, with all  
 ' the standing Troops he brought off from his dear-  
 ' bought and bloody Victory at *Stamford*, and all  
 ' he

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\* *Sir W. Temple*, *Introd. to the Hist. of Eng.* p. 106, & seqq.

' he could invite or collect out of the Country as  
 ' he pass'd. And here we may Observe, That tho'  
 ' *Harold* was a known Usurper, cruel in his Na-  
 ' ture, of *Danish* Extraction, and thereby ungrateful  
 ' to the *English*; a Hater of his own Blood, and  
 ' who had never triumph'd but over his own Bro-  
 ' ther; yet, notwithstanding all these Disadvantages,  
 ' he was able to assemble a mighty Army, to oppose  
 ' Duke *William's* Invasion, and find above 60000  
 ' Men, brave enough to lose their Lives in his De-  
 ' fence; for so many are agreed to have been slain of  
 ' the *English* at the Battle of *Hastings*, where he lost  
 ' his Crown and his Life together: Than which no-  
 ' thing more shews both the Greatness of *England*  
 ' at this Time, and the Reverence the Nation ever  
 ' paid to the Possessor of the Crown.

' *Harold's* Overthrow and Death made a sad and  
 ' strange Change in the Scene of *English* Affairs; for  
 ' tho' after that great Slaughter some chose *Edgar*  
 ' for their King, and seem'd willing to advance him  
 ' to the Throne, yet that Design soon fell to the  
 ' Ground. In the mean Time, *William*, Duke of  
 ' *Normandy*, justly, from his Victory and ensuing  
 ' Fortunes, stiled the *Conqueror*, went burning and  
 ' destroying all before him; till *Alfred*, Archbishop  
 ' of *York*, *Walstan* Bishop of *Worcester*, *Edgar*  
 ' *Atheling*, the Chief of the Nobility and of the  
 ' *Londoners*, with several others, submitted them-  
 ' selves, and swore Allegiance to him. By this Re-  
 ' volution the Royal Blood of the *Saxons* was not only  
 ' rejected and excluded for ever, but the Succession  
 ' fix'd upon another Basis: For, according to *Olden-*  
 ' *burgher* (in the Second Part of his *Thesaurus rerum*  
 ' *publicarum*) tho' *William* the First seem'd to enjoy  
 ' the Kingdom by the Title of *Conquest*, yet he  
 ' founded his Right upon the Election of the People;  
 ' being after his Victory created and elected by the  
 ' Consent

‘Consent of the Clergy, Nobility, and Commons.  
 ‘As for his Leaving the Kingdom to his Son *William*  
 ‘*Rufus*, by *WILL*, the same Author makes no men-  
 ‘tion of it, but rather asserts the contrary, quo-  
 ‘ting out of an old Book, call’d *Liber Cadomensis*, or  
 ‘the *Book of Caen* in *Normandy*, these very Words  
 ‘of the Conqueror’s Will and Testament, viz. *Ne-*  
 ‘*minem Regni Angliæ constituo Hæredem; non enim*  
 ‘*tantum Decus Hereditario Jure possedi*: That is, I ap-  
 ‘point no Heir to the Kingdom of England; for I did  
 ‘not enjoy so great a Dignity by Hereditary Right.

‘Thus I have proved by the most authentick and  
 ‘most irrefragable Testimonies, that the Two Princes  
 ‘from whom the Authors of the Book, which is the  
 ‘Subject of these Remarks, derive the Notion of *Ab-*  
 ‘*solute Hereditary Right* (viz. *Edward the Confessor* and  
 ‘*William the Conqueror*) had no such Right them-  
 ‘selves; and consequently that they neither could,  
 ‘nor did transmit such a Title to their Posterity.  
 ‘And having thus overthrown and batter’d to Pie-  
 ‘ces the *False Hypothesis* of our Adversaries, let us  
 ‘take a Cursory View of the Succession, from *William*  
 ‘the Conqueror to this Time, by which it will evi-  
 ‘dently appear. First, That the Crown is not a *Li-*  
 ‘*neal Inheritance*; Secondly, That it cannot be aliena-  
 ‘ted, made over, or bequeathed, by any Single  
 ‘Deed, Resignation, or Will and Testament of the  
 ‘Prince, without an express Consent and Sanction of  
 ‘the States, or Parliament: And, consequently,  
 ‘that according to our Definition, the Crown of  
 ‘England is an Inheritance limited by Parliament.

‘Whether *William* the first of the *Norman Race*  
 ‘made a Will or no, is not very material: For his Se-  
 ‘cond Son, *WILLIAM RUFUS* had so little  
 ‘Regard to it, that he rather chose to have his Ti-  
 ‘tle confirm’d by the People; which after a long  
 ‘Consultation, was done by a general Assembly of  
 ‘their



' their Representatives, convened at *Westminster*,  
 ' and so his Eldest Brother *Robert* was excluded from  
 ' the Succession. Nor were the People wanting in  
 ' maintaining the Right they gave him, against all  
 ' the Attempts of the *Normans*, or any other Abet-  
 ' tors of Duke *Robert*, who was a second time reje-  
 ' cted by reason of his Aversion to the *English* Na-  
 ' tion, and the Cruelty of his Disposition: Whereas  
 ' on the third Son *HENRY*'s promising to restore  
 ' the ancient Liberties of the Nation, and to abro-  
 ' gate some severe Laws which the Father had made,  
 ' the People consented to make him King. He dy-  
 ' ing, his Daughter *MAUD*, the Empress, was  
 ' laid aside, and *Stephen*, Earl of *Bologne*, Son to  
 ' *Adela* the Conqueror's Daughter, was by the Con-  
 ' sent of the Clergy and People of England elected King,  
 ' tho' his Eldest Brother *Theobald*, Earl of *Blois*,  
 ' was then alive. He afterwards adopted *Henry* the  
 ' second for his Heir, tho' *William*, a Son of his  
 ' own, was then living, and *HENRY* was accor-  
 ' dingly declared the Successor in Parliament, not-  
 ' withstanding the *previous Right* of his Mother. To  
 ' him succeeded *RICHARD* the first, confirm'd  
 ' in the Succession during his Father's Life, and on  
 ' his Death solemnly *Elected* by the States of the  
 ' Realm. Having dy'd without Issue, *ARTHUR*,  
 ' the Son of his next Brother, ought to have suc-  
 ' ceeded *hereditarily*; but *JOHN*, his younger  
 ' Brother, was prefer'd before him: At whose Coro-  
 ' nation, *HUBERT*, the Archbishop of *Canter-*  
 ' *bury*, deliver'd for sound Doctrine, that no Body  
 ' had any Title to the Crown who was not unanimously ele-  
 ' cted by the whole Kingdom; and that if any of the  
 ' deceas'd King's Family was more worthy than the rest,  
 ' they ought more willingly and speedily consent to his Ele-  
 ' ction: So that the deserving Persons of the Royal  
 ' Family were only preferable to other Men of Me-  
 ' rit.

'rit. **JOHN** was afterwards depos'd for deg-  
 'nerating into a Tyrant, and **LEWIS** the *French*  
 'King's Son, elected in his Room ; but attempting to  
 'introduce **ARBITRARY POWER**, contrary  
 'to the Terms on which the Crown was set on his  
 'Head, and for discovering a Design of extirpating  
 'the very Name of the *English*, he was, by unani-  
 'mous Consent of the Nation, expell'd the Island,  
 'and **HENRY** the third *elected* to reign. After  
 'him came **EDWARD** the *first*, tho' the  
 'House of **LANCASTER** always maintain'd,  
 'that his Brother *Edmund* was the eldest, only for  
 'the Deformity of his Body made incapable to wear  
 'the Crown. To **EDWARD** the first succeeded his  
 'Son **EDWARD** the *second*, who growing an intole-  
 'rable Tyrant, was in a Parliament summon'd by  
 'himself, formally accus'd of Misgovernment, and  
 'on his own Acknowledging the Truth of this  
 'Charge, solemnly *depos'd*. When his Son *Edward*  
 'the *third* was *elected* with universal Consent,  
 'Walter, the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, preach'd the  
 'Coronation Sermon, and took these Words for his  
 'Text, *Vox Populi, Vox Dei ; The Voice of the Peo-*  
 'ple is the Voice of God : So little did they dream  
 'in those Days of the *Divine Right of Monarchy* ;  
 'or that *all Power did not originally derive from the Peo-*  
 'ple ; for whom and by whom all Governments are  
 'erected and maintain'd. In this King's Life time,  
 'Richard, the Son of the *Black Prince*, was consti-  
 'tuted the Successor ; who after he came to reign,  
 'degenerated into a Tyrant, and was compell'd to  
 'reign the Crown and Government to the States of  
 'the Kingdom. Hereupon the Parliament *elected*  
 'Henry the fourth, who had no *Hereditary Title* (as  
 'he once pretended) from *Henry* the *third*, since  
 'there was still in Being the Issue of *Lionel*, Duke of  
 'Clarence, third Son to *Henry* the third ; whereas  
 'Henry

H h h

Henry

‘ *Henry the fourth* was descended from *John of Gaunt*,  
 ‘ the fourth Son. There was an *Act* in his time to  
 ‘ settle the *Succession*, whereby the Crown was *limited*  
 ‘ to the Heirs of his Body and their Issue respectively,  
 ‘ being after the Extinction of his Family to be dispos’d by  
 ‘ the States. But it appears from what follow’d, and  
 ‘ is evident from the Nature of the Thing, that such  
 ‘ Settlements suppose, where they do not express the  
 ‘ Well-governing of the King, that Parliaments re-  
 ‘ serve a Power to themselves of restraining the Exorbi-  
 ‘ tancy of Princes, and even deposing Tyrants. To *Henry*  
 ‘ the fourth succeeded his Son *Henry the fifth*, in the  
 ‘ Reign of whose Son, *Henry the sixth*, there was  
 ‘ made a new Limitation of the Crown ; for tho’ he  
 ‘ had a Son living, yet it was enacted that he shou’d  
 ‘ enjoy the Crown during his Life, and that *Richard*,  
 ‘ Duke of *Tork*, shou’d be Heir apparent ; that on  
 ‘ the Death or Resignation of *Henry*, the Crown was  
 ‘ limited in Remainder to *Richard* and his Heirs, with  
 ‘ a Proviso, that if *Henry*, or any in his behalf,  
 ‘ shou’d endeavour to frustrate this Act, that then  
 ‘ *Richard* shou’d have the present Possession of the  
 ‘ Throne. Accordingly the Duke of *Tork* attempted  
 ‘ to possess himself of the Crown by Virtue of this  
 ‘ Act, alledging that *Henry* had broke the Condi-  
 ‘ tions ; and his Son *Edward* did actually get himself  
 ‘ created King, pretending to no other Title but  
 ‘ what he had by the said Act of Limitation. *Edward*  
 ‘ the fourth being driven out of his Kingdom, the  
 ‘ Parliament did again intail the Crown on *Henry the*  
 ‘ *Sixth* and the Heirs Male of his Body, with the  
 ‘ Remainder to *George*, Duke of *Clarence*, Brother  
 ‘ to *Edward the fourth*, who was also declar’d Heir to  
 ‘ *Richard*, Duke of *Tork*. Thus you see all Titles of  
 ‘ Blood, Inheritance, Gift, or Conquest, dispens’d with  
 ‘ by Acts of Parliament ; and Election not only the most  
 ‘ frequent, but the most firm Basis and Support of the  
 ‘ Royal

' Royal Throne. Both the Houses of York and  
 ' Lancaster paid such a Deference to the Power of  
 ' the People, as to claim by Acts of Parliament; and  
 ' after Edw. IV. had recover'd the Kingdom, he  
 ' got the Law repeal'd, which was made during his  
 ' Expulsion, and left the Crown to his Son Edward  
 ' the fifth. But his Uncle Richard, Duke of Gloucester,  
 ' having secur'd this Young Prince and his other Ne-  
 ' phew in the Tower, and having perswaded the Na-  
 ' tion they were not Legitimate, alledging that Edw.  
 ' the Fourth had another Wife living at the Time of  
 ' his Marriage with their Mother, he was elected  
 ' King, as Heir to Richard, Duke of York, on whose  
 ' Issue the Crown was intailed, as aforesaid, by Autho-  
 ' rity of Parliament. But having barbarously mur-  
 ' der'd his Nephews, he was so universally detested  
 ' for this Black Deed (tho' otherwise none of the  
 ' worst Kings) that the Nation was resolv'd no  
 ' longer to yield him Obedience; so they set up  
 ' against him Henry, Duke of Richmond, who had no  
 ' Manner of Right in the World; or in case his  
 ' Title had been good, yet his Mother was still li-  
 ' ving, tho' his Claim must be as her Heir. This  
 ' he knew as well as any Body, and so neither re-  
 ' lying on his own nor the Title of Elizabeth his  
 ' Queen, much less on that of Conquest, from the Vi-  
 ' ctory which the People of England gain'd at  
 ' Bosworth-Field, he procur'd himself to be confirm'd  
 ' in his Kingship by Act of Parliament, for avoiding  
 ' (as that Law has it) of all Ambiguity and Questions;  
 ' whence it follows that this Prince believ'd an Act of  
 ' Parliament could limit, transfer, supersede, or annul all  
 ' other Titles whatsoever. In the 25th Year of the  
 ' Reign of his Son Henry VIII. an Act pass'd where-  
 ' in the Parliament said, They were bounden to provide  
 ' for the perfect Surety of the Succession: And according-  
 ' ly they entail the Crown on Hen. the VIII. and the  
 ' Heirs

' Heirs of his Body by Queen *Anne*, and their Heirs ac-  
 ' cording to the Course of Inheritance, and for Default of  
 ' such Issue, to the Sons of his Body in like manner; and on  
 ' the Failure of these to the Lady *Elizabeth*; after her to any  
 ' other Issue in Tail; and then the Remainder is limited to  
 ' the *Right Heirs* of *Henry* the Eighth. Some Years after-  
 ' wards this Act was repeal'd, and the Parliament intail'd the  
 ' Crown on the King, and the Heirs of his Body by Queen  
 ' *Jane*. A Power is also given the King, in case he has no Is-  
 ' sue, to dispose of the Succession by his WILL or  
 ' LETTERS PATENT; Which shews, That *Henry*  
 ' the Eighth was only a *Trustee* appointed by the Parlia-  
 ' ment; and it makes their Power to be the greater, that  
 ' they can at Pleasure delegate it to another. There was  
 ' afterwards an Act made, that after his Death, and the  
 ' Death of Prince EDWARD, without Issue, the Crown  
 ' shou'd descend to the Lady MARY and the Heirs of her  
 ' Body, subject to such Conditions as the King should  
 ' appoint; and on the Nonperformance of the Conditions,  
 ' that the Crown shou'd go to the Lady ELIZABETH, as  
 ' if MARY had been dead without Issue; and that if  
 ' ELIZABETH neglected to fulfill the Conditions, then it  
 ' shou'd go to such other Persons as the King should ap-  
 ' point. EDWARD the Sixth succeeded his Father, and  
 ' took on him to dispose of the Crown (as the Authors of  
 ' *Hereditary Right*, insinuate the Q..... may do) by his  
 ' last Will; being ill advis'd by his Ministers, who shou'd  
 ' have got this done in Parliament: But this being no Act of  
 ' the Nation, nor authoriz'd by their Representatives, his  
 ' eldest Sister MARY succeeded; and after her the re-  
 ' nown'd Queen ELIZABETH, according to the *Limita-*  
 ' *tions* of the Statute made in the 35 *H. VIII.* 'Tis agreed by  
 ' all, that one of the Sisters cou'd have no other Title but  
 ' this *Act*; for Queen CATHERINE was alive when  
 ' ELIZABETH was born. Now if her Marriage was unlaw-  
 ' ful, MARY was not Legitimate; and no more was Q.  
 ' ELIZABETH, if the Marriage of Queen ANNE was not  
 ' Valid. In the first Year of Queen *Elizabeth* the Parlia-  
 ' ment made a *Recognition* of her Title, founded on the be-  
 ' fore mention'd *Act of Limitation*, 35 *Hen. VIII.* In her  
 ' thirteenth Year it was enacted, That if, *during her Life*,  
 ' any

any Person claim'd a Title to the Crown for himself, or any other, or refus'd, on Demand, to acknowledge her Right, he shou'd be disabled during his Life, to have the Crown in Succession, as if he were naturally dead, &c. This Statute makes it also TREASON, during the Life of the Queen, and Forfeiture of all Goods and Chattels after her Decease, to affirm That the Queen, with and by the Authority of Parliament, is not able to make Laws and Statutes of sufficient Force and Validity to limit and bind the Crown of this Realm, and the Descent, Limitation, Inheritance, and Government thereof; or that this, or any other Statute made by Parliament, with the Queen's Assent, is not, or ought not to be for ever of sufficient Force to bind and govern all Persons, their Rights and Titles, that may claim any Interest or Possibility in or to the Crown, in Possession, Remainder, Inheritance, Succession, or otherwise. There can be nothing more express about the Power of Parliaments, with relation to the Succession, and to shew the World that the Parliament of Eng. in the Act for the further Limitation of the Crown (12 and 13 W. III. and other Statutes to the same Purpose) was guilty of no Innovation, but only apply'd the Fundamental Rules of our Constitution to particular Persons, for those Ends which they are intrusted by the Nation, to promote and secure. In the 27th of Queen Elizabeth it was enacted, That all Invasions, Rebellions, or other Practices discover'd and adjudg'd against her, by, for, or with the Privty of any one who pretended a Title to the Crown, all such Persons should be excluded, and disabled for ever to have, or claim the Crown. By Virtue of some Clauses in this Statute, MARY, Queen of Scotland, was afterwards executed; and her Son was so sensible of the Force of this Law that he pretended to no Manner of Title during the Life of Q. ELIZABETH, who would never suffer him to be declar'd her Successor. The Act of Recognition made on King James's coming to the Throne, particularly insists on the Act of Parliament made in Favour of HENRY VII. whereby he came in as Heir to that Entail, the Issue of Henry the VIII. being extinct in Queen Elizabeth. To King James succeeded his Son Charles the First, the History of whose troublesome Reign and tragical Death is known to every Body. His Son CHARLES the Second

'cond enjoy'd the Crown for his Life; but there were several Attempts made to *exclude* his Brother the Duke of YORK from succeeding him. The Reasons for this Proceeding were so cogent, just, and universally convincing, that the Commons of *England*, in Parliament assembled, did pass their Bill; tho' the Artifices and the Influence of the Court, as well as the mistaken Notions of all the Bishops, and of some Temporal Peers, made it be rejected by the Lords. But the Evil Day was only put a little farther off, for in three Years and some odd Months Reign, he made such Havock of all Laws, drove so furiously at setting up *Poper*y, and appear'd to be so firmly leagu'd with the King of *France*, the natural Enemy to *England*, that, at last, the whole Nation rose up in Arms against him, and call'd in the Prince of ORANGE to their Assistance; whereupon he abdicated the Government, which by the Convention of the States was settled on King WILLIAM and Queen MARY by the *Act* (before quoted, 1 *VV.* and *M. Sess. 2. cap. 2.*) for declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subjects, and settling the Succession of the Crown. This *Act* declares the Violation of the Rights and Liberties of the Subjects of *England* by the late King *James* and his Evil Counsellors, and their Design to extirpate our Religion, Laws, and Liberties, and settles the Crown upon King *William* and Queen *Mary*; Remainder to the Heirs of the Body of Queen *Mary*; Remainder to Her present Majesty and Her Heirs; and Remainder to the Heirs of King *William*, excluding all *Papists*, or Persons marrying *Papists*; in which Case, the Crown to descend to the next Protestant in the Settlement. The Administration was only in King WILLIAM, tho' Queen MARY was among us the acknowledg'd Heir of the late King; and tho' his other Daughter, Her present Majesty (then her Royal Highness the Princess *Anne* of *Denmark*) shew'd a particular Zeal for the Protestant Religion, and no less Regard to the Liberty of her Country on the late Revolution; yet the Prince of *Orange*, by her MAJESTY's own Consent, was to reign before her. In the Year 1701, some time after the ever-to-be-lamented Death of the Duke of *Glocester*, the Parliament made another *Act* (12 & 13 *Gul. 3. Sess. 1. p. 2.*) for the further Limitation of the Crown;

“*Crown*: Which settles the “*Crown*, after the Decease of  
 “*King William* and her present Majesty, upon the Prin-  
 “*cess Sophia*, and the Heirs of her Body, being Protestants,  
 “provided each in that Succession join in the Commu-  
 “nion with the Church of England, as by Law esta-  
 “blish’d.” With some *Restrictions* and *Limitations*.

“Not long after, an *Act* was pass’d (13 & 14 *Gul.* 3. c. 3)  
 “for the *Attainder* of the pretended Prince of Wales of *High*  
 “*Treason*. “Which convicts him of High-Treason, for da-  
 “ring to proclaim himself King of England, &c. and makes  
 “it no less than *High Treason* for any *English* Subjects, who  
 “from and after *March 1.* 1701, shall hold any Corres-  
 “pondence with him, or remit or pay him any Money.  
 “The same Session (13 and 14 *W.* 3. c. 6.) another *Act* was  
 “pass’d for further *Security* of his Majesty’s Person and the  
 “*Succession* of the *Crown*, &c. which enacts the Oath of *Ab-*  
 “*juration*, and makes it *High Treason* to prevent Her pre-  
 “sent Majesty’s Succession to the *Crown*.

“Upon Her Majesty’s Auspicious Accession to the Throne,  
 “in the Session continued from the King’s Death, an (1 *Annæ*  
 “c. 22.) *Act* was pass’d to declare the *Alteration* in the  
 “OATH of *ABJURATION*, &c. which is here recited at  
 “length.

“In the first Parliament summon’d by Her Majesty an *Act*  
 “was pass’d for enlarging the Time for taking the Oaths; by  
 “which ’tis made *High Treason* by any *Over-Act* to attempt to  
 “deprive or hinder the next in Succession to the *Crown*, ac-  
 “cording to the Two *Acts* of Settlement.

“And here I shall, with Pleasure, observe, That the Last  
 “Five *Acts* were pass’d, while the Present Lord High-  
 “*Treasurer*, who was *Speaker* of the House of Commons in  
 “Three Successive Parliaments, fill’d the Chair of that  
 “House: And that His Lordship either was the First, that  
 “suggested to King *William* the Settling the Succession on  
 “the Most Illustrious House of *Hanover*, or at least the  
 “Chief Promoter of it, in the House of Commons; where  
 “the Proposition was receiv’d with all Unanimity and Chear-  
 “fulness. Every Body (says the Author of a Book written  
 “upon that Occasion) began to ominate well to this Matter,  
 “when a Person of such acknowledged Learning, and unparal-  
 “lel’d Ability, in Parliamentary Affairs as Mr. *Harley*, the  
 “present



" present Speaker, was observ'd occasionally to drop his Sentiments  
 " about it, some Days before it came to be the proper Business of  
 " the House : And afterwards one of the Members happening to  
 " mention our Danger from the pretended Prince of Wales, if  
 " the Succession were left uncertain, the Speaker said, " That  
 " he hoped in a little Time our infamous Distinctions and  
 " Parties, but particularly Jacobitism, should be wholly  
 " abolish'd and extirpated ; and that it was too great an  
 " Honour for that pretended Prince to have his Name as much  
 " as mention'd in that Assembly." " To this I shall only  
 " add, That the Present Lord Treasurer valued himself so  
 " much on the great Share he had in the Second Act of Settle-  
 " ment abovemention'd, that (I'm inform'd) he caus'd his  
 " own Picture to be drawn by Sir Godfrey Kneller, with the  
 " Scroll of that very Act in his Hand. The Authors I contend  
 " with, who it seems, had free Access to His Lordship's Li-  
 " brary (which indeed is open to every Body) could not be  
 " Strangers to the Passages beforemention'd : But I leave  
 " them to tell the World, what Persons they have in their  
 " Eye, when they tell (p. 211.) us, " That Q. Elizabeth's  
 " Chief Ministers, who had been most active in bringing  
 " the Mother (Queen Mary of Scotland) to the Scaffold,  
 " were not afraid to continue their utmost Endeavours to  
 " bring the Son to the Throne. So much more powerful was  
 " their Concern for the Interest and Welfare of their Coun-  
 " try, than their Regards to their own private Safety and  
 " Advantage." " The Meaning of this Insinuation is but too  
 " plain : But can the Authors of the Hereditary Right be so  
 " fond as to suppose, That the Persons who have been emi-  
 " nently instrumental in the Bringing about and Asserting the  
 " late happy Revolution ; in keeping out the Abdicated King ;  
 " in Settling the Succession on the most Serene House of  
 " Hanover ; In Attainting the Pretended Prince of Wales  
 " of High Treason ; and in Engaging Both Houses of Par-  
 " liament, both present and to come, all Judges, Magistrates,  
 " in short all Officers Civil and Military in Great-Britain  
 " and Ireland to renounce and ABJURE him by a solemn  
 " Oath : Can they, I say, suppose, That Men who have  
 " done all this, will ever be so void of Sense or common  
 " Prudence, as to give up themselves, and the whole Na-  
 " tion to the Mercy of a Popish Prince, who has Suck'd in  
 " the

‘the Maxims of a *French* Government with his Milk ; and  
 ‘whose Resentment would be the greater, in that he  
 ‘would return both with his own and his Father’s *Injuries* :  
 ‘Which tho’ Royal Clemency, and perhaps, Innate Good-  
 ‘Nature, would suggest him to forgive ; Yet which a pi-  
 ‘ous Duty, to the Memory of a Parent, and, (which  
 ‘ever prevails most with Princes) *Reasons of State*, would  
 ‘be sure to teach him to revenge, with the utmost Ri-  
 ‘gor ?

‘But this is Putting Cases of Events that shall never  
 ‘happen ; the *Legislature* having sufficiently provided against  
 ‘them, both by the Acts before mention’d ; and the fol-  
 ‘lowing : 4 *Anne*, cap. 4. This Act Naturalizes the  
 ‘Princels *Sophia* and the Issue of her Body *exclusive of*  
 ‘*Papists*. 4 *Anne*, cap. 8. *An Act for the better Security*  
 ‘*of her Majesty’s Person and Government, and of the Suc-*  
 ‘*cession to the Crown in the Protestant Line*. This makes it  
 ‘High Treason to affirm by Writing or Print, That her  
 ‘Majesty is not Rightful *Queen*, or that the Pretended  
 ‘Prince of *Wales*, or any other Person, has Right, other  
 ‘than according to the Two Acts of Settlement ; and  
 ‘Premunire to affirm the same by Word of Mouth. It  
 ‘enacts, that in case of her Majesty’s Demise, the Parlia-  
 ‘ment, Privy Council, and all the Officers Civil and Mi-  
 ‘litary then in being, shall continue Six Months, unless  
 ‘sooner altered by the Successor : That the Privy Coun-  
 ‘cil shall, with all convenient Speed, proclaim the next  
 ‘Protestant Successor, according to the said Acts of  
 ‘Settlement, on Pain of High Treason ; and, That all Offi-  
 ‘cers, refusing their Commands will incur the same Guilt.  
 ‘That if such next Successor be out of the Realm, the Arch-  
 ‘bishop of *Canterbury*, the Lord Chancellor, or Keeper,  
 ‘the Lord Treasurer, the Lord President of the Privy-Coun-  
 ‘cil, the Lord Privy-Seal, the Lord High-Admiral, and the  
 ‘Lord Chief Justice of the Queen’s Bench for the Time be-  
 ‘ing, shall be Lords Justices in the Name of the Succes-  
 ‘sor, to execute all Acts of Government. That the next  
 ‘Successor may, during Her Majesty’s Life, by Three In-  
 ‘struments under Hand and Seal, appoint other Persons,  
 ‘being Natives of *England*, to be added to the other Se-  
 ‘ven, of whom (not less than Five) may act ; of which Three  
 i i i  
 ‘Instruments

‘ Instruments, the Successor’s Resident shall have one, the Archbishop of *Canterbury* one, the Lord Chancellor or Keeper one; and if Her Majesty die without Issue, ’tis to be open’d in Privy Council. If there be no such Nomination, then the other Seven Lords Justices shall act, but not dissolve the Parliament without the Successor’s Direction. 5 *Anne*, cap. 8. The *Act of Union* enacts and confirms the Succession to the Monarchy of the United Kingdom of *Great-Britain*, according to the former Acts of Settlement. 6. *Anne*, cap. 7. An *Act for the Security of Her Majesty’s Person and Government, and the Succession of the Crown of Great-Britain in the Protestant Line*. It enacts the same Clauses of Treason and Premunire, and the same Oath of *Abjuration* in relation to the United Crown of *Great-Britain* in the Protestant Line, as the 4th of *Anne*, and that any Nomination of additional Lords Justices already made, by the next Successor, shall hold good for *Great Britain*.

‘ 6 *Anne*, cap. 14. An *Act for the better Security of her Majesty’s Person and Government, &c.* Enacts the taking the Oath of *Abjuration* by Officers in *Scotland*, as was before in *England*, and Refusers adjudg’d Popish Recusants convict.

‘ 6 *Anne*, cap. 23. An *Act for further Provision for the Election of Sixteen Peers in Scotland*: Enjoins all the Peers (Electors) to take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and subscribe the Declaration, and take the *Abjuration* Oath; and enacts that no Person shall be admitted to vote at any Election for Members of Parliament, who refuses to take the *Abjuration* Oath, which may be tender’d by the Sheriff, or chief Person taking the Poll. All we need to observe in relation to these wise Provisions for the Security of our Religion, Laws, and Liberties, is that the several Parliaments who enacted these Statutes, acted, according to the constant Practice of former Ages, and the Nature of our Excellent Constitution.

‘ The Authors, I contend with, lay no small Strefs on the Authorities of *Civilians* and *Lawyers* to maintain their Hypothesis either of an *Hereditary, Cessionary, or Testamentary Right*: But to deprive them at once of that weak, tho’

tho' plausible, *Support*, 'tis sufficient to observe, That all the Authorities they either do, or can possibly alledge, relate only to the Children of private Persons; in which Case 'tis just and necessary to follow the Letter of the Law; But that in what relates to the Succession of a Crown, the Opinion of Civilians and Lawyers is of no Manner of Weight or Authority, any further than it is agreeable to the *Constitution*, or express Laws of each Particular Kingdom.' This the Author illustrates by some Examples which he thinks abundantly sufficient to confute all the *Law-Arguments* of his Adversaries: He adds, 'That it would require more Time and Labour to rectify their Mistakes in Point of *History* and Matters of Fact: But as this is not altogether so material as the first, he only gives a Sample of their *Candor* and *Sincerity*, in the single Instance of Bishop *Merks*: Which Case he chuses before any other, because he may borrow the *Judicious Remarks* made already upon it by a Learned Divine.

" We have nothing remaining of Bishop *Merks's* Works (says Dr. *Kennet*.) and can judge little of his Character, but that he was a warm and turbulent Man; an Adherer to *Richard II.* after his *Abdication*, an Enemy to *Henry IV.* when legally establish'd on the Throne; nay, a Conspirator, and by Law adjudged a Traitor, for no less than attempting to murder the King, and to promote a *French* Invasion: For that was the Form of his Indictment, and a true Verdict found upon it. [*Rymer Acta publ. Tom. VIII. p. 165*] One would think these Crimes of Plotting to murder a Crowned Head, and to bring in a *French* Army, were so base and unnatural, that none but a very Popish Prelate could be guilty of them; and none but a *French* Writer, a *Maimbourg*, an *Orleans*, or so, could make any Apology for them. Yet this *English Gentleman* (*The Authors of the Hereditary Right, &c.*) who, I presume, would be thought a Protestant, has now at this Juncture made Bishop *MEKKS* to be the Man of *Conscience and Integrity*, p. 70. I hope none of the Conspirators with the *French* Fleet, at least none of the intended Assassins of King *William*, will ever come to have this Character given of them in *England*, tho' they

“ have an equal Title to it. But, I do not intend to concern my self so much about this *Bishop's* Character, as about this *Gentleman's* misrepresenting the History of him. He dwells much upon the bold *Speech* he made in Parliament, and publishes the Occasion and Copy of it from my Lord *Coke*, who did not so much as know the *Bishop's* Christian Name; and who, indeed, though an Oracle of Law, did very little Justice to History.

After a long Deduction of Historical Facts, Dr. *Kennet* adds: “ *Walsingham* does affirm, that the Pope translated him to another Bishoprick, from which he could receive no Fruits or Revenues: *Papa transtulit Episcopum Karlesensem ad Episcopatum alium, unde nec fructus perciperet nec proventus*. This the *Gentleman* takes to be an *English* or a *Welsh* Bishoprick of little or no Value, and makes the Translation a Breach of an Act of Parliament: Not considering that this Translation was but giving him a new Name to a titular See, or Shadow of a Bishoprick in *par-tibus Infidelium*, a common Stratagem of the Popes of *Rome*, and no Breach of the *English* Laws, which were not concerned in that Matter. This nominal See is said by Bishop *Godwyn* to have been that at *Samos* in *Greece*, and he justly calls it *Translationis Ludibrium*, a Jest of being translated by the Pope. It was so far from supporting Bishop *Merks*, that it broke his Heart, for he died soon after; and the Historian expressly observes, that he died of Sorrow or Fear, rather than of Sickness. And his Memory was never had in any Reputation till after the coming in of the *York* Family, when it was Party-Rage to cry up all who had opposed the House of *Lancaster*. And even then they could say no Good of him, but gave him the general Character of a stout Man, and, instead of his Actions, prove it by a Speech never recorded, and, as we have reason to think, never delivered. The greatest Certainty we know of him is, that he was in the Plot for murdering the King, and for bringing over a *French* Navy and Army against a Prince in Possession and Parliamentary Right, to have restored an abdicated Prince; who must have ruined the Constitution; and yet this Prelate at this Juncture is called a Man of Integrity and Honour. It would raise the Indignation of any *English* Heart to have such a Character given  
“ of

“ of a *wile Traitor* by the Laws of God and the Land, con-  
 “ spiring against the King’s Life, and calling in a *Foreign*  
 “ *French Power*, the worst of Traitors to his King and  
 “ Country.

“ But, the *Gentleman’s Character* of him is no more to  
 “ be trusted than his History of him, which is not only par-  
 “ tial, but mistaken almost in every Particular. I must leave  
 “ the Readers to judge of his other Facts by what appears  
 “ in this single Instance: Nor have I Leisure to point at the  
 “ Principles of his Book, which are likewise very extraordi-  
 “ nary; as, *That an Oath to the Possessor of a Crown does not*  
 “ *bind in Conscience against the right Heir.* A Way, in  
 “ his own Meaning, to absolve Her Majesty’s Subjects, or  
 “ to teach them to swear with such Equivocation and Re-  
 “ serve as I think to be very damnable, Again, *That there*  
 “ *is no Legislative Authority under a King de facto, nor are*  
 “ *Acts of Parliament then valid without the Confirmation of*  
 “ *the King de Jure.* Which is, by his Scheme, to repeal or  
 “ annul all our Acts of Security for the *Protestant Successi-*  
 “ *on*, till a *Popish Pretender* shall be pleased to confirm  
 “ them. Farther, he is very terrible upon those Princes,  
 “ who upon his Supposition are *Usurpers*; and yet he has this  
 “ Salvo, that *It is not the bare Act of Seizing and Filling a*  
 “ *Throne, but the Will of the Possessor, that must denominate*  
 “ *him an Usurper*; i. e. if the wrong Possessor have in  
 “ himself a secret Will to restore the Crown to the right  
 “ Heir, than his Usurpation is sanctified by his good Inten-  
 “ tion. He has many other Principles and Notions, which  
 “ would unsettle all Monarchies, and utterly destroy this  
 “ of Great Britain. He has mixed them indeed with some  
 “ other Principles, to which I can agree, because they are  
 “ true and inconsistent with his own Pretensions of *Heredi-*  
 “ *tary Right*; as that *a very mean Genius, and manifest Inabi-*  
 “ *lities for Government, may be good and sufficient Reasons*  
 “ *to keep a next Heir out of the Throne*, p. 30. This makes  
 “ me think of the Report, that Mr. Lesley from abroad has  
 “ lately complained of a very obstinate and untractable Man  
 “ that does not understand Duty or Interest, &c. But,  
 “ however, I think a *moral Incapacity* is worse than a natu-  
 “ ral; and I hope our Laws will always continue to incapa-  
 “ citate every Papist from assuming the Government of this  
 “ Protestant

"Protestant Church and Nation. He comforts me again  
 "with laying it down, *That there may be rightful Successors,*  
 "*tho' they be not the next Heirs by Blood to the Crown* p. 21.  
 "which I think indeed agrees with the *Constitution of our*  
 "*Hereditary Monarchy*. Again, he affirms very honestly,  
 "that *There was anciently a Power in the Crown to interrupt*  
 "*the Lineal Succession by the Exclusion of the Right Heir.*  
 "I believe there was; but I believe likewise that there was  
 "never any Power in the Crown so great, but that it is now  
 "as great in the *Legislature*. But it seems this Gentleman,  
 "with his Eye directly on the Pretender, thinks the last  
 "Will and Testament of an *English Monarch* may dispose  
 "of the Crown better than an Act of Parliament: For,  
 "says he, *it was the usual Custom, i. e. the Common Law, in*  
 "*the Times nearer the Conquest, for our Kings to dispose of*  
 "*their Crowns as they thought fit, without Regard to Proximi-*  
 "*ty of Blood; and their Method of doing this was by their*  
 "*last Wills and Testaments.* p. 22. Let me grant this; for  
 "then I hope *le Roy le Veult* in Parliament is a better Will,  
 "and more effectual, than any other Writing whatsoever.  
 "But be it by Will and Testament, or by Statute, I am  
 "sure there is an End of that *Unalienable and Indefeasible*  
 "*Hereditary Right*, which has been the Word given to  
 "deprive us of all our *English Birthrights*.

'Thus far Dr. Kennet, by which (says the Author) the  
 'Readers may plainly see, in what flagrant and scandalous  
 'Manner the Assertors of *Hereditary Right* have misrep-  
 'resented the *English Constitution*, and the *Fundamental Laws*,  
 'and falsify'd *History*: Let's now cursorily examine how  
 'they have manag'd the *Scripture*.

'They pretend, \* that, in Dr. Higden's Sense, our Sa-  
 'viour's Resolution of the Case about paying *Tribute* to  
 'Caesar, proves *Allegiance* to have been due to *Cromwell*;  
 'And in order to make out the Consequence they father  
 'upon the Doctor, they urge, that it is *his avow'd Principle*,  
 'that the *Coining of Money* is a certain *Mark of Sovereignty*;  
 'that *whoever has that Power* ought to be obey'd by our Sa-  
 'viour's own express *Precept and Doctrine*; that this is a good  
 'Proof

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\* p. 247. & seqq.

‘*Proof of Cromwel’s Divine Authority; and that therefore it will be hardly possible for the Doctor to prove Cromwell to have been an Usurper. After this they examine Hugo Grotius’s Exposition of the Text about the Tribute: Render therefore to Cæsar the Things that are Cæsar’s, &c. In short, they play fast and loose with this Passage about Tribute-money, as nimbly as Jugglers do with their Balls and Counters.*

‘*I shall not follow them through all their Shifts and Doubles, but endeavour to hunt them down an easier way, that is, by avoiding the Change and keeping to the true Scent. ’Tis an allow’d Maxim, that Scripture must be interpreted by Scripture; and that when any Obscurity appears in any Passage of the Holy Writ, it ought to be clear’d by the Parallel Passages: Now ’tis plain from the whole Tenor of the new Testament, That our Saviour did no where Dictate Laws of Government; and ’tis no less evident, That in the particular Case now before us, in order to put by the Drift of an insidious Question, and silence the Pharisees, he commanded them to render Cæsar the things that were Cæsar’s: That is, to yield Obedience or Submission, and to pay Homage and Tribute to Cæsar, or to the known Sovereign, to the acknowledged standing Power.*

‘*That our Saviour did not meddle with Titles of Princes, Rights of Nations, or Forms of Government, evidently appears from other concurring Passages. My Kingdom is not of this World, says he in one Place; but what’s yet more pertinent to this Purpose, when one came and said to him, (Luk. xii. 13. 14.) Master, speak to my Brother, that he divide the Inheritance with me. Did he not rebuke him, saying, Man, who made me a Judge or a Divider among you? Now, if our SAVIOUR declined interposing in a private Family Concern, much less does it appear that he ever meddled with State Affairs.*

‘*Tis most certain, That both CHRIST, and His Apostles, made the Laws of every particular Country the Measure of the Subjects Submission and Obedience: And therefore all Arguments drawn from the New Testament, in favour either of Passive-Obedience or Hereditary Right, are inconclusive and precarious. A Learned Bishop set this*



'this Matter in a True Light, some Years ago a small Trea-  
 'tise call'd *The Thirteenth Chapter of the Romans, Vindicated*  
 'from the abusive Senses put upon it: Wherein having rightly  
 'supposed, That when the Epistle to the Romans was  
 'Written, there were as many different Governments in  
 'the World, as there are at this Day: He afterwards invin-  
 'cibly proves, "That the 13th Chapter to the Romans  
 '"made no immediate Change of all, or any of the several  
 '"Governments, but left them as it found them; Neither  
 '"did it settle or fix any Government in such a Manner;  
 '"as to make it unlawful for the Legislative Power (should  
 '"it see fit) to change or alter it. That the said Chap-  
 'ter bids every Soul be Subject to the Higher Powers---  
 '"but it does not tell us, who those Higher Powers are.  
 '"It lends us to the Laws of the Constitution, to learn  
 '"where they are placed: And in short, That it requires  
 '"of no People any more Submission to the Higher Powers,  
 '"than the Laws of their several Countries require." Now  
 'the 13th Chapter to the Romans being exactly parallel to  
 'the Passage about the Tribute Money, in Question: 'Tis  
 'plain, that the Authors I contend with can draw no Be-  
 'nefit from all their Comments (on the Words *Render*  
 'therefore Cæsar, the Things that are Cæsar's) in Favour  
 'of Hereditary Right. And thus, if I am not too partial to  
 'my Performance, to use the favourite Phrase, of our Ad-  
 'versaries, I hope, I may be allow'd to say, That I have  
 'proved beyond Contradiction, That their Pretended, Ab-  
 'solute HEREDITARY RIGHT has NO Foundation,  
 'either in LAW, HISTORY, or SCRIPTURE: Which  
 'was to be demonstrated.

The Author concludes his Observations, with those con-  
 tain'd in a Letter, publish'd in the *English-Man*, of the  
 19th of November last. Let's now attend the Proceedings  
 of the Parliament of Ireland.

*Proceedings* On the 28 of November the Commons or-  
 der'd several Heads of Bills to be brought in,  
 of the Parlia- viz. 1st for regulating Elections in the King-  
 ment of Ire- dom of Ireland; 2. For the Encouragement of  
 land. Tillage. 3. For preventing Abuses committed  
 in whitening Linnen. 4. To prevent Imprison-  
 ment

ment beyond Sea. On the 30th Heads of a Bill were order'd to be brought in, for *securing the Freedom of Parliaments, by qualifying the Members that are to sit therein*. And the same Day, several Petitions were presented, complaining of undue Elections and Returns. The same Day likewise, Both Houses of Convocation met, and upon a Message from the Lord Archbishop of *Tuam*, Lord President of the Upper-House, the Lower-House proceeded to the Election of their Prolocutor, and the Choice fell on Archdeacon *Percivale*.

Vol. VI.



On the 2d of *December*, upon a Petition of Sir *William Fownes* and *Martin Tucker*, Esq; complaining of the undue Election and Return of *John Forster*, Esq; and Alderman *Burton*, for the City of *Dublin*: The Examination and Consideration of that Complaint, was order'd to be heard at the Bar of the House on *Friday* Seven-night next; and the Committee of Privileges and Elections were, at the same time, order'd to examine, and make special Report of all Miscarriages, and undue Practices of Sheriffs, Mayors, Bailiffs, and other Officers concern'd in the Return of Members elected to serve in Parliament; as likewise of all Undue Practices, Letters, Promises, Threats, and Oppressions, in any Election. After this, it was order'd that Heads of a Bill be brought in for making Bankers Notes more effectual. And Committees were appointed to inspect the State, Government, and Condition of the Work-House, Soldiers Hospital, Blue-Coat-Hospital, and Ballast-Office in *Dublin*. Then Heads of a Bill

*Dr. Percivale*  
chosen Prolocutor of the  
Lower House  
of Convocation.

K k k

were

Vol. VI. were order'd to be brought in, for the Ease of Her Majesty's Subjects in the Payment of Quit-Rent, Crown-Rent, and Composition-Rent. A Motion being made that Leave be given to bring in Heads of a Bill for the better regulating the Manner of preparing and transmitting Heads of Bills, in order to be laid before the Queen and Council of Great Britain; and a Debate arising thereon after some Time spent therein; the said Debate was adjourn'd to the next Friday. On the 5th, the Commons in a Committee of the Whole House resolv'd that a Supply be granted to Her Majesty. The same Day, Heads of a Bill were order'd to be brought in, to empower Vestries to raise Money for keeping Parish-Churches in Constant Repair: Which shews the prevailing Majority of that House to be well affected to the Church. They also appointed a Committee to inspect the Management and State of the Linnen Manufacture in that Kingdom, and to report their Opinion, and Observations thereon. On the 7th Heads of a Bill were order'd to be brought in, That the Subject may have the Benefit of Council in Cases of Felony and Treason. And the next † Day, a List of the Justices of the Peace; another of the Sheriffs of that Kingdom, for Three Years past, the Year 1713. inclusive; and a third of the Names of all the Irish Papists that are licensed to carry Arms, together with an Account when such Licences were granted, were order'd to be laid before the Commons. On the 9th it was order'd, *Nemine Contradicente*, 1. That all such Persons as shall presume hereafter

A Supply voted.

† Dec. 8th.

Votes about an Undue Election.



hereafter to come into the House or the Galleries, while the House or any Committee of the whole House is sitting, be taken into Custody by the Sergeant at Arms attending this House, without further Order or Warrant. 2. That in going out of the House no Man do stir, until Mr. Speaker do arise and go before, and then all the rest do follow after him. Then the House heard the Complaint on the Petition of Brigadier *Francis Gore*, against the undue Election and Return of *David Bindon*, Esq; returned to serve as a Burgess in this present Parliament for the Borough of *Ennis*, and also the Matter relating to the double Return for the said Borough; and Council being called in and heard, and Witnesses examined and withdrawn, it was resolv'd; That the said *Francis Gore*, Esq; was duely elected and return'd: and order'd, That *Samuel Bindon*, Esq; Provost of the Borough of *Ennis*, be taken into Custody of the Sergeant at Arms. The next \* Day the Commons being informed, That several *Popish* Regular Clergymen convict, who by the Laws of *Ireland* had been ordered to be transported beyond Seas, had notwithstanding the said Sentence, returned again into that Kingdom, and more particularly to the County of the Town of *Galway*: And that several other *Popish* Regulars have of late come to that Place, who, for want of a sufficient Number of *Protestant* Freeholders in the said County of the Town of *Galway*, after allowing the Prisoners their peremptory Challen-

\* Dec. 10th.  
Votes against  
Popish Priests  
convict.

K k k 2

ges,

Vol. VI. ges, cannot be brought to Justice, the *Popish* Freeholders there never finding any of the said Regulars guilty, tho' on the fullest Evidence: It was thereupon ordered, That Leave be given to bring in Heads of a *Bill to enable the Protestant Freeholders of the County of Galway to serve as Jurors, in all Criminal Cases, in the County of the Town of Galway.* The House being also informed, ' That *Jacob Twisleton*, ' a Subject of this Realm, who went out ' of this Kingdom into *France*, since the ' Tenth Day of *April*, 1689, and during ' the late War, and was there a Servant ' of the *Pretender*, had returned into this ' Kingdom contrary to the Statute, which ' makes such Returning, without Licence, ' *High Treason.* And being likewise in- ' formed, That on the twenty first of ' *October* last Notice had been given to the ' Lords Justices of such his Return, and of ' his appearing publicly in the City of ' *Dublin*, who thereupon ordered him to ' be taken into the Custody of a Messen- ' ger; notwithstanding which he had not ' been apprehended, the Messenger al- ' ledging he could not be found; It was thereupon order'd, That the Sergeant at Arms attending this House, do forthwith apprehend and take the said *Jacob Twisleton* into his Custody. The House being likewise informed, That several Persons who had departed this Kingdom since the Tenth Day of *April*, 1689, and had born Arms against the late King *William* and Her present Majesty, during the late Wars, and been aiding and assisting to their Enemies beyond the Seas, were making Application to obtain Licences to return into this Kingdom

And against  
Jacob Twi-  
sleton, and  
the Irish Pa-  
pists return-  
ing from  
France, with-  
out or with  
Licence.

Kingdom, in order to exempt them from the Penalties of High Treason. It was thereupon order'd, 1. ' That a Committee be appointed to prepare and bring in an Address to Her Majesty, humbly to intreat her Majesty, That She will be pleased not to grant Licence to any *Irish Papist*, or other Person whatsoever, to return into this Kingdom, who returning without such Licence will, by the Laws of this Land, be guilty of *High Treason*. 2. That a Committee be appointed to bring in Heads of a Bill to attain the *PRETENDER*, and all Persons, Subjects of this Kingdom, who have adhered to, aided, abetted, or assisted him, of *High Treason*, and a Committee was appointed accordingly. 3. That it be an Instruction to the said Committee, that they do prepare a Clause in the said Heads of a Bill, promising a Reward to any Person who shall within this Kingdom, take the *Pretender* alive, or bring in his Body dead. Then the Sergeant at Arms acquainted the House, that he had, pursuant to their Order, apprehended and taken into Custody *Jacob Twisleton*: Upon which it was ordered, That the said *Twisleton* be kept in Custody of the Sergeant at Arms till further Orders. On the 11th Mr. *Forster* reported from the Committee of Privileges and Elections, that they had taken into Consideration the Matter relating to the Double Return for the Borough of *Randalstown* in the County of *Antrim*; and that they had come to several Resolutions, which he read in his Place, and delivered in at the Table, where the same were

Heads of a  
Bill to attain  
the PRE-  
TENDER.

Votes about an  
undue Election


Vol. VI.



were again read, and were approved by the House, viz. 1. That *Richard Jones* and *Wesienra Warren*, Esqrs; were neither duely elected nor return'd; 2. That *Robert Dixon*, Esq; was duely elected as a Burgess to serve in this present Parliament for the Borough of *Randalstown*. And then the House ordered, that *Phelix ô Neile*, Seneschal of the Mannor of *Edenduffcarrig*, and *Ro. Green*, Esq; H. Sheriff of the County of *Antrim*, be taken into Custody of the Serjeant at Arms attending this House, for their Misbehaviout in the Election and Return of Burgesses to serve in this present Parliament for the Borough of *Randalstown*.

On the 12th the Commons order'd that ' *Jacob Twisleton*, a Person accused to have ' return'd from *France* without Licence, ' contrary to the Act in that Case made ' and provided, now in Custody of the ' Serjeant at Arms attending this House, ' be carry'd before and delivered to the ' Lord Chief Justice of Her Majesty's ' Court of *Queen's Bench*, to be dealt with ' according to Law.' It was also order'd, ' That the Clerk of the Peace for ' the County of *Roscommon*, do lay before ' this House on *Friday* next, the Rolls of ' the Persons that took the Oaths pursuant ' to the late Act of Parliament, *To prevent ' the further Growth of Popery*; also the Certificates of the Persons that have taken ' the Sacrament pursuant to the said Act.

On the 14th it was ordered, ' That the ' Judges of her Majesty's Court of *Queen's Bench*, and all Justices of the Peace, who ' have taken any Examinations relating to ' the Riot at the *Tholsel* on the 6th of *Nov.* ' last.

‘ last, and the Death of *Robert Jenkins*; Vol. VI.  
 ‘ and also the Clerk of the Crown of   
 ‘ the said Court, do immediately lay  
 ‘ before this House all the Examina-  
 ‘ tions so taken.’ The House being in-  
 formed, that Mr. *Caldwell*, Deputy Clerk  
 of the Crown, attended (according to  
 Order) at the Door, he was called in,  
 and informed the House, that only Four  
 of the said Examinations were in his  
 Custody, which he delivered at the Bar.  
 Then the House proceeded to the further  
 Hearing of the Matter of the Complaint  
 of Sir *W. Fownes* and *M. Tucker Esq;*  
 against *J. Forster* and *B. Burton, Esqrs;*  
 and adjourned the further Consideration of  
 the said Complaint to the next Morning.

On the 15 the Clerk of the Crown de-  
 livered at the Bar, a List of the Justices  
 of the Peace throughout this Kingdom.  
 Also a List of the Sheriffs for Three  
 Years last past. After which it was or-  
 dered, That a Committee be appointed to  
 meet the next Morning, to enquire what  
 Proceedings have been against *Edward  
 Lloyd*, for printing and publishing a Book  
 intitled, *The Memoirs of the Chevalier de  
 St. George*. And that the said Committee  
 do also enquire what Proceedings were had  
 against *Dudley Moore* and others, relating  
 to a pretended Riot at the Playhouse. It  
 was likewise ordered, 1. That the Ho-  
 nourable Mr. *Molesworth* and Mr. *Brodrick*  
 do go immediately to the Judges of the  
*Queen’s Bench*, to require them to lay be-  
 ‘ fore this House all the Examinations ta-  
 ‘ ken before them in Relation to the Riot  
 ‘ at the *Tholsel*, on the 6th of *November*  
 ‘ last.



Vol VI. ' last. 2. That the Clerk of this House  
 do attend the Right Honourable the  
 Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*, to acquaint  
 him that there has been a Complaint  
 against one *Thomas Harvey* (said to be a  
 ' Servant of his) for a Breach of the Pri-  
 ' vilege of this House, and to know whe-  
 ' ther he be his Lordship's Servant; and if  
 ' he be so, that he will order him to at-  
 ' tend this House, to answer the said  
 ' Complaint.' Then Mr, *Molesworth* re-  
 ported from the Committee appointed to  
 go to the Judges of the *Queen's Bench*, to  
 require them to lay before this House all  
 the Examinations by them taken in rela-  
 tion to the Riot at the *Tholsel*, that they  
 answered, That *All the Examinations rela-*  
*ting to that Matter, were delivered by them*  
*to Mr. Tyfdal the proper Officer, to be laid*  
*before this House.* Upon which Mr. *Tyfdal*  
 (according to Order) presented to the  
 House several Examinations taken relating  
 to the said Riot. Then the House pro-  
 ceeded on the further Hearing of the  
 Complaint of Sir *Wm. Fownes* and *M.*  
*Tucker, Esq;* against *J. Forster* and *B.*  
*Burton, Esqrs;* and came to the following  
 Resolutions, *Nemine Contradicente, viz.* 1.  
 ' That the Right of Election of Members  
 ' to sit in Parliament for the City of  
 ' *Dublin*, is in the Freemen and Free-  
 ' holders of the said City only. 2. That  
 ' no Fellow, Scholar, or Student of  
 ' *Trinity-College* in *Dublin*, has any Right to  
 ' vote in the said Election, upon account of  
 ' their having Chambers in the said Col-  
 ' lege. 3. That no Officer, Soldier, In-  
 ' valid,

' valid, or Out-Pensioner, belonging to, or  
 ' in the Royal Hospital near *Dublin*, hath a-  
 ' ny Right as such, to vote in the said Ele-  
 ' ction. 4. That no Vicars Chorals, they be-  
 ' ing Members of an aggregate Body, have a-  
 ' ny Right as such, to vote as Freeholders in  
 ' the said Election. 5. That no super-  
 ' annuated Custom-house Officer, or Pen-  
 ' sioner, who is on the Charity List of the  
 ' Commissioners of the Revenue, hath  
 ' any Right to vote in the said Election, in  
 ' respect of his Pension. 6. That no Parish  
 ' Clerk, or Sexton of any Parish, as such,  
 ' hath any Right to vote in the said Ele-  
 ' ction. 7. That *J. Forster* and *B. Burton*,  
 ' Esqrs; are duely elected as Citizens to  
 ' serve in this present Parliament for the  
 ' City of *Dublin*. 8. That the Petition of  
 ' Sir *W. Fownes* and *M. Tucker*, Esq; is  
 ' frivolous and vexatious, and the Allega-  
 ' tions therein contained are false, scanda-  
 ' lous, and malicious. 9. That it appears  
 ' to this House, that in Order to prevent  
 ' the taking a free Poll on the 6th of Nov.  
 ' 1713, at the *Tholsel*, and to procure the  
 ' said Sir *W. Fownes* and *M. Tucker*, Esq;  
 ' to be chosen, a dangerous Design was  
 ' formed, to insult and mob *T. Bradshaw*  
 ' and *E. Surdevile*, Esqrs; who acted as  
 ' Sheriffs in the said Election, together  
 ' with *J. Forster* and *B. Burton*, Esqrs;  
 ' two of the Candidates for the said City,  
 ' and the Persons who came to vote for  
 ' them.

10. ' That it appears to this House,  
 ' that in pursuance of the said Design, a  
 ' great Number of Persons armed with

Vol. VI.



‘ Swords and Clubs, among whom were  
 ‘ many *Papists* and others unqualified to  
 ‘ vote, came with Sir *W. Fownes* and *M.*  
 ‘ *Tucker*, Esq; to the *Tholsel*, on the 6th  
 ‘ of *November* last, in a Tumultuous Man-  
 ‘ ner, and during the time that *T. Brad-*  
 ‘ *shaw* and *E. Surdevile*, Esqrs; were pro-  
 ‘ ceeding on the Queen’s Writ, tore down  
 ‘ the Stage erected for taking the Poll,  
 ‘ with the utmost Fury, and put the said  
 ‘ *T. Bradshaw* and *E. Surdevile*, and *J.*  
 ‘ *Forster* and *B. Burton*, Esqrs; with several of the Electors, in great Terror and  
 ‘ Danger of their Lives.

11. ‘ That the Method of polling by  
 ‘ Corporations, proposed by *T. Bradshaw*  
 ‘ and *E. Surdevile*, Esqrs; and refused by  
 ‘ Sir *W. Fownes* and *M. Tucker*, Esq; was  
 ‘ a proper Method for taking the said  
 ‘ Poll.

12. ‘ That *T. Bradshaw* and *E. Surdevile*, Esqrs; acted with great Prudence  
 ‘ and Integrity, and Impartiality, in taking the said Poll, and during the whole  
 ‘ Time and Course of the Election.  
 ‘ Then a Motion being made, and a Question proposed, that *T. Harvey*, Servant to the Right Honourable Sir *Const.*  
 ‘ *Phipps*, Lord High Chancellor of *Ireland*,  
 ‘ was a chief Fomentor of, and Instrument in carrying on, and putting in  
 ‘ execution the Riotous Design and Force  
 ‘ used to obstruct the Poll at the *Tholsel*.  
 An Amendment was offer’d to the said  
 Question, by leaving out the Words [*Servant to the Right Honourable Sir Constantine*  
*Phipps, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland*]  
 after

after the Word [*Harvey*] and before the Word [*was*] and a Debate arising thereon, it was ordered, That the said Debate be adjourned till to Morrow Morning. A Motion being made, and the Question put, That the said Sir *W. Fownes* be taken into Custody of the Serjeant at Arms attending this House, it passed in the Negative.

Votes about  
the Riot at the  
Dublin Ele-  
ction.

On the 16th the Commons came to the following Resolutions: 1. ' That *Thomas Harvey*, Gent. Servant to the Right Hon. ' Sir *Constantine Phipps*, Knt. Lord High ' Chancellor of *Ireland*, was a chief Fo- ' menter of, and Instrument in carrying ' on and putting in execution the Riotous ' Design, and Force used to obstruct the ' Poll at the *Tholsel*, on the 6th of *Nov.* ' last. 2. That *Robert Symms*, Assistant ' Armourer in the Ordnance, was active ' in breaking down the Stage erected for ' taking the Poll for the City of *Dublin*, ' on the 6th of *November* last, to obstruct ' the said Poll, and was concerned in the ' Riot that happened that Day at the ' *Tholsel*. And it was ordered, *First*, ' That such Members of this House as are ' of her Majesty's most Honourable Privy ' Council, do lay the Vote of this House ' relating to *Robert Symms*, before his ' Grace the Lord Lieutenant. And 2dly, ' That the said *Robert Symms* be taken into ' Custody of the Serjeant at Arms at- ' tending this House.' After this it was ' Resolved 3dly, That *Charles Pitts*, Gent. ' (one of the Managers of Sir *W. Fownes* ' and

Vol. VI.



and *M. Tucker, Esq;* on the Election of Citizens for the City of *Dublin*) *John Symson, James Tooley, Richard Macguire, Clothier, James Egar, Seedman, James Crofts, Shoemaker; Will. Thwaites, Gent.* and *Richard Jones*, were active in breaking down the Stage, to obstruct the said Poll, and were concern'd in the Riot at the *Tholsel* the 6th of *November* last. 4. That *James Cotter, Esq;* an *Irish Papist*, ——— *Cook*, an *Irish Papist*, Son of *William Cook*, deceased, formerly Sub-Sheriff of the City of *Dublin*; and Major *Robert Thornton*, are guilty of the Breach of the Privileges of this House, in encouraging the Disturbance of the Election of Citizens for the City of *Dublin*. And ordered, That the eleven Persons abovenamed, be taken into Custody of the Serjeant at Arms attending this House. Moreover, ' It appearing to this House, that there was an absolute Necessity to send for the Guard to quell the Riot, and Tumult raised at the *Tholsel* to obstruct the Execution of her Majesty's Writ for electing Citizens for the City of *Dublin*, on the 6th Day of *November* last, *Tho. Bradshaw* and *Edw. Surdevile, Esqrs;* who acted as Sheriffs on the said Election, having before that Time often commanded the Peace, and the *Posse Comitatus* without Effect.

' Resolved, That Captain *Hales* and the other Officers under his Command, discharged their Duty, and acted according to their Orders, in quelling the said

for December, 1713.

451

' said late Riotous Mob at the *Tholsel* : Vol. VI.

' And

' That such Members of this House as are Members of her Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council, do lay the Vote of this House relating to the said Captain *Hales* and the other Officers, before his Grace the Lord Lieutenant.

On the 17th the Commons order'd, That such of their Members as are of her Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council, do attend his Grace the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, to desire that he would be pleased to direct the proper Officer, forthwith to lay before this House, the Petition of *Edward Lloyd*, to the late Lords-Justices, praying for a *Noli prosequi* (on account of his printing and publishing a traiterous Libel, intituled *The Memoirs &c.*) The Order conceived on the said Petition, together with the Report made thereon; and all other Papers relating to the said Petition, Order, and Report.

On the 18th the Commons came to the following Resolutions, *Nemine contradicente*, 1. ' That the Book intituled, *Memoirs of the Chevalier de St. George, is a Seditious and Treasonable Libel.* 2. That the faint and remiss Prosecution of *Edw. Lloyd*, News-Writer, for publishing Proposals to print the said seditious and treasonable Libel, gave great Encouragement to the *Popish* and other Friends of the *Pretender* in this Kingdom. 3. ' That the Design of the said traiterous Libel is to impeach her Majesty's Title to the

Votes against  
Edw. Lloyd,  
and the Lord  
Chan. Phipps,  
Dec. 18th.

Vol VI.

the Crown, and the Succession to the same in the illustrious House of *Hanover*.

4. That the Right Honourable Sir *Constantine Phipps*, Knt. Lord High Chancellor of *Ireland*, having represented *Edward Lloyd* as an Object of her Majesty's Mercy, and as not having an evil Design in publishing the said Libel, in order to obtain a *Noli prosequi* on the Indictment against him, acted therein contrary to his Duty and contrary to the *Protestant* Interest of this Kingdom.

5. That it appears to this House, that the said Sir *Constantine Phipps*, Lord High Chancellor of *Ireland*, in a Speech made by him on the 16th of *January* 1712, to the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of *Dublin*, being then one of the Lords Justices of *Ireland*, did take upon himself, by declaring his Opinion, to prejudge the Merits of the Cause then depending between her Majesty and *Dudley Moore*, Esq; and thereby to influence the Aldermen, some of whom are constantly returned on Juries in the Causes of Importance of that City.

6. That an humble Address be presented to her Majesty, humbly to beseech her to remove the Right Honourable Sir *Constantine Phipps*, Knt. Lord High Chancellor of *Ireland*, from his Place of Lord High Chancellor of this Kingdom, for the Peace and Safety of her *Protestant* Subjects of this Kingdom.' Upon which it was ordered, That a Committee be appointed accordingly: and that the said Address be drawn

drawn up on the Debates and Resolutions Vol. VI.  
of this House.

On the other Hand, the House of Lords pass'd, the same Day, the following Resolutions, viz. 1. 'That the Words spoken by R. Nuttall, Attorney, in August last, that the Lord Chancellor of this Kingdom, then one of the Lords Justices of the same, was a *Canary Bird* and a *Villain*, and had set this Kingdom together by the Ears, and ought to be hanged; are false, scandalous, and malicious, tending to stir up Sedition, and highly reflecting upon the Government of this Kingdom. 2. That Sir *Corb. Phipps*, Knight, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, has in the several Stations where in he has served her Majesty in this Kingdom, acquitted himself with Honour and Integrity. And it was ordered, 1. That a Committee be appointed to withdraw immediately into the Committee-Chamber, to draw up an Address to her Majesty, pursuant to the foregoing Resolutions; and, 2. That the Clerk of this House do forthwith cause the above Resolutions and Order to be printed.

Their Lordships Address to the Queen in favour of Sir *Constantine*, which was, the next Day, presented to the Lord Lieutenant, was as follows:

WE your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, having taken into our Consideration the Calumnies and Reproaches

Votes of the  
House of Lds,  
in Vindication  
of the Lord  
Chancellor,  
Dec. 18th.

Their Address  
to the Queen  
thereupon.



**Vol. VI.** *Reproaches cast upon Sir Constantine Phipps, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and Speaker of this House; and having this Day had under our Examination several groundless Aspersions thrown upon him by one Richard Nuttall, whereby he is traduced (even whilst one of Your Majesty's Lords Justices) as having been a Promoter of all the Dissensions which have lately happen'd in this Kingdom, do think our selves obliged, in Justice to your excellent Minister, in all Humility, to represent to Your Majesty, That we do find, that in the several eminent Stations in which he serv'd Your Majesty since his coming into this Country, he has always acquitted himself with Honour and Integrity, as became a discerning and vigilant Governour, an equal Administerer of Justice, a true Lover of the Church by Law establish'd, and a zealous Assertor of the Prerogative, in Opposition to the factious Spirit which hath too much prevail'd in this Kingdom; we therefore humbly beseech Your Majesty, that You will not suffer any Evil Report against him (if any such should reach Your Majesty) to make an Impression on Your Royal Heart to his Disfavour.*

About this Time the Queen's Answer to the Commons Address, which they made at the Beginning of their Session, was communicated to them, being as follows:

*The Queen's Answer to the Commons Address.*

**H**ER Majesty thanks them for their Congratulations on the safe and honourable Peace which it hath pleased God to bless the Nations with. The best Way of preserving their religious and civil

for December, 1713.

455

‘ civil Rights, and of securing the Vol. VI.  
‘ Protestant Succession, as well as the best  
‘ Proof which they can give of their real  
‘ Concern for them, is to proceed with  
‘ Unanimity and Temper in supporting  
‘ the necessary Occasions of the Govern-  
‘ ment, and in establishing Peace at Home,  
‘ by discountenancing the restless Endeavours  
‘ of those factious Spirits who attempt  
‘ to sow Jealousies, and to raise  
‘ groundless Fears in the Minds of her  
‘ Majesty’s People.

The Address of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, to her Majesty (at the Beginning of the Session) was as follows :

Most Gracious Sovereign,

*The Lords Address to the Q.  
at the Opening  
of the Session.*


**W**E your Majesty’s most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, readily embrace this first Opportunity of returning our most sincere and humble Thanks, for the safe and honourable Peace, which by your Majesty’s great Wisdom and Goodness has been procured for your People, notwithstanding the Artifices used to prevent it, by those who delight in War.

Your Majesty, by calling this Parliament, gives us Liberty of offering to your Majesty, with our Duty, such Laws as will further secure our Established Church, with our Civil Rights, and enable us to reap the full Benefits and Advantages of Peace.

M m m

Tour

Vol. VI.

 Your Majesty's Eminent Piety has always influenced your Royal Heart, to encourage with your peculiar Favour the Church as by Law establish'd; happy would this Kingdom be, if your Majesty's illustrious Example could remove the Prejudices which too many of your Subjects here labour under, by the restless Endeavours of their Popish Priests and Dissenting Preachers.

Your Majesty has justly deserv'd that Glorious Title of Defender of the Faith, not only by supporting our most Holy Religion at Home, but by protecting the Protestant Interest Abroad.

Your Majesty, by the Affection shew'd on all Occasions to the Illustrious House of Hanover, has given us an undeniable Proof how much your Majesty has at Heart the Publick Good of your People and the Liberty of Europe. We beg leave to acquaint your Majesty, that the sending the Duke of Shrewsbury to be our Lord Lieutenant, is a great Instance of your Majesty's Favour to us; and we promise ourselves from his Grace's known Abilities, his Experience in Publick Affairs, and his unshaken Loyalty to your Majesty, that he will faithfully obey your Majesty's Commands, and make effectual your Majesty's Gracious Intentions towards this Kingdom.

We earnestly intreat your Majesty to believe, that we will to the utmost of our Power concur with your Majesty's Chief Governour in all Things for your Majesty's Service and the Common Good, and study to be unanimous in all our Proceedings, as we are in our Hearty and Constant Prayers for your Majesty's Long and Prosperous Reign over us.

Her

for<sup>2</sup> December, 1713.

*Her Majesty's Most Gracious Answer.*

437

Vol. VI.

ANNE R.

*The Q's Ansr.*

‘ **H**ER Majesty is glad to find that  
‘ what she has done to procure a  
‘ Peace to her Kingdoms, is so acceptable  
‘ to them, and that they are resolved to  
‘ take the proper Means of improving to  
‘ themselves the Advantages of it. Her  
‘ Majesty could expect no less from that  
‘ Affection and Loyalty of which they  
‘ have given her so many Proofs; and  
‘ they may be assured that it shall be her  
‘ Majesty’s constant Care inviolably to  
‘ maintain their Civil Rights, effectually  
‘ to support the Establish’d Church, and  
‘ to transmit both securely to Posterity.

*Windsor, Dec. 15 1713.*

On the 21<sup>st</sup> of *December* Their Lord-  
ships order’d their Address of Thanks to  
the Queen, with her Majesty’s Answer, to  
be printed: And the same Day the Com-  
mons presented the following Address to  
the Lord Lieutenant, to be transmitted to  
her Majesty:

To the Queens Most Excellent Majesty. *The Commons*  
The humble Address of the Knights, Ci- *Address to the*  
tizens, and Burgeses, in Parliament as- *Q. against the*  
sembled. *L. C. Phipps.*

Most Gracious Soverign,

**W**ITH the greatest Humility and ut-  
most Concern, your Majesty’s most  
M m m 2 Loyal

Vol. VI.



*Loyal Subjects, the Commons of Ireland, are constrained to lay before your Majesty the Hardships and Oppression this your Kingdom groans under, through the evil Administration of Sir Constantine Phipps, now Lord High Chancellor thereof. Notwithstanding the Safety of the Protestant Interest of this Kingdom does, next under God and your Majesty, entirely depend upon their Unanimity, the Distinction of Parties has, since the Lord Chancellor came into the Kingdom, been so far fomented, that much the greater Part of your Majesty's most Loyal Protestant Subjects, who glory in nothing more than in being true Sons of the Church of Ireland as by Law established, zealously and dutifully affected to your Majesty's Person and Government, and firmly adhering to the Protestant Succession in the Illustrious House of Hanover, have been most injuriously traduced and misrepresented as Enemies to your Sacred Person and the Established Church of this Nation, and thereby exposed to the Insults of Papists and others of the vilest Part of the People.*

*Among the many seditious and traitorous Libels calculated to persuade Your Majesty's Subjects that the Pretender has an undoubted Right to the Crown which your Majesty most justly wears with the greatest Glory, which have of late been dispers'd through this Kingdom, we beg leave particularly to acquaint your Majesty that a seditious and treasonable Libel intitled, Memoirs of the Chevalier de St. George, the Design of which is to impeach your Majesty's Title to the Crown, and the Succession to the same in the Illustrious House of Hanover, has been lately published*

in

in the City of Dublin; and Proposals for Re-  
 printing the same have been dispers'd through-  
 out the Kingdom by Edward Lloyd, News-  
 Writer. Notwithstanding the dangerous Ten-  
 dency of which Libel, and that the said Edw.  
 Lloyd is a Person most infamous for daily pub-  
 lishing false and scandalous Libels, and  
 sowing Sedition in this Kingdom, the Prosecu-  
 tion of him has been notoriously faint and re-  
 luctant, to the great Encouragement of the Papists  
 and other of the Pretender's Friends in this  
 Kingdom. And your Majesty's faithful Com-  
 mons crave Leave to offer to your Majesty, as  
 their humble Opinion, that the said Lord  
 Chancellor having represented the said Edw.  
 Lloyd as an Object of Mercy, and as one that  
 had no evil Design in publishing the same, with  
 Intent to obtain an Order for a Noli prosequi  
 in the Indictment against him, has therein  
 acted contrary to his Duty and the Protestant  
 Interest of this Kingdom: And we further take  
 Leave humbly to inform your Majesty, that  
 while a Prosecution was depending in your  
 Court of Queen's Bench, against Dudley  
 Moore, Esq; and several other Gentlemen,  
 for a supposed Riot, the said Lord Chancellor,  
 the 16th Day of January, 1712, being then  
 one of the Lords Justices of this Kingdom, in a  
 Speech made by him to the Lord Mayor and  
 Aldermen of the City of Dublin, did take  
 upon him, by declaring his Opinion thereon, to  
 prejudice the Merit of the said Cause then de-  
 pending, and to inflame and prepossess the  
 Minds of the Aldermen, some of whom are  
 constantly returned on Juries in all Criminal  
 Causes of Importance in that City; which we  
 humbly apprehend to be a Precedent of the most  
 dangerous

**Vol. VI.** *dangerous Consequence to the Lives, Liberties, and Properties of your Majesty's Subjects of this Kingdom.*

Your Dutiful and Faithful Commons do therefore, with the utmost Submission, humbly beseech your sacred Majesty, for the Peace and Safety of your Majesty's Subjects of this Kingdom, to remove the Right Honourable Sir Constantine Phipps, Knt. from his Place of Lord High Chancellor of Ireland; and we beseech your Majesty to believe that this our humble Application proceeds from no other Motive than a deep and just Sense of our Duty to your Majesty and our Country: And we beg Leave on this Occasion, to repeat our Assurances and steady Resolutions, to the utmost of our Power, to support your Majesty's most undoubted Title to the Crown of this Realm, against all your Enemies, either at home or abroad, and that as we have already passed a Bill for granting an Aid to your Majesty, so it is our firm Purpose to give such further Supplies as shall be necessary to support your Majesty's Establishment and Government of this Kingdom with Honour.

*Votes of the Commons about the Election of the Mayor and Magistrates of Dublin, Dec. 21st.* The same Day likewise the Commons came to the following Resolutions: 1. That for some Years last past, there hath been a Design formed and carried on to subvert the Constitution, and alter the Government of the City of Dublin. 2.

That to carry on that Design, a corrupt and illegal Attempt was made in 1711, to corrupt Alderman Ralph Gore, then Lord Mayor, by offering him a Bribe of 500 l. to name 32 Persons, marked in a List then delivered to him by Martin Tucker,



1. *Tucker, Esq;* Sub-collector of the Port of  
 2. *Dublin*, to be Common-council-Men for  
 3. the said City. 3. That it appears on  
 4. the Examination of *Martin Tucker, Esq;*  
 5. that he was sent to offer the said Sum of  
 6. 500 l. to Alderman *Ralph Gore*, while the  
 7. Right Honourable Sir *Const. Phipps, Knt.*  
 8. Lord High Chancellor of *Ireland*, and  
 9. Lieutenant-General *Ingoldsby*, were Lds.  
 10. Justices of this Kingdom. 4. That the  
 11. City of *Dublin* hath of late been, and  
 12. still continues in great Disorder and  
 13. Confusion, by reason of the frequent  
 14. Disapprobation of Persons elected Lord  
 15. Mayors and Sheriffs of the said City, all of  
 16. them of known Affection to her Maje-  
 17. sty's Person and Government, and to the  
 18. Constitution in Church and State. 5.  
 19. That Sir *Con. Phipps, Kt.* Lord High  
 20. Chancellor of *Ireland*, hath been the chief  
 21. Cause and Promoter of such frequent  
 22. Disapprobations, and thereby the Occa-  
 23. sion of the said Disorder and Confusion.  
 24. 6. That since the making the new Rules  
 25. in 1672, until Sir *Con. Phipps, Kt.* Lord  
 26. High Chancellor of *Ireland*, arrived in  
 27. this Kingdom, no Person elected Lord  
 28. Mayor of the City of *Dublin* hath been  
 29. disapproved, except in the Government  
 30. of the Earl of *Tyrconnell*. 7. That the  
 31. Council Board hath not at this Time,  
 32. nor had not since the Time given them  
 33. by the Act of Explanation expired, any  
 34. Power to make Rules or Orders for re-  
 35. gulating the Election of Magistrates in  
 36. any Corporation in this Kingdom. 8.  
 37. That the Right of Election of Lord  
 38. Mayor





Mayor of Dublin is in the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the said City, and that the Aldermen are in no sort restrained, in the Choice of the succeeding Lord Mayor, to one of any three Persons nominated or proposed to be put in Election by the Lord Mayor.

The Right Honourable Robert Moleſworth Esq; One of the Privy-Council, and a Member of the House of Commons, having been very active in the Vigorous Proceedings of that House against the Lord Chancellor, which were suppos'd to be levell'd against the Church Party: No small Industry was used to asperſe him: Other Means failing, the Lower House of Convocation laid hold of some unguarded Expressions which Mr. Moleſworth dropt in a jocular Way; and thereupon formed a

*Complaint of the Lower H. of Convocation against Mr. Moleſworth.* Complaint, which they put up to the Upper House, in the following Form:

*May it please your Graces and Lordships.*

THE Lower House of Convocation being informed by several Members of their House, that immediately after your Graces and Lordships with their whole Clergy hath presented their Address to his Grace the Lord-Lieutenant on Monday the 21st of December, and when your Graces and Lordships were still in the Presence-Chamber, that the Right Honourable Robert Moleſworth, Esq; did publickly and in the hearing of a great many Persons speak the following Words, viz. *They that*

‘ We

‘ have turned the World upside down are come  
 ‘ hither also.

‘ We humbly represent to your Gra-  
 ‘ ces and your Lordships that we look  
 ‘ upon these Words, as uttered by him,  
 ‘ to be an intolerable Profanation of the  
 ‘ holy Scriptures, and that his speaking  
 ‘ them at that Time and in that Place,  
 ‘ was with design to cast an Odium and  
 ‘ Aspersions on your Graces and Lordships,  
 ‘ the whole Clergy, and to represent us a  
 ‘ turbulent and seditious Body; and we  
 ‘ think our selves in duty obliged to lay  
 ‘ the Matter before your Graces and  
 ‘ Lordships, not only for the Reasons be-  
 ‘ forementioned, but because we conceive  
 ‘ it to be a high Affront to her Majesty,  
 ‘ and great Disrespect to her Representa-  
 ‘ tive the Lord Lieutenant.

‘ And we humbly pray your Graces and  
 ‘ your Lordships, to take such Methods  
 ‘ of doing Right to your selves and us, in  
 ‘ vindicating the whole Clergy from this  
 ‘ wicked Calumny, as to your Graces and  
 ‘ Lordships Wisdoms shall seem most pro-  
 ‘ per.

*Copia Vera.* William Percival Prolocutor.

*The Lords having desired a Conference with  
 the Commons on this Subject, delivered them-  
 selves as follows.*

*Paper deli-  
 ver'd by the  
 Lords to the  
 Commons  
 thereupon.*

**T**HE Lords who are always desirous of  
 preserving a good Understanding be-  
 tween the two Houses of Parliament, have  
 desired this Conference with the Commons be-  
 fore they would proceed to do Justice to that

N n n

venerable

*venerable Assembly the Convocation, since they observe the high Crime so justly complained of by them, was committed by the Right Honourable Robert Moleſworth Eſq; a Member of the Commons Houſe.*

*The Lords cannot entertain the leaſt Suſpicion, but that the Commons upon full Proof of the Words charged upon the Right Honourable Robert Moleſworth, Eſq; which they may have from ſeveral Members of the Lower Houſe of Convocation of indiſputable Character, will do Juſtice upon their Member to that venerable Body the Convocation, that they will highly reſent to our excellent Lord-Lieutenant, the Words being ſpoken before his Grace was withdrawn out of the Room, the Affront to Maſteſty, the Words being ſpoken in the Preſence Chamber at the Caſtle, and will make him ſenſible of the horrid Crime laid to his charge of impiouſly profaning the holy Scriptures, thoſe lively Oracles of God.*

*The Lords entertain this Assurance of the readineſs of the Commons to do Juſtice in all theſe Particulars, from the Zeal they have obſerved from the Commons in former Parliaments, expreſſy againſt Toland and Aſgil.*

*We leave with the Commons a Copy of the Paper, tranſmitted to the Lords by the Convocation; and though their Privileges are equally dear to the Lords as their own, yet that the Commons may not want Proof of a Crime of His deep Dye, that ſo great an Offender may be puniſhed, the Lords give Leave to the Members of the Lower Houſe of Convocation to give Evidence before the Commons in relation to this particular Fact.*

The

The next \* Day, the Lord Lieutenant went to the House of Lords with the usual State, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, his Grace gave the Royal Assent to a Bill entituled, *An Act for Granting to Her Majesty an additional Duty on Beer, Ale, Strong-Waters, Tobacco, and other Goods and Merchandizes.* Upon this Occasion, the Speaker of the House of Commons made the following Speech to his Grace :

\* Dec. 22d.  
Money Bill  
pass'd.

**T**HE Commons having ever at Heart *The Speaker's*  
Her Majesty's Service, and the Safety *Speech to his*  
and Prosperity of this Kingdom, and being *Grace thereupon.*  
sensible that nothing can so much contribute to  
both as Unanimity among Protestants (so seasonably recommended to them by your Grace) have as far the Shortness of Time would allow, Enquired into and Pointed out, how and by what means the Distinction of Parties hath been fomented among us, and much the greater Part of Her Majesty's Loyal Subjects, true Sons of the Church of Ireland, as by Law establish'd, being injuriously traduced and misrepresented as Enemies to Her Majesty's Person and Government, and the Establish'd Church of this Nation, and been thereby exposed to the Insults of Papists, and others of the Vilest Part of the People.

They are wofully sensible, that whilst such Methods are taken to sow Misunderstandings and Divisions, it is a vain thing to expect that Unanimity among Protestants, which is (at this time especially) most absolutely necessary for their Common Preservation against the numerous Friends the Pretender hath among the

*Irish Papists in this Kingdom, and cannot but apprehend that those who are instrumental in Misrepresenting Her Majesty's Faithful Subjects, and in fomenting Distinctions and Divisions among them, have Views directly opposite to Her Majesty's Service and the Good of this Kingdom.*

*And altho' much of their Time hath been employ'd in enquiring into and in considering of an Effectual Remedy for this great Evil, yet have they been necessitated with indefatigable Pains and unparallel'd Application, to examine also into some of the Exorbitant and illegal Courses taken into several Parts of the Kingdom, to fill their House with Persons not Chosen by those in whom the Right of Election resides; and do find that very unusual, indirect, and hateful Practices have been used to that Purpose, to the great Dissatisfaction of all good Men, and endangering the Freedom of Elections.*

*But the violent and wicked Methods taken in endeavouring to obtrude Citizens on the City of Dublin in this Parliament, have been of the blackest Dye and most extraordinary Nature; and have occasioned great Feuds and bitter Animosities in the Minds of the People.*

*The Commons have found it necessary to spend four entire Days of the short Time they have hitherto sat, in the Examination of that Matter; yet have not neglected to consider that the Time for which the Additional Duties are granted to Her Majesty is near Expiring: And being firmly purposed to make good the Assurances by them given at the beginning of the Session, in part of the Supply by them voted, have granted to Her Majesty an Aid by Pass-  
sing*

*ing a Bill, Entitled, An Act for granting to Her Majesty an additional Duty on Beer, Ale, Strong Waters, Tobacco, and other Goods and Merchandizes.*

On the 23d. of *December*, the House of Lords agreed upon the following Representation to the Queen, in favour of the Lord Chancellor :

*The Lords Representation in Vindication of the Ld. Chancellor.*

DUBLIN. *Dei Mercurii 23º, Decembris 1713.*

By the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled.

‘ **T**HE Examination of Alderman *Ralph Gore*, of the City of *Dublin*, taken before the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount *Mountjoy*, and the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of *Limerick*, being a Committee appointed by the Lords House, on the Three and Twentieth Day of *December*, 1713. As far as it relates to Sir *Constantine Phipps*, Knight, Lord High-Chancellor of *Ireland*.

‘ Who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelist, and examined upon Oath, saith, *That in the Year 1711, when the Examinant was Lord Mayor of the City of Dublin, one Market Day in the Morning he call'd at Martin Tucker, Esq's; House in this City, who told the Deponent, That he heard the City intended the Deponent Three Hundred Pounds, and that there was Five Hundred Pounds otherwise intended him; or Words to that Effect.*

‘ And being further asked, ‘ *Whether Mr. Tucker told this Deponent, That my Lord Chancellor employed him to offer the said Sum of Five Hundred Pounds, or any other Sum? The Deponent saith, He did not.*

‘ And being further asked, ‘ *Whether my Lord Chancellor by himself, or any other Person whatsoever,* “ did

“ did directly or indirectly offer any Sum of Money to  
 “ this Deponent to choose a Common Council? This De-  
 “ ponent saith, He did not.

“ And being further asked, “ Whether my Lord  
 “ Chancellor sent this Deponent any List or Lists of  
 “ Common Council Men to be chosen? This Deponent  
 “ saith, He never did.

“ And being further asked, “ Whether the Depo-  
 “ nent had any Conversation with the Lord Chancellor,  
 “ or any Person or Persons deputed by him, relating to  
 “ that Matter? The Deponent absolutely says, He had  
 “ not.

“ The Evidence of *Martin Tucker. Esq;* taken at  
 “ the Bar of this Most Honourable House, the  
 “ Twenty Second of December, 1713, as far as re-  
 “ lates to Sir *Constantine Phipps, Knight, Lord High*  
 “ *Chancellor of Ireland.*

“ Who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelist,  
 “ and examined upon Oath, says, That the Lord Chan-  
 “ cellor never spoke to him on that Subject, directly or  
 “ indirectly, nor did he ever offer any Money.

“ Deposeth, That he believes, That the Lord Chancel-  
 “ lor had no Hand in or Knowledge of the said Offer of  
 “ this Examinant to Mr. Gore.

“ Says, He never had any Discourse with the Lord  
 “ Chancellor about the List, and that directly or indi-  
 “ rectly in the whole Course of his Life, he had not any  
 “ Discourse with the Lord Chancellor about Farming the  
 “ said Common Council, or giving the said Five Hun-  
 “ dred Pounds, or the said List, or any thing relating  
 “ thereto.

“ Denies, “ That ever the Lord Chancellor had any  
 “ Hand directly or indirectly in that Matter, nor did  
 “ he desire the Examinant to speak to the said Alderman;  
 “ and verily believes, “ That the said Lord Chan-  
 “ cellor never had any Hand in the offering the said  
 “ Money, or making the said List.

*Resolved,*

‘ *Resolved,*

‘ On the Question, That it appears to this House  
‘ by the Depositions of Alderman *Ralph Gore*, That  
‘ the Lord Chancellor did not by himself, or any  
‘ other Person whatsoever, directly or indirectly  
‘ offer any Sum of Money to the said Alderman  
‘ *Ralph Gore*, when Lord Mayor, to choose a Com-  
‘ mon Council.

‘ *Resolved,*

‘ On the Question, That it appears to this House,  
‘ by the Depositions of Alderman *Ralph Gore*, That  
‘ the Lord Chancellor did not send him the said  
‘ Alderman *Ralph Gore*, any List or Lists of Common  
‘ Council-Men to be chosen.

‘ *Resolved,*

‘ On the Question; *Nemine Contradicente*, That it  
‘ appears by the Depositions of Alderman *Ralph*  
‘ *Gore*, That he the said Alderman *Ralph Gore* had  
‘ not any Conversation with the Lord Chancellor,  
‘ or any Person or Persons deputed by him, rela-  
‘ ting to that Matter.

‘ *Resolved,*

‘ On the Question, That it appears to this House,  
‘ by the Deposition of *Martin Tucker, Esq;* That  
‘ the Lord Chancellor did not by himself or any  
‘ other Person, either directly or indirectly speak  
‘ to the said *Martin Tucker*, to give any List, or  
‘ offer any Sum of Money to influence the Election  
‘ of Common Council-Men when Alderman *Gore*  
‘ served for Lord Mayor of the City of *Dublin*, and  
‘ that the Lord Chancellor had no Privy of any  
‘ Conversation, the said *Martin Tucker* had with the  
‘ said Alderman *Gore*, on that Subject.

‘ *Ordered,* On the Question, That the Evidence of  
‘ Alderman *Ralph Gore* and *Martin Tucker, Esq;*  
‘ (the first taken upon Oath, before a Committee of  
‘ the Lords House, the second upon Oath at  
‘ the



‘ the Bar) in relation to the Lord Chancellor’s concerning or not concerning himself in the Election of Common Council-Men, in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eleven, when the said Alderman *Gore* was Lord Mayor, together with the Resolutions thereupon, be forthwith printed by the Clerk of this House.

‘ *Most Gracious Sovereign.*

‘ **W**E Your Majesty’s most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, having daily Proofs of Your Wisdom, Justice, and Goodness to all Your Subjects, humbly beg leave to represent to Your Majesty, That there having been several severe Reflexions cast upon Sir *Constantine Phipps*, Lord High-Chancellor of *Ireland*, on the occasion of a Prosecution against one *Edward Loyd*; and some Directions given by his Lordship in Council to the Lord Mayor, and Aldermen of the City of *Dublin*, we thought it a Duty incumbent upon us, to make the strictest Enquiry into the Truth of these Accusations; and from the Entries in the Council Books and Paper-Office, to lay them before Your Majesty in a clear Light.

‘ The said *Edward Loyd* did in the Month of *September*, 1712. publish in his News-Letter, a Proposal. That he would print a Book call’d, *Memoirs of the Chevalier de St. George*; and that he would take in Subscriptions for the same. The then Lords-Justices and Council of this Kingdom, being informed thereof, immediately seized his Papers, whereby a stop was put to the Printing the Book. Not content with this, the Lords Justices, to shew their utmost Abhorrence of that Design, ordered, a Prosecution forthwith against the said *Loyd*, he

‘ was

' was accordingly Prosecuted, and a Bill of In-  
 ' dictment was found against him in Your Majesty's  
 ' Court of *Queen's Bench*, in which Indictment, the  
 ' whole Seditious and Treasonable Libel was recited  
 ' from a *London* Impression of it. Upon this the  
 ' said *Loyd* withdrew into *England*, and neither  
 ' rendred his Person, nor found Bail to traverse the  
 ' Indictment; but after he was gone, two sufficient  
 ' Persons became Bail for him for that purpose; and  
 ' the said *Loyd* afterwards petition'd the Duke of *Or-*  
 ' *mond*, then Lord Lieutenant of this Kingdom,  
 ' setting forth, That he had no Evil Intention or  
 ' Design in publishing the said Book, for which he  
 ' was indicted; That his Poverty rendred him an  
 ' Object of Mercy; That he had given Evidence of  
 ' Zeal for Her Majesty's Service, by discovering a  
 ' most infamous Libel against Her Majesty; and that  
 ' he would live without any Offence of that kind  
 ' for the future. His Grace the Duke of *Ormond* re-  
 ' ferr'd this Petition to the Lords-Justices; and the  
 ' Lords-Justices in Council referred it to the Attor-  
 ' ney and Solicitor-General, who made a Report,  
 ' That the said *Edward Loyd*, being no farther Cri-  
 ' minal than by intending to print and publish the  
 ' said Book, and being in very low Circumstances, he  
 ' might be an Object of Her Majesty's Mercy. Upon  
 ' this Report, the Lords-Justices and Council (and  
 ' not the Lords-Justices or Chancellor only) wrot a  
 ' Letter to the Duke of *Ormond* of *May* 23. 1713.  
 ' That being inform'd that the said *Edward Loyd*  
 ' had no Evil Intention or Design in proposing to  
 ' print the Book for which he was indicted, they  
 ' were humbly of Opinion, that he was an Object  
 ' of Mercy, and thereby recommended him to his  
 ' Grace's Favour. His Grace by his Letter of *June*  
 ' 18. 1713. did thereupon require the Lords-Justices  
 ' to give Direction that a stop should be put to any  
 ' further

O o o

‘ further Proceedings against him, upon the said  
‘ Indictment; and the Lords-Justices issued their  
‘ Warrant for a *Noli prosequi* accordingly, which did  
‘ put a stop to the Prosecution. This; may it please  
‘ Your Majesty, is a true State of the Fact relating  
‘ to *Edward Loyd*; and upon it, we beg leave  
‘ further to Observe and Represent to Your Ma-  
‘ jesty, our humble Opinion, That as the granting  
‘ *Noli prosequi*’s is an undoubted Prerogative of the  
‘ Crown, so the issuing one in this Case, was an In-  
‘ stance of Your Majesty’s Goodness and Compass-  
‘ sion; and that the then Lords-Justices, together  
‘ with the Privy-Council, who represented the  
‘ said *Loyd* as an Object of Your Majesty’s Mercy,  
‘ have not, in our Opinion, acted in this Matter  
‘ contrary to their Duty, or the Protestant Interest  
‘ of this Kingdom.

‘ As to the Directions given by the Lord Chan-  
‘ cellor in Council to the Lord Mayor and Alder-  
‘ men of the City of *Dublin*, we beg leave to ob-  
‘ serve unto Your Majesty, That his Lordship then  
‘ gave no other Directions to them, than what he  
‘ receiv’d from Your Majesty, or was Instructed to  
‘ give them by the Privy-Council. The Lord Chan-  
‘ cellor, at the desire of the House, laid before us  
‘ a Copy of his Speech, taken from the Original, he  
‘ having reduced it to Writing before he spoke it  
‘ to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen in Council, the  
‘ 16th of *January*, 1712. And for our Satisfaction,  
‘ several Lords of the Council, who were pre-  
‘ sent when those Directions were given, did  
‘ fully attest, that the Copy produced to us, did  
‘ agree, to the best of their Remembrance, with  
‘ what he had deliver’d in Council which was as  
‘ follows:

‘ *My*

*My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen,*

WE send for you by Her Majesty's Special Command ; 'tis to let you know that Her Majesty takes Notice, That there are many scandalous and seditious Libels and Pamphlets daily dispersed in this City : And therefore Her Majesty commands your Lordship, the Aldermen, and the other Magistrates, to use your utmost Endeavours to suppress and prevent such seditious Libels, and to cause the Authors and Publishers of 'em to be apprehended. We are very well assured of your Lordship's Loyalty to Her Majesty, and of your Zeal for Her Service ; and therefore don't in the least doubt the Performance of your Duty in this or any other respect. You are likewise directed by Her Majesty, to enquire into the Fomenters of the late Disorders in this City.

Your Lordship remembers the great Riot committed in the Play-house on his late Majesty's Birth-day, a Day that we shall be as ready as any Persons in the World to celebrate with all the Respect and Honour due to the Memory of that Great Prince.

But when things are come to that pass, that Gentlemen think the best way to commemorate his late Majesty is, by affronting Her present Majesty, and insulting Her Authority.

When Gentlemen (whose Education should teach 'em better) shall take upon them, in Defiance of Authority, to speak a Prologue, which has been forbid by the Government two Years successively ; a Prologue that sounds an Alarm, and invites Her Majesty's Subjects to make War against those with whom Her Majesty thinks fit to make Peace, and to take up Arms to drive the King of *Spain* out of those Dominions which Her Majesty by her Articles of Peace has stipulated he shall enjoy ; I

O o o 2

I lay,

' say, when Gentlemen carry Things to this Height,  
 ' 'tis time for the Government to exert themselves  
 ' in Defence of Her Majesty's Authority : For what  
 ' is this, but to rob Her Majesty of that Part of  
 ' Her Prerogative which was always allow'd her  
 ' by the worst of her Enemies, The Power of making  
 ' Peace and War. This was an Offence of that Mag-  
 ' nitude that we thought it our Duty to lay it be-  
 ' fore the Queen; and tho' Her Majesty is greatly  
 ' offended at it, yet she is pleas'd in Judgment to  
 ' remember Mercy, and hath commanded us to single  
 ' out the most flagrant Offender, and to prosecute  
 ' him with the utmost Severity of the Law, but  
 ' is graciously pleas'd to discharge the rest from any  
 ' farther Prosecution. We shall be sure to pay O-  
 ' bedience to Her Majesty's Command, and we hope  
 ' that in this, and all other Cases, where Her Ma-  
 ' jesty is concern'd, the Sheriffs will take Care to re-  
 ' turn Understanding Juries that know their Duty,  
 ' and the Obligation of an Oath, Men of such Inte-  
 ' grity and Loyalty, as will take Care Her Majesty  
 ' has equal Justice with Her Subjects, and that is all is  
 ' desired. And 'tis to be hoped, it will not seem hard  
 ' that Her Majesty should expect Justice from a City  
 ' which partakes so liberally of Her Bounty.

' There is another thing which we recommend to  
 ' you, Which is, the preventing Publick Mafs being  
 ' said contrary to Law, by Priests not Registred, or  
 ' that will not take the Abjuration Oath, or are o-  
 ' therwise disabled from Officiating. We have more  
 ' than ordinary Reason to press this, because we  
 ' suffer by your Neglect.

' The Country generally make the City their  
 ' Pattern, and after your Example become Negli-  
 ' gent of their Duty in this respect; for being ask'd,  
 ' Why they permit publick Mafs to be said? Their  
 ' Answer is, 'Tis done in *Dublin*, and as we are in-  
 ' form'd, by the Approbation of the Government,  
 ' for

‘ for else it would not be done; and why  
‘ should we be more Officious than others?  
‘ There are very good Laws made to pre-  
‘ vent this, and we have issued a Procla-  
‘ mation for the due Execution of those  
‘ Laws, and have charg’d it in the most  
‘ pressing Terms we could; and now we  
‘ recommend it to you again, That if there  
‘ be any neglect of this kind for the future,  
‘ the People may know at whose Door to  
‘ lay it.

‘ Your Majesty in your Royal Wisdom  
‘ will judge how reasonable and equal it  
‘ was, to desire that the same Justice which  
‘ the meanest of Your Subjects enjoy,  
‘ should be extended to such Cases, in  
‘ which the Honour and Safety of Your  
‘ Government are concerned.

‘ We have lately presumed to address  
‘ Your Majesty, on the Occasion of a mali-  
‘ cious and villainous Aspersions on the  
‘ Lord Chancellor. And we are strengthened  
‘ in our Opinion of his Lordship’s having  
‘ acquitted himself with Honour and Inte-  
‘ grity from the further Enquiries we have  
‘ since made.

‘ We do faithfully assure Your Majesty;  
‘ that nothing shall ever divert us from  
‘ proceeding with Unanimity and Temper  
‘ in the Dispatch of the publick Business;  
‘ and in establishing the Peace of this  
‘ Kingdom, by discountenancing the rest-  
‘ less Endeavours of those Factious Spirits  
‘ who attempt to sow Jealousies and raise  
‘ groundless Fears in the Minds of Your  
‘ Majesty’s People.

Their

Vol. VI.

*Both Houses  
adjourn.**Thanks re-  
turn'd to Mr.  
Forster. Votes  
in Favour of  
Alderman  
Gore and o-  
thers.*

Their Lordships having on the 23d of December at Night finish'd the foregoing Representation, presented the same the next Day, and then adjourn'd themselves to the 7th of January next.

On the 23d the Commons ordered, That the Thanks of this House be given by the Speaker to *John Forster, Esq;* Recorder of the City of *Dublin*, for his unshaken and steady Behaviour in the Defence of the Liberties of the City of *Dublin*, and of the Protestant Interest in this Kingdom. And Mr. Speaker gave him the Thanks of the House accordingly. After this it was resolved, 1. That Alderman *Ralph Gore*, late Lord Mayor of the City of *Dublin*, hath with great Fidelity and Courage discharged the Duty of his Place, whilst Lord Mayor, and particularly by rejecting a base and corrupt Offer made him by *Martin Tucker, Esq;* Sub-collector of the Port of *Dublin*, of Five Hundred Pound, to impose a Common-council on the said City; and thereby was very instrumental in preserving the Rights and Liberties of the said City of *Dublin*.

2. That Sir *John Rogerson, Kt. Tho. Quin, Samuel Walton, John Page, Ben. Burton, John Pearson, John Eccles, James Barlow, Ralph Gore, John Stoyte, Thomas Pleasants, Thomas Bolton, Anthony Barky, Matthew Pearson, William Quail, Thomas Wilkinson, George Forbus, Thomas Curtis, Robert Cetham, and William Dixon*, Aldermen of the City of *Dublin*, have shewn great Virtue and Resolution in defending the Rights and Liberties of the said City.

The

The next Day \* the Right Honourable *Theophilus Butler*, Esq; reported from the Committee appointed to wait on his Grace the Lord-Lieutenant, to lay before his Grace the Resolution of this House relating to Captain *Hales* and the other Officers, that he had attended his Grace and laid before him the said Resolution: To which his Grace was pleased to return for Answer, *He was pleased to find that the said Officers and Soldiers had behaved themselves so as to deserve the Approbation of the House.*

Vol. VI.  
\* Dec. 24.  
*The Conduct of  
the Officers and  
Soldiers (on  
the 6th of  
Nov. approv'd.*

After this the Commons adjourn'd to the 14th of *January* next.

Her Majesty's Answer to the Lds Address in favour of the Ld. Chanc. as follows: *The Queens Answer to the Lords Address.*

‘ **H**ER Majesty has always look'd on the Lord Chancellor as a faithful  
‘ Servant to the Crown, and true Lover of  
‘ the Constitution in Church and State, and  
‘ is therefore extremely well pleased to find  
‘ by their Address, that this House concurs in the same Opinion of him.

Sir *Constantine Phipps* having, on several Occasions, particularly at Dr. *Sacheverel's* Trial, strenuously defended the Church, the Convocation of *Ireland* thought themselves bound in Gratitude, to join with the House of Lords in his Lordship's Vindication; and thereupon they unanimously agreed † to the following Address to the Queen. † Dec. 21

WE



Vol. VI.

\* Dec. 21st.

*The Convocations Address to the Queen, in Vindication of the Lord Chancellor.*

**WE** Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Archbishops, Bishops, and Clergy, in Convocation assembled, being deeply sensible of those unhappy Divisions under which this Kingdom labours, and to what Difficulties they are exposed, who in this degenerate Age, appear with Resolution in the Cause of Religion and Loyalty, humbly beg leave to represent to Your Majesty, that even the High Stations in which Your Majesty has thought fit to place Sir *Constantine Phipps*, have not secur'd him against Calumny and Reproach.

We should be ungrateful and unjust to Your Majesty, if we were less ready to acknowledge the exalted Virtue of Your excellent Minister, than the Voice of Envy can be to calumniate and defame it.

We are fully persuaded of his true Zeal for the Church, as by Law establish'd, his unshaken Fidelity to Your Majesty's Person and Government, and firm Adherence to the *Protestant* Succession in the Illustrious House of *Hanover*, whereby he has gain'd the General Love, Esteem, and Admiration of Your Faithful Clergy.

May that Providence which apparently presides in all your Councils, ever guide and conduct you; may It never suffer Your Majesty to want a Servant of equal Courage, Uprightness, and Abilities; nor may this Church and Nation ever be without such a Friend, for the Suppression of Vice, Schism, and Faction, and for the Support of your Royal Prerogative, as well as the Rights and Liberties of your Subjects.

The

The Convocation having, on the other hand, sent a Message of Thanks to the Lord Chancellor, his Lordship return'd them this Answer :

**I** Will not be deterr'd by any Menaces  
'or Dangers whatsoever, from doing  
'my utmost to support, and maintain her  
'Majesty's Prerogative, the Rights and Li-  
'berties of her Subjects, and our Constitu-  
'tion both in Church and State.

*The Ld Chan-  
cellor's Answer  
to the Thanks  
of the Conva-  
cation.*

Not many Days after, *Rob. Moleworth*, *Mr. Mole-*  
Esq; was removed from being one of the *worth re-*  
Privy-council ; and the Earl of *Barrimore* *mov'd from,*  
sworn one of them: And before the *and the E. of*  
Parliament met, they were prorogued to *Barrimore*  
the 18th of *January* next. *sworn into the*  
*Privy Council.*

To omit nothing material of what past  
in this remarkable Session of the *Irish Par-*  
liament, we shall here insert the Report *The Parliam.*  
of the Committee of the House of Com- *prorogued.*  
mons, in relation to *Dudley Moore*, Esq;  
which is as follows :

**T**HE Committee enquired into the Pro-  
ceedings which have been had against *Reports of the*  
*Dudley Moore Esq; and several* *Committee in*  
*other Gentlemen, on Account of a late pre-* *relation to Mr.*  
*tended Riot on the 4th of November 1712,* *Moore.*  
*and have agreed upon a Report, which is as*  
*followeth.*

Upon the 4th of *November*, 1712, the Birth-Day  
of our late Glorious Deliverer, King *William* the  
Third, the Play of *Tamerlane* was desired to be acted  
at the Play-House, and Dr. *Garth's* Prologue to it,  
which (as your Committee was informed) had been  
frequently spoke before, was likewise desired to be

P p p

spoke

spoke before the Play, which Prologue is inserted in the Body of the Information to which your Committee refer: That upon the Actors refusing to speak the said Prologue, *Dudley Moore*, Esq; conceiving it, as he informed the Committee, only a handsome Encomium upon King *William*, got upon the Stage, and there repeated the said Prologue: That in a few Days after, he, and the other Gentlemen, were examined before Mr. Justice *Cotte*, and bound over to appear at the *Queen's-Bench*.

Mr. *John Caldwell*, Deputy Clerk of the Crown, being examined, says, That the Examinations of *Jos. Ashbery*, Cor. o' Bryan, *John Leigh*, and *James Mc. Kenna*, against the said *Dudley Moore* and the other Gentlemen, were returned into the *Queen's-Bench* in *Michaelmas-Term*, 1712, and were then sent up to the Grand Jury of the City of *Dublin*, together with the Bill of Indictment affixed to them: That the Grand Jury, the Last Day of the Term, returned *Billa vera* upon the Indictment, as he apprehended; and that thereupon the said *Dudley Moore* and the other Gentlemen appeared and took the said Indictment, and gave Security to appear to prosecute their Traverse the next Term; That the Grand Jury was then discharged: That after the Bill of Indictment was returned, the Attorney General gone out of Court, *Ralph Gore*, who was Foreman of the Grand Jury, came into Court, and made Affidavit, that he was indorsed the Bill of Indictment, and being sworn, for that the Grand Jury found it *legitimum*, and ordered him to return it, and therefore that the said Indictment be returned to its being at the Court, as he should not do, being, as the Grand Jury, now dissolved, whereas he had sworn it stiled his own, and ordered of the Grand Jury, that it should be returned.

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his Affidavit in that Particular, and to interline the Word *Late*.

That presently after, the whole Grand-Jury came in a Body into the Court, in order to certify to the Court the Mistake, and to pray that the Bill of Indictment might be amended as they had found it, but that they were told by the Court, That being now discharged they could take no Notice of them, and advised them to reduce what they had to offer into an Affidavit, that the Court might consider of it; which they accordingly did very soon after.

He further informed the Committee, That notwithstanding this *Dudley Moore, Esq*; and the rest of the Gentlemen were bound over, and appeared pursuant to their Recognizance the first Day of *Hillary* Term.

That upon Mr. Attorney-General's Motion on the 27th of *January* there was a Rule for Tryal on the *Thursday* following, and the Traversers were ordered to prepare.

That the Rule for Tryal was vacated the 4th of *February* upon Mr. Attorney-General's Motion, who opposed by the Council for the Traversers, who press'd for and insisted upon their Tryals the Day appointed for it.

On the next Day, the 5th of *February*, a Rule entered, as by the Consent of Mr. Solicitor-General, tho' not moved for by the Council of the Traversers, that the Indictment should be quashed, and the Defendant discharged, and particularly the said *Dudley Moore* be Discharged.

The *Essoyne-Day* of *Easter* Term the Information Filed by Mr. Attorney-General against *Dudley Moore* was quashed, Process issued to the Sheriff of *Dublin*, and Mr. *Tysdal* and Mr. *Caldwell*.

spoke before the Play, which Prologue is inserted in the Body of the Information to which your Committee refer: That upon the Actors refusing to speak the said Prologue, *Dudley Moore*, Esq; conceiving it, as he informed the Committee, only a handsome Encomium upon King *William*, got upon the Stage, and there repeated the said Prologue: That in a few Days after, he, and the other Gentlemen, were examined before Mr. Justice *Coke*, and bound over to appear at the *Queen's-Bench*.

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his

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 ‘ the Word *Late*.

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 ‘ to the Court the Mistake, and to pray that the Bill  
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 ‘ had to offer into an Affidavit, that the Court might  
 ‘ consider of it ; which they accordingly did very  
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‘ He further informed the Committee, That notwithstanding this *Dudley Moore*, Esq; and the rest  
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 ‘ coming on the Day appointed for it.

‘ That upon the next Day, the 5th of *February*,  
 ‘ there was a Rule entered, as by the Consent of Mr.  
 ‘ Attorney and Solicitor-General, tho’ not moved  
 ‘ for nor consented to by the Council of the Traversers,  
 ‘ That the Indictment should be quashed, and  
 ‘ all the Gentlemen, and particularly the said *Dud-*  
 ‘ *ley Moore*, should be Discharged.

‘ That before the *Essoyne*-Day of *Easter* Term  
 ‘ there was an Information Filed by Mr. Attorney-  
 ‘ General for the same Matter against *Dudley Moore*  
 ‘ Esq; only ; upon which, Process issued to the Sheriffs  
 ‘ of the City of *Dublin*, and Mr. *Tysdal* and Mr.

‘ Accordingly he did appear the 6th of *November* last, being the first Day of *Michaelmas* Term.

‘ On the 16th of *November*, Mr. *Whitbread* moved the Court for their Opinion on the Rules conceived on Mr. Attorney-General’s Motions the 13th of *June* last ; but they would then make no Rule.

‘ The Court was again moved the 17th by Mr. Speaker and Mr. *Whitbread*, on the same Subject, but would not then deliver any Opinion.

‘ On the 25th of *November*, Mr. *Dean* moved the Court for their Judgment, who would not then make any Rule ; and they were again moved by Mr. *Mahon* the 28th, being the last Day of *Michaelmas* Term, for their Resolution ; which they still refused to deliver, but continued Mr. *Moore* on his Recognizance till the first of next Term.

‘ And upon this Foot, after Mr. *Moore*’s attending five Terms, this Affair stands in the Court of Queen’s Bench.

‘ The Committee reported further, That they were informed by Mr. *John Moore*, That as he believed, there were some extraordinary Steps taken in this Cause, while under the Determination and Judgment of the Court of Queen’s Bench, so he apprehended there was one of a much more extraordinary and dangerous Nature taken elsewhere, and therefore desired Alderman *John Eccles* might be examined before the Committee ; who being accordingly produced, informed the Committee as follows.

‘ That he, amongst the rest of the Twenty-four Aldermen, was summoned by my Lord Mayor’s Officer on the 15th of *January* 1712. to attend my Lord Mayor to the Castle the next Day.

‘ That he accordingly came to the *Tholsel* the next Day being the 16th of *Jan.* from whence he went with my Lord Mayor, and the rest of the Aldermen, in a Body to the Castle about Seven a Clock

‘ in

‘ in the Evening, where they were introduced to the  
‘ Lords-Justices then sitting in Council.

‘ That upon coming into the Room, Sir *Constantine Phelpps*, Kt. Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*, and  
‘ then one of the Lords-Justices, addressed himself  
‘ to my Lord Mayor and the Aldermen in these  
‘ Terms, or Words to this Effect.

*My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen.*

‘ **W** E have sent for you to let you know, That  
‘ her Majesty has taken Notice, That several  
‘ Libels and Scandalous Papers have been lately  
‘ printed and dispersed in this City, and ’tis expected  
‘ from you my Lord Mayor, and such of the Aldermen  
‘ as are Magistrates, that you inquire into this  
‘ Matter, and suppress those Practices, and find out  
‘ those who disperse those Libels. Her Majesty is  
‘ much offended at the late Riot that was in this  
‘ City on the last King *William’s* Birth-Day: We all  
‘ have a Regard for his Memory, but ’tis not fit to  
‘ pay our Respects to his Memory by Affronting the  
‘ Queen. The Prologue that was that Day read,  
‘ was twice before prohibited by the Government;  
‘ and those Gentlemen who were concerned in that  
‘ Matter, ought to have known themselves better,  
‘ than to have read a Prologue so Seditious: That  
‘ Prologue sounds the Trumpet to War against that  
‘ very Prince the Queen thinks fit to support on his  
‘ Throne, and even the worst of her Majesty’s Enemies  
‘ own, That it is her undoubted Prerogative to  
‘ make Peace or War. Her Majesty has ordered us  
‘ to direct, that the Matter be prosecuted with the  
‘ utmost Severity of Law, and yet in the midst of  
‘ Justice is pleased to think of Mercy, by ordering  
‘ only one of the Persons concerned to be prosecuted,  
‘ and that will be one of them whom we shall  
‘ think deserves most to be punished. My Lord  
‘ Mayor, I hope such Officers in your City as are  
‘ con-



concerned in returning Juries, will take Care to return such Persons on the Jury, as will, when they have Sworn, have Regard to their Consciences and Oaths, by letting the Queen have an equal share of Justice with her Subjects, which sure she ought to have in this City, which partakes so much of her Bounty and Favour. I am likewise to let you know from her Majesty, That you are to suppress all Popish Mass-Houses in your City, whose Priests that have not qualified themselves by taking the Oath of Abjuration, Officiate, Your suffering Priests to say Mass is a Reflection on us, as if we favoured them: You have good Laws to suppress them, and 'tis expected you put them in Execution. This is what we have to give you in Command from her Majesty. *Hereupon the Lord Mayor was retiring, Hold, (says the Lord Chancellor) my Lord Mayor, we have something more to say to you: You my Lord Mayor, have behaved your self so well since you came into this Station, that you deserve a particoular Mark of our Favour for your Duty and Loyalty to the Queen: You must be Knighted. And so Knighted him.*

He likewise informed the Committee, That as soon as they withdrew, they attended the Lord Mayor to the *Tholsel*, and immediately after, he, and a great many of the Aldermen went to the Rose-Tavern, and consulting there among themselves, reduced what my Lord Chancellor had said to them in the Council Chamber to Writing, in which they all agreed, and verily believes what is above reported, which he read out of a Paper, which he affirmed to be a true Copy of the Paper wrote that Night at the Rose, to be as near as possible, the Words my Lord Chancellor spoke on that Occasion.

Alderman *John Page* being examined, and having the above Words given in Evidence to the Committee by Alderman *Eccles*, read to him, said, he verily believes

believes the Words read to him were the Words  
the Lord Chancellor spoke on that Occasion.

Mr. Alderman *Burton* being likewise examined,  
said, That he agrees in every Circumstance with  
Alderman *Eccles* and *Page*.

Upon the whole Matter, the Committee con-  
ceiving the Proceedings in this Case to be very Ex-  
traordinary, and of great Consequence, were un-  
willing to come to any Resolution therein, but  
humbly submit the Consideration thereof to the  
House.

By Virtue of an Order of the House of Commons, I  
do appoint Francis Dixon to print this Report, and that  
no other Person to presume do print the same.

Alan. Brodrick, Speaker.

Hereupon, (on the 22d of December,) the Commons  
Ordered, That Leave be given to bring in Heads of  
a Bill to limit the Time for Criminal Prosecutions  
for Words spoken.

The Lord Chancellor *Phipps* had vast  
Numbers of Champions in Great-Britain:  
Every Tory thinking himself obliged to  
vindicate him upon account of his Zea-  
lous Adhering to the Church's Cause, in  
Doctor *Sacheverel's* Tryal, and giving out  
that the Resolutions of the Commons a-  
gainst him, were not of Irish Growth, but the  
Result of the joint Counsels of the Whigs of  
Both Kingdoms. On the other hand the  
Whigg-Party loudly justify'd the Proceed-  
ings against that Minister; and for that  
Purpose caused a Pamphlet to be publish'd,  
entituled the Resolutions of the House of  
Commons of Ireland, relating to the Lord  
Chancellor *Phipps* examin'd, with REMARKS  
on the Chancellor's Speech; By a Member of  
the

Various Cen-  
sures in Great  
Britain, about  
the Proceed-  
ings against  
the Ld. Chan-  
cellor Phipps.

Extract of a  
Pamphlet writ-  
ten by a Mem-  
ber of the H. of  
Ireland  
in Justificati-  
on of that H.

Q q q

the Parliament of Ireland: With this *Motto* out of Mr. Addison's *Cato*.

——— ‘ Is there not some Chosen Curse,  
 ‘ Some hidden Thunder in the Stores of Heav’n,  
 ‘ Red with uncommon Wrath, to blast the Man,  
 ‘ Who owes his GREATNESS to his Country's RUIN ?

The Author tells us, That, ‘ The Resolutions of the  
 ‘ House of Commons of *Ireland* in relation to Chan-  
 ‘ cellor *Phipps*, are the Subject of every Conversation.  
 ‘ And most People, without examining, *applaud* or  
 ‘ *censure* them by the Prejudice of their Party. But  
 ‘ that for his own Part he professes himself disengag’d  
 ‘ from all such Prejudices ; and resolv’d throughly  
 ‘ to consider that Affair before He determines any  
 ‘ Thing. ’ After this short Preamble, the Author  
 sets down at length, both the Resolutions of the  
 Commons, and the Chancellor's Speech on the 16th  
 of *January* 1712 to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen,  
 of *Dublin*, as above mention'd ; and then he makes  
 his Observations on Both ; without, as he pretends,  
*Straining the Sense, or Words of the Chancellor, either in*  
*his Favour or Prejudice ; and examines whether he is*  
*guilty of what the Commons have alledg'd against him,*  
*That he took upon him to prejudge the Merits of*  
*the Cause, or not ?*

‘ The Speech, (*Says the Author*) is usher'd in with  
 ‘ a Special Command from the Queen, to incite the  
 ‘ Magistrates to suppress Scandalous and Seditious  
 ‘ *Libels*. I believe, that her Majesty's Commands  
 ‘ were equally to the Chancellor, and if so, it's some-  
 ‘ thing odd that he should insist that other *People*  
 ‘ *should do their Duty*, whilst he neglects his own. What  
 ‘ signifies the Efforts of the Lord Mayor and Justices  
 ‘ of Peace, whilst the chief Magistrate becomes the  
 ‘ Advocate for the most vile and scandalous *Libeller*  
 ‘ in

‘ in the Kingdom, and arrests the Laws by a *Noli  
‘ prosequi* in his Favour. This may be Mercy, but  
‘ how far that Mercy is consistent with Justice, or e-  
‘ ven with the Chancellor’s Speech, I shan’t determine.  
‘ But to proceed: The next thing he comes to is, to  
‘ remind his Lordship of a Riot committed in the  
‘ Play-House on the Birth-Day of the late King, and  
‘ this is what the Commons call *prejudging the Cause*.  
‘ Let’s see what the Words will bear: That Part of  
‘ the Speech, without the least Alteration of the  
‘ Sense, and very little of Words, will run thus.  
*My Lord, I have all the Respect in the World for the  
Memory of the late King William, but things are now  
come to that pass, that you can’t commemorate him, but  
by affronting her present Majesty, and insulting her Au-  
thority. I tell you, that the Gentlemen who would have  
spoken the Prologue on that Day, did it in Defiance of  
Authority, and are guilty of sounding an Alarm, and  
inviting her Majesty’s Subjects to make War against those  
with whom her Majesty thinks fit to make Peace, and to  
take up Arms to drive the King of Spain out of those  
Dominions which her Majesty has stipulated he shall en-  
joy. When things are at this Height, is’t time for the  
Government to exert it self; for this is robbing her Ma-  
jesty of her Prerogative of making Peace and War. Her  
Majesty is offended at this, but She’s so merciful as to  
forgive all but one. There’s therefore one Dudley  
Moore, whom we single out as the most flagrant Offender,  
and we are determin’d to prosecute him with the utmost  
Violence of the Law. But since the Law requires in  
these Cases, that there should be Jury, we therefore hope,  
that the Sheriffs will return such Loyal Men as will do  
Justice to her Majesty. And it’s hoped, that it wont  
seem hard to you that her Majesty should EXPECT  
Justice from a City, which partakes so Liberally of her  
Bounty.*

‘ This is what the Commons call *pre-judging of the Case*; for if the Chancellor had no Mind to have influenc’d the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, could he not have left it to the common course of Justice, without an Explanation of the Fact. It had been more then sufficient, if he had told them, that there was a Riot committed in the Play-House, and that her Majesty had ordered him to prosecute one of the Offenders; and he did hope that her Majesty should have Justice. Would not the Nature of the Riot have appear’d to the Jury on the Trial? And are not the Jury and Judges the proper Persons to have found out the dangerous Ills that lurked in the Prologue, upon a fair Tryal; but the Lord Chancellor wisely considering, that ignorant Citizens were but bad Judges, and worse Explainers of Poetry, was resolv’d to help their Understandings, and tell them plainly that the Prologue was an Alarm to Rebellion, and that the speaking of it was no other than beating the Drum of Sedition to raise Volunteers without a beating Order, to drive Philip from those Dominions which her Majesty had stipulated he should enjoy. This is the Sense that the Lord Chancellor would have the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen to understand the Prologue in; and perhaps without his telling them so, they, nor the Jury, would never have found it out. A Judge from the Bench goes beyond his Commission, if he pretends to explain Matter of Fact to a Jury. If a Difficulty arises in Point of Law, the Judges then not only may, but ought to clear up the Point; but I believe it has hardly been known, that ever a chief Governour in Ireland took upon him to explain a Fact, before Trial, to a Lord Mayor and Aldermen; and after having prepossess’d them with the Heinousness of the Crime, to tell them that the Obligations that that City had to the Queen, ought to influence the Jury

‘ Jury to do her Majesty Justice. Justice, I think  
‘ he says, nay, equal Justice with her Subjects: If no  
‘ more was expected from the Jury, What occasion  
‘ was there to remind the City of the Obligations  
‘ they had to the Queen, and to tell them, that he  
‘ hop’d, considering those Obligations, they would  
‘ not think it hard, that her Majesty should EXPECT  
‘ Justice from them? I believe an indifferent Jury of  
‘ Protestant Citizens would not think *hard* to do Ju-  
‘ stice, according to their Consciences; but such  
‘ Men would not serve the Chancellor’s Turn, he  
‘ wanted Men of *Loyalty* to be returned for the Ju-  
‘ ry. I suppose, he means the new Converts, those  
‘ *Teagues* new vamp’d into Preferments, are the  
‘ Men of *Loyalty* who at present enjoy his Favour;  
‘ and considering their Obligations, won’t think it  
‘ hard to do Justice in the Chancellor’s Sense, which  
‘ is to find the Persons guilty of a Riot, in that very  
‘ enormous Manner in which he has been pleas’d to  
‘ explain it before hand, whether it appear so or not  
‘ on the Tryal. The Chancellor by his Speech had  
‘ found them guilty, and he did not doubt but that  
‘ a *Loyal* Jury would find them so to! And as a Proof  
‘ that they were guilty in his Opinion, which is the  
‘ Standard a *Loyal* Jury must go by, he had obtain’d  
‘ Mercy for all but one. I think the Law allows eve-  
‘ ry Man to be a good Man till he is legally tried  
‘ and convicted; but here the Lord Chancellor runs  
‘ before the Law and not only had found several Peo-  
‘ ple guilty, but likewise had obtain’d them a Pardon.  
‘ Would it not have been more according to the  
‘ Course of Law, that these People should have been  
‘ try’d, and if found guilty, Mercy had then come  
‘ in its proper Place; but my Lord Chancellor has a  
‘ particular way of his own, he forgives as *Jeffery’s*  
‘ us’d to hang before Trial. The invidious Distin-  
‘ ction, which is insinuated by *Men of Loyalty*, is what  
‘ cannot be pass’d over without Notice. All Prote-  
‘ stants

‘stants in *Ireland* value themselves on their Loyalty,  
‘and are, I dare say, truly, heartily, and zealously  
‘Loyal to her present Majesty. The Distinction of  
‘Parties in *Ireland* is widely different from what it is  
‘here. The Difference is not in Words, but in  
‘Things; Protestant and Papist were formerly all  
‘the Distinction, but since the Chancellor’s coming  
‘there, the Terms of *Whig* and *Tory* are come into  
‘Fashion: All the Protestants in *Ireland* are sensible  
‘of the Effects of the late happy Revolution; they  
‘revere the Memory of their Deliverer, and grate-  
‘fully acknowledge the Blessings of the Almighty  
‘through him. *England* indeed had their Religion,  
‘their Laws and Liberties rescued from arbitrary  
‘Power: But the *Irish* Protestants had more, their  
‘Lives, their Estates were in the Hands of the De-  
‘stroyers, their Persons imprisoned, and their Es-  
‘tates seiz’d by the old Popish Proprietors: Those  
‘few that escaped Prisons, were naked, and strol-  
‘ling like Vagabonds, eating the Bread of Charity;  
‘but Providence at last sent them a Deliverer, and  
‘they were restored by him to their Habitations.  
‘Ought Obligations of this Nature to be forgotten?  
‘Surely No: Yet such is the Unhappiness of *Party*,  
‘that Men cannot be Grateful, but they must be  
‘thought *Disloyal*. The Chancellor ever since his  
‘coming into *Ireland*, has discouraged all those who  
‘were Lovers of the Memory of King *William*, brand-  
‘ed them with a Party-Name, and called them *Whigs*;  
‘whilst the Papists, taking Advantage of the Di-  
‘stinction, make a Virtue of defaming his late Maje-  
‘sty, and, by that Means obtain a Shelter from the  
‘other Party, and are profess *Tories*. Thus our Par-  
‘ties are come in Fashion, in a Country where they  
‘were hardly known; and the most inveterate Pa-  
‘pist, because he can rail at King *William* and call  
‘himself a *Tory*, finds Countenance, or at least Prote-  
‘ction

‘ &ion, whilst an honest Church of *Ireland* Protestant,  
‘ is neglected and vilified, for no other Reason, but  
‘ because he cannot forget the Man, to whom, under  
‘ Heaven, he owes the very Bread he eats. Thus  
‘ the Protestants there are counted Disloyal, whilst  
‘ the Papists, and the new Converts, are received  
‘ like truly *Loyal* and Obedient Subjects; and yet I  
‘ would lay my Life, that there is not a Protestant in  
‘ that Kingdom, that is able to carry Arms, that  
‘ would not readily spend the last Drop of his Blood  
‘ in the Defence of her present Majesty, whilst the  
‘ favour’d new Converts and Papists, with their bo-  
‘ sted *Loyalty*, would to a Man turn Recreants to the  
‘ Government, and join with the Pretender. Unhap-  
‘ py *Ireland*! How are thy People misrepresented be-  
‘ fore the Throne of the best of Queens? The truly  
‘ *Loyal* and good Patriots are styl’d *factions*, whilst  
‘ the Murtherers of our Fathers are *Loyal*. The Ser-  
‘ pent, whilst frozen, was unable to do Mischief, but  
‘ he no sooner reviv’d, than he stung the very Bosom  
‘ from whence he receiv’d the reviving Warmth.  
‘ Such is an *Irish* Papist, with his boasted *Loyalty*.  
‘ Whilst depress’d, he is humble and fawning, but  
‘ upon the least Encouragement from the Govern-  
‘ ment, the Serpent regains his Sting, and uses it  
‘ with all his native Rancour. *Loyalty* in them is a  
‘ Contradiction in Nature; they inherit Malice and  
‘ Revenge from Generation to Generation. The  
‘ *English* Protestants, and their Descendants, are  
‘ looked upon as the Usurpers of their Estates, and  
‘ ever since the first Conquest, they have laid hold  
‘ on all Occasions to destroy both the Root and  
‘ Branch of that People. Their noisy *Loyalty* has e-  
‘ ver been a Stale to their Rebellion, and served as  
‘ Pretence to perpetrate the greatest of Villanies.  
‘ Was not the Tragedy of *Forty One* begun with that  
‘ Pretence? And did not those Villains defame the  
‘ best



best of Kings, and pretend, they had the Royal Authority to commit the most horrid of Massacres? Their pretended *Loyalty* in those unhappy divided Times, met with some seeming Encouragement, and they soon made Use of their ill-got Power, and (as they said) *Loyalty* murdered Two Hundred Thousand of the King's Protestant Subjects. The Descendants from these very Murderers are the Persons, who at present, make up the greatest Part of the Body of the *Irish* Tories: I do not say all; for there are some few, who, by the Happiness of a good and fashionable Education, have learnt to find Fault with the Revolution, and defame King *William*, (which, by the By, is the whole Test of Parties in *Ireland*) These Gentlemen will tell you, that by saving the Church, His late Majesty put it in Danger: I wonder they do not carry their Argument farther, and prove, that, by restoring them their Estates, he set them a starving also; but the Plenty they enjoy would contradict the Argument; nay, their very Education confutes it, since that too is owing to the Man they so gratefully defame. The Papists in *England* are an inconsiderable Body of Men, not able to make any Head against the Protestant Interest; but in *Ireland* it's widely different; they are a numerous and formidable Body, and for that Reason there are very many good and wholesome Laws made to prevent the Growth of Popery, which, if duly executed, would, in the next Age, have its wish'd for Effect. The Lord Chancellor is pleas'd to take Notice of this in his Speech, and seems to insinuate, that he suffered by some Misrepresentations, that the Laws were not duly executed, and therefore he tells the Lord Mayor, that he has issued a Proclamation to that Purpose, that the Fault may not lie at his Door, and exhorts the Magistracy of *Dublin* to do their

' their Duty, for that the Country took Exam-  
 ' ple by them; and when they (the Justices in the  
 ' Country I suppose he means) were asked, why they  
 ' suffered Mass to be said publicly? The Answer  
 ' was, it was done in *Dublin*. I believe I can assign a  
 ' better Reason, why Mass is said publicly in the  
 ' Country, contrary to Law, than his Lordship has  
 ' been pleased to give. He observes, that this is ac-  
 ' ted through the Remissness of the Magistrates; but  
 ' what Magistrates are remiss? even those of his own  
 ' making. His Lordship, to increase his Number of  
 ' Men of *Loyalty*, (I mean, Men that rail at King  
 ' *William*) has put most of the new Converts into  
 ' the Commission of the Peace; and it is from these  
 ' Magistrates, that Priests, not registred according  
 ' to Law, find Shelter and Protection; and dare, in  
 ' Defiance of the Laws, to say Mass openly. That  
 ' Encouragement should be given to new Converts, I  
 ' allow; and the Acts of Parliament in *Ireland* have  
 ' sufficiently provided for it; but for a Man of Forty  
 ' Years of Age, who has all his Life-Time liv'd a vi-  
 ' olent *Roman* Catholick, on his coming over to the  
 ' Church of *Ireland*, to be put into the Commission  
 ' of Peace, and entrusted with the immediate Execu-  
 ' tion of those Laws, which are in Force against that  
 ' Religion, of which he was but the last Year a ze-  
 'alous Professor, is a piece of Policy beyond my Un-  
 ' derstanding. Is it to be supposed, that at such an  
 ' Age, a Man's Conversion is real? Or, suppose it  
 ' were, and that the Person coming over to the  
 ' Church of *Ireland*, is a sincere Convert; Can he so  
 ' immediately forget all his Friends and Relations,  
 ' whom he left in the Popish Religion? And will  
 ' not he have some Regard to their Consciences, who  
 ' have not received the Grace of being converted as  
 ' well as himself? Can he be so deaf to the Ties of  
 ' Relation, as to give up a Priest his Cousin, or per-  
 ' haps,

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‘ haps, Brother, to be prosecuted according to Law,  
‘ where only his winking can save him? This I be-  
‘ lieve is not to be supposed; What signifies  
‘ then that the Law says, That all the Priests,  
‘ allowed by Act of Parliament, shall be register’d,  
‘ and, after their Death, none shall succeed them;  
‘ when the Seminaries abroad can furnish them with  
‘ Successors, and those Successors are sure of a new  
‘ converted Relation, a Justice of the Peace to pro-  
‘ tect, or at least, skreen them from the Law? From  
‘ hence it is that Mass comes to be said publicly in  
‘ the Country, in Defiance of the Law; and, by this  
‘ Means, the Growth of Popery increases, and the  
‘ Protestant Interest is weakened; barefaced *Jacobi-*  
‘ *tism* is avowed, and the Friends of the Pretender  
‘ dare openly avow their Principles. The Laws are  
‘ very plain against these Practices, but the Executi-  
‘ on of those Laws must be remiss and weak, whilst  
‘ entrusted in such Hands. I do not doubt but it will  
‘ be readily ask’d here, If there are no old Prote-  
‘ stant Justices: Yes, thank God there are; but very  
‘ few of the Chancellor’s making. He, good Man,  
‘ took Care to increase the Number of his Men of  
‘ *Loyalty*; and the new Converts were the only Pro-  
‘ testants in *Ireland*, that hated King *William*, and, of  
‘ Course, fittest to be employ’d under the Chancel-  
‘ lor’s Administration. The Distinction of his Fa-  
‘ vour to those Men, has, in some Measure, cow’d  
‘ the *English* Protestant Magistracy from putting the  
‘ Laws in Execution. They durst not present a  
‘ Priest at the Quarter-Sessions, for Fear of being call’d  
‘ *Faction*; whilst the Priest, whom they would have  
‘ prosecuted, perhaps was protected by the Sheriff,  
‘ some *new Convert*, who, in most of the Countries,  
‘ always was approv’d by the Chancellor, against an  
‘ *English* Protestant Competitor. Should a Protestant  
‘ Justice of the Peace, I say, have presented such

‘ a Priest, the Prosecution would certainly have  
 ‘ been esteemed *factions* and malicious, and, upon the  
 ‘ Intercession of the favourite *Loyal* Sheriff, a *Noli*  
 ‘ *prosequi* might, perhaps, be obtained from the Chan-  
 ‘ cellor, and the Prosecutor left to the Resentment  
 ‘ and Revenge of his *Roman* Catholick Neigh-  
 ‘ bours.

‘ The Commons of *Ireland* accuse the Lord Chan-  
 ‘ cellor of being the Occasion of Divisions amongst  
 ‘ them, and truly I think with Justice. The Prote-  
 ‘ stant Interest in *Ireland*, before the Chancellor’s  
 ‘ Time, was firm and united : *Whig* and *Tory* were  
 ‘ one and the same Thing ; and, as I observed above,  
 ‘ the only material Distinction was, Protestant and  
 ‘ Papist : The Party Names has created some Distin-  
 ‘ ction and Animosity amongst them ; but the Prote-  
 ‘ stants of *Ireland* will always find it their Interest  
 ‘ to unite. Could Parties be brought to that pass,  
 ‘ which they are in *Britain*, the *Irish* Protestants  
 ‘ might take a Farewel to their Liberties, their E-  
 ‘ states, and their Lives. The Popish Faction will  
 ‘ readily fall in with either Side, to crush the other :  
 ‘ They are vigilant and active on every Occasion,  
 ‘ and only want to bring Divisions to a Heighth,  
 ‘ that they may once more satiate their Revenge,  
 ‘ and bath themselves in the Blood of Protestants.  
 ‘ The *Noli Prosequi* against *Lloyd*, for publishing the  
 ‘ Memoirs of the Chevalier *De St. George*, gave them  
 ‘ strange Encouragement and Hopes. They began  
 ‘ to talk of repealing Laws, and being restored to  
 ‘ their forfeited Estates. A Popish Prince was full  
 ‘ in view, and they could not contain their Exulta-  
 ‘ tions ; this justly alarm’d the Protestants, and truly  
 ‘ it was high time, when some of them had the Im-  
 ‘ pudence to declare, that they would not take  
 ‘ Twenty Years Purchase for those Estates which

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‘ were

‘ were forfeited, and sold by an *English* Act of  
‘ Parliament. Things being thus, could the Com-  
‘ mons do less, than represent this to her Maje-  
‘ sty? And is it not just when they say, that  
‘ the Lord, Chancellor having represented *Ed-*  
‘ *ward Lloyd* as an Object of her Majesty’s Mer-  
‘ cy, and as not having an evil Design in pub-  
‘ lishing the said Libel, in order to obtain a *Noli*  
‘ *Prosequi* on the Indictment, acted therein contra-  
‘ ry to his Duty, and to the Protestant Interest in  
‘ the Kingdom. I am, and must be, of Opinion  
‘ with the rest of the House of Commons, that this  
‘ Resolution was well-grounded, as well as the *Se-*  
‘ *cond*, wherein it’s resolved, that he, by declaring  
‘ his Opinion to the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen,  
‘ took upon himself to pre-judge the Merits of the  
‘ Cause then depending, and to influence the Alder-  
‘ men, some of whom are constantly returned on  
‘ Juries in Causes of Importance of this City. The  
‘ *Third* Resolution was a necessary Consequence of  
‘ these Two; for it was absolutely necessary to ad-  
‘ dress her Majesty to remove a Person from the pub-  
‘ lick Administration of Affairs, whom they ad-  
‘ judg’d to have been the principal Fomenter of Di-  
‘ visions amongst them, who had been prejudicial to  
‘ the Protestant Interest of the Kingdom, and in-  
‘ fringed the Laws and Liberties of the People.  
‘ The Chancellor did all he could to ward this  
‘ Blow, and endeavour’d as much as possible to get  
‘ his new Converts, the Men of *Loyalty*, into the  
‘ House of Commons; but thanks be to Providence,  
‘ notwithstanding his Industry, a true *English* Prote-  
‘ stant Parliament is assembled, who glory in no-  
‘ thing more than in their being *Loyal*, in a just and  
‘ true Sense, to her Majesty; they are ready to  
‘ sacrifice their All, to support Her on the Throne,  
‘ which She rightfully and lawfully inherits; and  
‘ notwithstanding

‘ notwithstanding all the Endeavours to disunite  
‘ them, resolve themselves into no other Distin-  
‘ ction of Parties, than *that made by his late Maje-*  
‘ *sty, viz. Those who are for the Protestant Religion,*  
‘ *and present Establishment; and those who mean a Po-*  
‘ *pish Prince and French Government.* Such a House  
‘ of Commons could not but take Notice of the  
‘ Mal-Administation of the Chancellor; and there-  
‘ fore as it was their Duty, like good and loyal  
‘ Subjects, they have address’d the Queen for his  
‘ Removal. Whilst on the other Hand, the Lords  
‘ and the House of Convocation make Addresses  
‘ in his Favour, and represent him as a faithful,  
‘ vigilant, and *loyal* Magistrate. This clashing of  
‘ Opinions in the Two Houses, occasions much  
‘ matter of Speculation in *Britain*, and People, for  
‘ want of knowing what the Lords are in *Ireland*,  
‘ are apt to condemn the Commons of Passion, in  
‘ their Resolutions against the Chancellor; but to  
‘ put that matter into a proper Light, I must here  
‘ take Notice, that *English* Gentlemen can have no  
‘ just Notion of the *Irish* House of Lords.

‘ The Mention of a House of Lords in *Britain*,  
‘ gives the Idea of the most August Assembly in  
‘ the World; but if we form our Notions of the  
‘ *Irish* by the *British* House of Lords, we are va-  
‘ stly wide of the Mark. The Temporal Lords in  
‘ *Ireland* that have Session, are a very inconsidera-  
‘ ble Number; for the Spiritual, which are Twen-  
‘ ty Six, generally make up the better Half of the  
‘ House. The Lists printed here, are scandalously  
‘ erroneous; by them one would imagine the  
‘ Lords Temporal to be numerous; but the Fault  
‘ lies in this, that the whole *Irish* Peerage is re-  
‘ turned in the List, whilst not a Third Part of  
‘ them have Session in the House, most of the Lords  
‘ being

‘ being Papists, and consequently unqualified to sit  
‘ in that Assembly.

‘ The Bishops then making the most considera-  
‘ ble Part of the House of Lords, it is not much  
‘ to be wondered at, that the Chancellor should gain  
‘ their Voices: I will not say, that the three vacant  
‘ Bishopricks could any Way influence that venera-  
‘ ble Order of Men; but I dare say this, that a noi-  
‘ sy Zeal for the Church has had a good Deal of  
‘ Effect on those Reverend Prelates. What is the  
‘ Liberties of the People to them, now the Church  
‘ is out of Danger? And could they do less, at a  
‘ dead Lift, than help the Man, to whom they ima-  
‘ gine they owe the restoring of Episcopacy to its  
‘ primitive Dignity and Authority?

‘ It would be down-right Ingratitude in them  
‘ to deny the Chancellor their Voices. They have  
‘ no Temporal Estates to lose; and they may fan-  
‘ cy, that even a Popish Pretender would not dare  
‘ to lay sacrilegious Hands on their Bishopricks.  
‘ But the Lords Temporal, who have dirty Acres  
‘ to lose, could not be of the Bishops Opinion, and  
‘ therefore the most Part of them protested against  
‘ the Address. These worthy Patriots were of  
‘ the Commons Opinion, that the Lord Chancellor  
‘ had acted contrary to the Protestant Interest in  
‘ Ireland, and infringed the Liberties of the Peo-  
‘ ple; so that this Address was purely carried by  
‘ the Majority of the Bishops, and might be proper-  
‘ ly entituled, *An Address from the Lords Spiritual,*  
‘ and the Word *Temporal*, might be left out.

‘ The Convocation are the next Sticklers for the  
‘ Lord Chancellor; here the Church comes again to  
‘ favour him; but I am not much surprized at that.  
‘ Some

' Some of the Lower House are exactly the Chancellor's Men of *Loyalty*. Indefeasible Hereditary  
 ' Right is preached up, in its utmost Extent, in the  
 ' University of *Dublin*. This has debauched the  
 ' Minds, and vitiated the Principles of our young  
 ' Divines. When they talk of Hereditary Right,  
 ' they presently point out to whom it belongs, and  
 ' fix their Passive Obedience, not to Her Majesty,  
 ' but to the *Chevalier*. It's notorious how Two  
 ' from that University have behaved themselves in  
 ' *London*; both Men of good Sense, but mistaken  
 ' Principles. One of them, writing to his Friend  
 ' in *Ireland*, has these Words in his Letter; " We  
 ' " have great Expectance from the next Session, that  
 ' " the solemn League and Covenant, *alias* the Abju-  
 ' " ration Oath, will be repealed." I think this Gen-  
 ' tleman's Meaning is pretty plain. The other is  
 ' an Instance, that I mention with all imaginable  
 ' Concern; and I could wish with all my Heart that  
 ' it were false, on Account of the noble Family to  
 ' which he does belong. The Person I mean, is of  
 ' Quality, and a Clergyman, who was preferred to  
 ' a Deanery by his Kinsman and Patron; but find-  
 ' ing that the Law requires him to take the Oaths,  
 ' he made a Conscience of swearing Allegiance to  
 ' the QUEEN, and abjuring the *Pretender*, and so  
 ' refused the Preferment and Dignity designed him.  
 ' These are Patterns of our young Divines in *Ire-*  
 ' *land*, and I am afraid, upon Examination, there  
 ' would be found more of that Piece: Such as these  
 ' are proper Advocates for the Chancellor, and  
 ' ready to present any Address in his Favour. They  
 ' would not be his Men of *Loyalty*, if they should re-  
 ' fuse it; and that Title sticks nearest their Hearts:  
 ' But all their Addresses prove nothing in the Chan-  
 ' cellor's Favour; for they don't confute one Word  
 ' of the Matter of Fact of the Resolutions of the  
 ' House



‘ House of Commons. So that notwithstanding  
‘ these Addresses, I am still of the Opinion, that the  
‘ Resolutions are well grounded ; and that their ad-  
‘ dressing Her Majesty for the Removal of the Lord  
‘ Chancellor from all Places of Trust in *Ireland*, was  
‘ highly necessary for the Protestant Interest, and the  
‘ Peace and Welfare of that Kingdom.



A Lift





A

# LIST

OF THE

LORDS Spiritual and Temporal.

Together with the

KNIGHTS, CITIZENS, *and* BURGESSES

Of this present

# PARLIAMENT,

Begun and Held at *DUBLIN*,

*On Wednesday, the 25th of November, 1713.*



A

1875-1876

1875-1876

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1875-1876



A

# LIST

OF THE

## PEERS of IRELAND.

Note, Those marked thus [\*] are under Age.



*IR* Constantine Phipps,  
Knight, Lord  
Chancellor.

ARCH-BISHOPS 4.

**D**R. Thomas Lyndsey,  
Lord Arch-Bishop of  
Armagh, Primate of all  
Ireland.

Dr. William King, Lord  
Arch-Bishop of Dublin,  
Primate of Ireland.

Dr. William Palliser, *Ld.*  
Arch-Bishop of Cashel.

Dr. John Vesey, *Ld.* Arch-  
Bishop of Tuam.

DUKES 2.

**J**ames Butler, Duke  
of Ormond.  
Mainhardt Schonberg,  
Duke of Leinster.

EARLS 27.

**R**obert Fitz-Gerald,  
E. of Kildare.

Henry O Bryen, E. of  
Thomond.

John Bourk, E. of Clan-  
rickard.

Charles Boyle, Earl of  
Cork.

A 2

Alexander

Alexander Mac Donell, *Charles Butler, Earl of*  
*E. of Antrim. Arran.*

Robert Dillon, *Earl of Henry de Massue, E. of*  
*Roscomon. Gallway.*

Robert Ridgway, *E. of*  
*London-derry.*

Basil Fielding, *Earl of*  
*Desmond.*

Chambers Brabazon, *E.*  
*of Meath.*

James Barry, *E. of Bar-*  
*rimore.*

\* Arthur Chichester, *E.*  
*of Donegal.*

Richard Lambert, *E. of*  
*Cavan.*

William O'Brien, *E. of*  
*Inchiquin.*

Charles Boyle, *Earl of*  
*Orrory.*

Charles Coot, *Earl of*  
*Montrath.*

Henry Moore, *Earl of*  
*Drogheda.*

Charles Talbot, *Earl of*  
*Waterford and Wex-*  
*ford.*

Hugh Montgomery, *E. of*  
*Mount-Alexander.*

Francis Taaf, *E. of Car-*  
*lingford.*

Arthur Forbes, *Earl of*  
*Granard.*

Richard Coote, *Earl of*  
*Bellamont.*

Godart Ginkell, *Earl of*  
*Athlone.*

# **VISCOUNTS 43.**

**R**ichard Butler, *Visc.*  
*Mountgarret.*

John Villiers, *Visc. Gran-*  
*dison.*

Arthur Annesley, *Viscount*  
*Valentia.*

Henry Dillon, *Viscount*  
*Costello-gallen.*

John Netterville, *Visc.*  
*Dowth.*

Arthur Loftus, *Viscount*  
*Loftus of Ely.*

Robert Needham, *Visc.*  
*Killmurry.*

Theobald Bourk, *V. Mayo.*  
*George Saunderson, Visc.*  
*Castletown.*

John Scudamore, *Visc.*  
*Sligoe.*

Richard Lumly, *Viscount*  
*Waterford.*

Philip Smith, *Visc. Strang-*  
*ford.*

Rich. Wenman, *V. Tuam.*  
*Butler, V. Ikerine.*

Thomas Fitz-Williams,  
*V. Merion.*

Brian Cockain, *V. Cullen.*  
*William Tracy, Viscount*  
*Rathcoole.*

**Francis**

Francis Smith, *Visc. Carrington of Barrefore.*

Rich. Bulkeley, *V. Cashel.*

Nicholas Barnwall, *Visc. Kingland.*

Rich. Boyle, *V. Shanon.*

Clotworthy Skeffington, *V. Massereen.*

Hugh Cholmondley, *Visc. Kells.*

Simon Hanshaw, *Viscount Dromore.*

William Caulfield, *Visc. Charlemont.*

Folliot Wingfield, *Visc. Powerscourt.*

Morogh Boyle, *Viscount Blessinton.*

James Lane, *V. Lanesborough.*

Hen. Dawney, *V. Downe.*

\* Rich. Parsons, *V. Rosse.*

William Stewart, *Visc. Mountjoy.*

John Vaughan, *Viscount Lisburne.*

Thomas Windesor, *Visc. Windesor.*

How. V. How.

James Hamilton, *Viscount Strabane.*

John Verney, *Viscount Fermanagh.*

Arthur St. Leger, *Viscount Downrayle.*

Paul Davys, *V. Mount-cashel.*

Sir Christopher Wandesford, *V. Castlecomer.*

BISHOPS 18.

**D**R. William Morteon, *Ld. Bp. of Meath.*

Dr. Welbore Ellis, *Lord Bp. of Kildare.*

Dr. Edward Wettenhall, *Ld. Bp. of Killmore and Ardagh [dead.]*

Dr. Simon Digby, *Lord Bp. of Elphin.*

Dr. Bartholomew Vigers, *Ld. Bp. of Ferns and Leighlin.*

Dr. William Fitz-Gerald, *Ld. Bp. of Clonfert.*

Dr. William Loyd, *Lord Bishop of Killalla and Achonree.*

Dr. John Hartstongue, *Ld. Bp. of Ossory.*

Dr. St. George Ash, *Ld. Bp. of Clogher.*

Dr. Thomas Smith, *Lord Bp. of Limerick.*

Doctor Thomas Lyndsey, *Lord Bp. of Raphoe, translated to Armagh.*

Dr. Edward Smith, *Ld. Bishop of Downe and Conner.*

Dr. Charles Crowe, *Ld. Bp. of Cloyne.*

Dr.

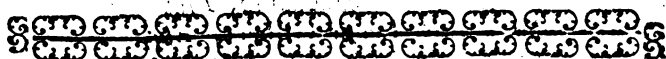
*Dr. Charles Hickman, Ld.  
Bp. of Derry [dead.]*  
*Dr. Thomas Mills, Lord  
Bishop of Waterford.*  
*Dr. Peter Browne, Lord  
Bp. of Cork and Ross.*  
*Dr. John Sterne, Ld. Bp.  
of Dromore.*  
*Sir Thomas Vesey, Lord  
Bp. of Killallow.*

## B A R O N S 27.

**E** *Edward Bermingham,  
Baron of Athenree.*  
*Almericus Courcey, Baron  
of Kinsale.*  
*Thomas Fitz Morris, Ba-  
ron of Kerry and Lix-  
naw.*  
*Thomas St. Lawrence,  
Baron of Howth.*  
*Barnaby Fitz Patrick, Ba-  
ron of Upper Ossory  
[dead.]*  
*Thomas Butler, Baron of  
Cahir.*  
*Henry Folliot, Baron of  
Ballyshanon.*  
*Banester Maynard, Baron  
of Wicklow.*  
*Richard Gorges, Baron of  
Dundalk.*

*William Digby, Baron of  
Geshill.*  
*William Fitz William,  
Baron of Lifford.*  
*Cadwallader Blayney, Ba-  
ron of Monaghan.*  
*Henry Hare, Baron of  
Colrairie.*  
*Benet Sherard, Baron of  
Letrim.*  
*Francis Hawley, Baron of  
Dunamore.*  
*Hildebrand Allington,  
Baron of Killard.*  
*John King, Baron of King-  
ston.*  
*Henry Barry, Baron of  
Santry.*  
*Arthur Annesley, Baron of  
Altham.*  
*Richard Bellew, Baron of  
Duleek.*  
*Thomas Coningesby, Ba-  
ron of Clanbrazill.*  
*Henry Petty, Baron of  
Shelburne.*  
*Charles O Hara, Baron  
of Tyrawley.*  
*Francis Conway, Baron of  
Conway and Killatagh.*  
*Michael, Ld. Bar. Bourke  
of Dunkellin.*  
*Gervase Pierrepont, Ba-  
ron of Ardlafs.*

Peers in all 122.



# A LIST of the KNIGHTS, CITIZENS, and BURGESSES of IRELAND.

Note, Those Persons of the House of Commons  
that have this Mark [†] were not Members in  
the last Parliament.

|               |   |   |                                       |
|---------------|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| County of     | { | W | M. Brownloe, Esq;                     |
| Armagh 6.     | { |   | Robert Cope, Esq;                     |
| Borough of    | { |   | The Rt. Hon. Samuel Dopping, Esq;     |
| Armagh.       | { |   | Epaphroditus Marsh, Esq;              |
| Borough of    | { | † | The Hon. James Caulfield, Esq;        |
| Charlemont.   | { | † | Andrew Loyd, Esq;                     |
| County of     | { |   | The H. Clotworthy Skeffington, Esq;   |
| Antrim 10.    | { |   | Clotworthy Upton, Esq;                |
| Borough of    | { |   | Brent Spencer, Esq;                   |
| Lisburne.     | { |   | Francis Harrison, Esq;                |
| Borough of    | { | † | Robert More, Esq;                     |
| Belfast:      | { |   | Anthony Atkinson, Esq;                |
| Borough of    | { | † | Thomas Upton, Esq;                    |
| Antrim.       | { | † | Hugh Henry, Esq;                      |
| Borough of    | { |   | The Rt. Hon. Charles O Neile, Esq;    |
| Randalstown.  | { |   | Richard Jones, Esq; and               |
|               | { | † | Westenra Waring, Esq;                 |
| County and    | { |   |                                       |
| Town of       | { | † | John Davis, Esq;                      |
| Carickfer-    | { | † | Arthur Davis, Esq;                    |
| gus 2.        | { |   |                                       |
| County of     | { |   | The Rt. Hon. Sir Pierce Butler, Bart. |
| Catherlogh 6. | { |   | Jeffry Paul of Ballyraggan, Esq;      |
| Borough of    | { |   | Thomas Burdett, Esq;                  |
| Catherlogh.   | { |   | Walter Weldon, Esq;                   |

Borough



## A List of the

|                |                                                       |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| Borough of     | John Beauchamp, <i>Esq</i> ;                          |
| Old Leighlin.  | St. Leger Gilbert, <i>Esq</i> ;                       |
| County of      | Sir Francis Hamilton, <i>Bar</i> .                    |
| Cavan 6.       | † Robert Saunderson, <i>Esq</i> ;                     |
| Borough of     | Charles Lambert, <i>Esq</i> ;                         |
| Cavan.         | † Theophilus Clements, <i>Esq</i> ;                   |
| Borough of     | The Rt. Ho. Theophilus Butler, <i>Esq</i> ;           |
| Belturbet.     | Brinsley Butler, <i>Esq</i> ;                         |
| County of      | The R. H. Sir Donat O Bryan, <i>Bar</i> .             |
| Clare 4.       | Lucius O Bryan, <i>Esq</i> ;                          |
| Borough of     | Francis Burton, <i>Esq</i> ;                          |
| Emmis.         | † David Bindon, <i>Esq</i> ;                          |
| By a second    | † Francis Gore, <i>Esq</i> ;                          |
| Indenture.     | Francis Burton, <i>Esq</i> ;                          |
| County of      | The R. H. Sir John Percival, <i>Knt</i> .             |
| Cork 26.       | Alan Brodrick, <i>Esq</i> ; <b>SPEAKER.</b>           |
| City of        | St. John Brodrick, <i>Esq</i> ;                       |
| Cork.          | Edward Hoare, <i>Esq</i> ;                            |
| Town of        | † Boyle Smith, <i>Esq</i> ;                           |
| Youghall.      | Henry Luther, <i>Esq</i> ;                            |
| Town of        | Edward Southwell, <i>Esq</i> ;                        |
| Kinsale.       | Henry Hawley, <i>Esq</i> ;                            |
| T. of Bandon-  | The H. F. Bernard, <i>Esq</i> ; <i>Her Ma. S. Gs.</i> |
| Bridge.        | † Arthur Bernard, <i>Esq</i> ;                        |
| Town of        | † William Jephson, <i>Esq</i> ;                       |
| Moyallow.      | † Anthony Jephson, <i>Esq</i> ;                       |
| Borough of     | † Colonel Richard Barry.                              |
| Baltimore.     | † Michael Beecher, <i>Esq</i> ;                       |
| Borough of     | Sir Ralph Freak, <i>Bar</i> .                         |
| Cloghnikelty.  | Brigadier George Freak.                               |
| Borough of     | † Sir Matthew Dean, <i>Bar</i> .                      |
| Charleville.   | † Brettridge Badham, <i>Esq</i> ;                     |
| Bo. of Castle- | Colonel William Southwell.                            |
| Martyr.        | Robert Oliver, <i>Esq</i> ;                           |
| Borough of     | Arthur Hyde, <i>Esq</i> ;                             |
| Middletown.    | † Jephson Bustead, <i>Esq</i> ;                       |

Borough

|                |                                                        |
|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| Borough of     | James Barry, <i>Esq</i> ;                              |
| Rathcormuck.   | † Edward Corker, <i>Esq</i> ;                          |
| Borough of     | † Sir John St. Leger, <i>Knt</i> .                     |
| Doneraile.     | † Bartholomew Purdon, <i>Esq</i> ;                     |
| County of      | † The R. H. Chaworth Brabazon,                         |
| Dublin 10.     | <i>Esq</i> ; commonly called <i>Ld. Brabazon</i> .     |
|                | Joseph Deane, <i>Esq</i> ;                             |
| City of Dub-   | Jn. Forster, <i>Esq</i> , <i>Rec. of the C. of Du.</i> |
| lin.           | Ben. Burton of the same, <i>Alderman</i> .             |
| University of  | Marmaduke Coghill, <i>J. U. D.</i>                     |
| Dublin.        | † John Ellwood, <i>J. U. D.</i>                        |
| Borough of     | The R. Ho. Rob. Molesworth, <i>Esq</i> ;               |
| Swords.        | † Plunket Plunket, <i>Esq</i> ;                        |
| Borough of     | Charles Moncke, <i>Esq</i> ;                           |
| Newcastle.     | Daniel Reading, <i>Esq</i> ;                           |
| County and     | † Henry Singleton, <i>Esq</i> , <i>Recorder</i>        |
| Town of        | of the Town of Drogheda.                               |
| Drogheda 2.    | John Graham, of the same, <i>Alderm.</i>               |
| County of      | Sir Ralph Gore, <i>Bar.</i>                            |
| Donegall 12.   | Frederick Hamilton, <i>Esq</i> ;                       |
| Borough of     | James Topham, <i>Esq</i> ;                             |
| St. Johnstown. | John Hamilton, <i>Esq</i> ;                            |
| Borough of     | † Sir Arthur Gore, <i>Bar.</i>                         |
| Donegall.      | George Mac Cartney, <i>Esq</i> ;                       |
| Borough of     | † The H. Maj. Gen. Owe Wynne.                          |
| Ballyshannon.  | † John Rochfort, <i>Esq</i> ;                          |
| Borough of     | Thomas Pearson, <i>Esq</i> ;                           |
| Killibegs.     | Henry Maxwell, <i>Esq</i> ;                            |
| Borough of     | David Creighton, <i>Esq</i> ;                          |
| Lifford.       | Micheal Sampson, <i>Esq</i> ;                          |
| County of      | The Ho. Brig Gen. Nicholas Price.                      |
| Downe 14.      | † Michael Ward, <i>Esq</i> ;                           |
| Borough of     | The Hon. Francis Annesley, <i>Esq</i> ;                |
| Down Patrick.  | Matthew Ford, <i>Esq</i> ;                             |
| Borough of     | John Haltridge, <i>Esq</i> ;                           |
| Killyleagh.    | † James Stephenson of the City of                      |
|                | Dublin, <i>Merchant</i> .                              |

B

Borough

|                      |   |                                                |
|----------------------|---|------------------------------------------------|
| Borough of           | 2 | Edward Bayly, <i>Esq</i> ;                     |
| <i>Newry.</i>        | 3 | Hans Hamilton, <i>Esq</i> ;                    |
| Borough of           | 2 | † <i>The Hon.</i> Capel Moore, <i>Esq</i> ;    |
| <i>Bangor.</i>       | 3 | † Robert Ward, <i>Esq</i> ;                    |
| Borough of           | 2 | Brabazon Ponsonby, <i>Esq</i> ;                |
| <i>Newtowne.</i>     | 3 | Charles Campbeil, <i>Esq</i> ;                 |
| Borough of           | 2 | † Trevor Hill, <i>Esq</i> ;                    |
| <i>Hillsborough.</i> | 3 | Samuel Waring, <i>Esq</i> ;                    |
| County of            | 2 | <i>Sir</i> Gustavus Hume, <i>Bar.</i>          |
| <i>Fermanagh 4.</i>  | 3 | James Corry, <i>Esq</i> ;                      |
| Borough of           | 2 | Richard Cole, <i>Esq</i> ;                     |
| <i>Inniskillen.</i>  | 3 | † John Cole, <i>Esq</i> ;                      |
| County of            | 2 | † Patrick French <i>Esq</i> ;                  |
| <i>Gallway 3.</i>    | 3 | † John Eyre <i>Esq</i> ;                       |
| Town of              | 2 | John Staunton, <i>Esq</i> ;                    |
| <i>Gallway.</i>      | 3 | Samuel Eyre, <i>Esq</i> ;                      |
| Town of              | 2 | John Ormsby, <i>Esq</i> ;                      |
| <i>Athenree.</i>     | 3 | Richard Whalley, <i>Esq</i> ;                  |
| Borough of           | 2 | Agmondisham Vesey, <i>Esq</i> ;                |
| <i>Tuam.</i>         | 3 | † Charles Steuart, <i>Esq</i> ;                |
| County of            | 2 | † <i>Sir</i> Maurice Crosby, <i>Knt.</i>       |
| <i>Kerry 8.</i>      | 3 | Edward Deney, <i>Esq</i> ;                     |
| Borough of           | 2 | † Thomas Crosby, <i>Esq</i> ;                  |
| <i>Dingle Consh.</i> | 3 | † Jn. Prat of the C. of Dublin, <i>Esq</i> ;   |
| Borough of           | 2 | John Blennerhasset, <i>Esq</i> ;               |
| <i>Traley.</i>       | 3 | † Samuel Morris, <i>Esq</i> ;                  |
| Borough of           | 2 | † William Crosby, <i>Esq</i> ;                 |
| <i>Ardfert.</i>      | 3 | Henry Rowse, <i>Esq</i> ;                      |
| County of            | 2 | <i>The R. Hon.</i> Tho. Keightly, <i>Esq</i> ; |
| <i>Kildare 10.</i>   | 3 | Joshua Allen, <i>Esq</i> ;                     |
| Borough of           | 2 | Thomas Jones of Osborstown, <i>Esq</i> ;       |
| <i>Kildare.</i>      | 3 | Richard Lock, <i>Esq</i> ;                     |
| Borough of           | 2 | † Thomas Burgh, <i>Esq</i> ;                   |
| <i>Naas.</i>         | 3 | † Theobald Burke, <i>Esq</i> ;                 |
| Borough of           | 2 | Maurice Keating, <i>Esq</i> ;                  |
| <i>Arby.</i>         | 3 | † John Lyons, <i>Esq</i> ;                     |
| Borough of           | 2 | † Benjamin Chettwood, <i>Esq</i> ;             |
| <i>Harrystown.</i>   | 3 | Alexander Graydon, <i>Esq</i> ;                |

County

|                                 |                                                                                                             |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| County of }<br>Kilkenny 16. }   | Sir Henry Weymes, <i>Knt.</i><br>William Ponsonby, <i>Esq;</i><br>Sir Richard Levinge, <i>Knt. and Bar.</i> |
| City of Kil- }<br>kenny. }      | <i>Her Majesty's Attorney General.</i><br>† Darby Egan, <i>Esq;</i> Recorder of the<br>City of Kilkenny.    |
| Boro. of St. }<br>Kennis, al. } | Sir Standish Hartstongue, <i>Bar.</i><br>Sir Robert Maud, <i>Bar.</i>                                       |
| Borough of }<br>Gowran. }       | Sir Richard Levinge, <i>Knt. and Bar.</i><br><i>Her Majesty's Attorney General.</i>                         |
| Borough of }<br>Thomastown. }   | James Agar, <i>Esq;</i><br>Amyas Bush, <i>Esq;</i><br>Arthur Bush, <i>Esq;</i>                              |
| Borough of }<br>Enistoege. }    | Edward Deane, <i>Esq;</i><br>Charles Moncke, <i>Esq;</i>                                                    |
| Borough of }<br>Callen. }       | Silvester Cross, <i>Esq;</i><br>† Francis Flood, <i>Esq;</i>                                                |
| Borough of }<br>Knocktopher. }  | Edward Worth, <i>Esq;</i><br>† Rosscarrick Donking, <i>Esq;</i>                                             |
| Kings-Coun- }<br>ty 6. }        | John Moore, <i>Esq;</i><br>† James Forth, <i>Esq;</i>                                                       |
| Borough of }<br>Banagher. }     | <i>The Hon.</i> Charles Plunket, <i>Esq;</i><br>† Peter Holmes <i>Esq;</i>                                  |
| Bor. of Phil- }<br>lipstown. }  | J. Forster, <i>Esq;</i> <i>Rec. of the C. of Dub.</i><br>Jacob Peppard, <i>Esq;</i>                         |
| County of }<br>Leitrim 6. }     | Theophilus Jones, <i>Esq;</i><br>William Gore, <i>Esq;</i>                                                  |
| Bor. of James- }<br>town. }     | Gilbert King, <i>Esq;</i><br>John King, <i>Esq;</i>                                                         |
| Borough of }<br>Carrick. }      | Sir George St. George, <i>Bar.</i><br>John French, <i>Esq;</i>                                              |
| County of }<br>Limerick. 8. }   | † George King, <i>Esq;</i><br>George Evans <i>Jun.</i> <i>Esq;</i>                                          |
| City of Li- }<br>merick. }      | † Henry Ingoldsby, <i>Esq;</i><br>† George Roche, <i>Esq;</i>                                               |
| Borough of }<br>Kilmallock. }   | † Sir Phillips Coote, <i>Knt.</i><br>Henry Boyle, <i>Esq;</i>                                               |

|                                           |                                                 |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Borough of<br><i>Askeyton.</i>            | Robert Taylor, <i>Esq;</i>                      |
| County of<br><i>Longford</i> 10.          | † Philip Percivall, <i>Esq;</i>                 |
| Borough of<br><i>Longford.</i>            | Sir Rob. Newcomen, <i>Knt: and Bar.</i>         |
| Borough of<br><i>Granard.</i>             | Henry Edgworth, <i>Esq;</i>                     |
| Bor. of <i>Lanes-</i><br><i>borough.</i>  | † James mac Cartney, <i>Esq;</i>                |
| Boro. of St.<br><i>Johnstown.</i>         | George Gore, <i>Esq;</i>                        |
| Co. of <i>Lon-</i><br><i>don-Derry</i> 8. | † John Parnell. <i>Esq;</i>                     |
| City of <i>Lon-</i><br><i>don-Derry.</i>  | † John Rogerson, <i>Esq;</i>                    |
| Borough of<br><i>Coleraine.</i>           | † William Burgh, <i>Esq;</i>                    |
| B. of <i>Newtown-</i><br><i>Limavady.</i> | Wentworth Harman, <i>Esq;</i>                   |
| County of<br><i>Louth</i> 10.             | † John Kennedy, <i>Esq;</i>                     |
| Borough of<br><i>Atherdee.</i>            | † Robert Edgworth, <i>Esq;</i>                  |
| Borough of<br><i>Dundalk.</i>             | William Connelly, <i>Esq;</i>                   |
| Borough of<br><i>Carlingford.</i>         | Hercules Rowley, <i>Esq;</i>                    |
| Bo. of <i>Dun-</i><br><i>leere.</i>       | Charles Norman, <i>Esq;</i>                     |
| County of<br><i>Mayo</i> 4.               | † John Newton, <i>Esq;</i>                      |
| Borough of<br><i>Castle-barr.</i>         | <i>The Hon.</i> Frederick Hamilton, <i>Esq;</i> |
| County of<br><i>Meath</i> 14.             | George Lowther, <i>Esq;</i>                     |
| Borough of<br><i>Trim.</i>                | William Connelly, <i>Esq;</i>                   |
|                                           | † Hugh Henry, <i>Esq;</i>                       |
|                                           | Rich. Tisdall, <i>Esq;</i>                      |
|                                           | Stephen Ludlow, <i>Esq;</i>                     |
|                                           | James Tisdall, <i>Esq;</i>                      |
|                                           | † Michael Tisdall, <i>Esq;</i>                  |
|                                           | † Henry Brook, <i>Esq;</i>                      |
|                                           | Henry Bellingham, <i>Esq;</i>                   |
|                                           | † Brigadier Hans Hamilton.                      |
|                                           | † James Stannus, <i>Esq;</i>                    |
|                                           | Blaney Townley, <i>Esq;</i>                     |
|                                           | † Peter Ludlow, <i>Esq;</i>                     |
|                                           | Sir Henry Bingham, <i>Bar.</i>                  |
|                                           | Henry Bingham, <i>Esq;</i>                      |
|                                           | <i>The Hon.</i> Rich. Stuart, <i>Esq;</i>       |
|                                           | † Geo. Brown, <i>Esq;</i>                       |
|                                           | Garret Weisley, <i>Esq;</i>                     |
|                                           | John Preston, <i>Esq;</i>                       |
|                                           | † Rich. Ashe, <i>Esq;</i>                       |
|                                           | † Thomas Jones, <i>Esq;</i>                     |

Bo.

|                        |                                                     |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| Bo. of <i>Ath-</i>     | John Blithe, <i>Esq</i> ;                           |
| <i>boy.</i>            | John Wade, <i>Esq</i> ;                             |
| Bo. of <i>Na-</i>      | Henry Meredith, <i>Esq</i> ;                        |
| <i>van.</i>            | + Nathaniel Preston, <i>Esq</i> ;                   |
| Borough of             | Sir Thomas Taylor, <i>Esq</i> ;                     |
| <i>Kells.</i>          | + Thomas Taylor, <i>Esq</i> ;                       |
| Bo. of <i>Du-</i>      | Sir Thomas Smith, <i>Knt.</i>                       |
| <i>leck.</i>           | William Berry, <i>Esq</i> ;                         |
| Bo. of <i>Ra-</i>      | <i>The Hon.</i> Rich. Gorges, <i>Esq</i> ;          |
| <i>toeth.</i>          | Geo. Lowther, <i>Esq</i> ;                          |
| Co. of <i>Mo-</i>      | Sir Alexander Cairnes, <i>Bar.</i>                  |
| <i>naghon</i> 4.       | + Alexand. Montgomery, <i>Esq</i> ;                 |
| Bo. of <i>Mo-</i>      | + Francis Lucas, <i>Esq</i> ;                       |
| <i>naghon.</i>         | + Rich. Peokrich, <i>Esq</i> ;                      |
| <i>Queen's-Coun-</i>   | Dudley Cosby, <i>Esq</i> ;                          |
| <i>ty</i> 10.          | Rich. Fitz-Patrick, <i>Esq</i> ;                    |
| Bo. of <i>Mary</i>     | Rob. Piggot, <i>Esq</i> ;                           |
| <i>borough.</i>        | + William Wall, <i>Esq</i> ;                        |
| <i>By a second In-</i> | + Ger. Burke of the C. of <i>Dubl.</i> <i>Esq</i> ; |
| <i>denture.</i>        | + Edw. Dodsworth, <i>Esq</i> ;                      |
| Bo. of <i>Ballyne-</i> | Thomas Medlicott, <i>Esq</i> ;                      |
| <i>kill.</i>           | John Barrington, <i>Esq</i> ;                       |
| Bo. of <i>Port-</i>    | + Ephraim Dawson, <i>Esq</i> ;                      |
| <i>Arlington.</i>      | Rich. Warburton <i>Junior</i> , <i>Esq</i> ;        |
| Co. of <i>Ref-</i>     | Sir Edw. Crofton, <i>Bar.</i>                       |
| <i>common</i> 8.       | + James Donnellan, <i>Es.</i>                       |
| Bo. of <i>Ref-</i>     | + Edw. Crofton, <i>Es.</i>                          |
| <i>common.</i>         | Hen. Sandford, <i>Es.</i>                           |
| Borough of             | Sir John King, <i>Bar.</i>                          |
| <i>Boyle-</i>          | Hen. King, <i>Es.</i>                               |
| Borough of             | William Caulfield, <i>Es.</i>                       |
| <i>Tulsk.</i>          | William Neave, <i>Es.</i>                           |
| County of <i>Sli-</i>  | Chidley Coote, <i>Es.</i>                           |
| <i>goe</i> 4.          | + William Ormsby, <i>Es.</i>                        |
| Bo. of <i>Sli-</i>     | + Sam. Burton of the C. of <i>Dubl.</i> <i>Es.</i>  |
| <i>goe.</i>            | + Owen Wynne, <i>Es.</i>                            |
| Co. of <i>Tippe-</i>   | James Dawson, <i>Es.</i>                            |
| <i>rary</i> 8.         | + Geo. Matthews, <i>Es.</i>                         |

Bo.

Bo. of Clon-  
 mell.  
 City of Ca-  
 shell.  
 Bo. of Fft-  
 hard.  
 County of  
 Tyrone 10  
 Bo. of Dun-  
 gannon.  
 Bo. of Stra-  
 bane.  
 City of Clog-  
 her.  
 Bo. of Aug-  
 ber.  
 Co. of Water-  
 ford 10.  
 City of Wa-  
 terford.  
 Bo. of Dun-  
 garvan.  
 Bo. of Tal-  
 lagh.  
 Bo. of Lis-  
 more.  
 C. of West-  
 Meath 10.  
 Bo. of Ath-  
 lone.  
 Bo. of Killbeg-  
 gan.  
 Mannor of  
 Mullingar.  
 Borough of  
 Fore.

Rob. Hamerton, Es.  
 † Stephen Moor, Es.  
 Kingsmel Penefather, Es.  
 † Matthew Penefather, Es.  
 Sir Redmond Everard, Bar.  
 † Cornelius Callaghan, Es.  
 † Rich. Steuart, Es.  
 Audley Mervyn Senior, Es.  
 Thomas Knox, Es.  
 Oliv. St. George, Esq;  
 Oliv. macCaulland, Es.  
 Gustavus Hamilton, Es.  
 Rich. St. George, Es.  
 Thomas Ashe, Es.  
 William Balfour, Es.  
 † Hen. Mervyn, Es.  
 The H. William Steuart, Es.  
 Sir John Mason, Knt.  
 Minard Christian, Es.  
 † Thomas Christmas, Esq;  
 James Barry, Esq;  
 † Robert Carew, Esq;  
 † William Maynard, Esq;  
 Richard Cox, Esq;  
 Sir Arthur Shaen, Bar.  
 Sir James Jeffreys, Knt.  
 George Rochfort, Esq;  
 † Edward Pakenham, Esq;  
 William Handcock, Esq;  
 William Jones, Esq;  
 † Brabazon Newcomen, Esq;  
 John Preston, Esq;  
 † Thomas Bellew, Esq;  
 Charles Melvill, Esq;  
 † Washington Shirley, Esq;  
 † Dennis Kelly, Esq;

County

|                                |     |  |                                                                                                                       |
|--------------------------------|-----|--|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| County of Wexford              | 18. |  | <i>The Right Hon. Philip Savage, Esq;</i><br><i>Chancellor of the Exchequer.</i>                                      |
| Town of Wexford.               |     |  | James Stopford, <i>Esq;</i>                                                                                           |
| Town of New-Ross.              |     |  | Richard Saunders, <i>Esq;</i><br>+ Thomas Meredyth, <i>Esq;</i>                                                       |
| Borough of Enniscorthy.        |     |  | Jeffry Paul of Ballyraggan, <i>Esq;</i><br>+ Edward Jones, <i>Esq;</i>                                                |
| B. of Fethard.                 |     |  | Morley Saunders, <i>Esq;</i> <i>Prime Serj.</i><br><i>at Law.</i><br>+ Richard le Hunte, <i>Esq;</i>                  |
| B. of Newborough, alias Goary. |     |  | Tho. Pallifer, <i>Esq;</i><br>Hugh Morgan, <i>Esq;</i><br>+ Sir Jn. Stanley, <i>Bar.</i><br>+ George Ram, <i>Esq;</i> |
| B. of Bannew 6.                |     |  | Jn. Cliffe, <i>Esq;</i> <i>2d Serj. at Law.</i><br>Nathaniel Boyse, <i>Esq;</i>                                       |
| B. of Clomines.                |     |  | Nich. Loftus, <i>Esq;</i><br>+ George Haughton of the City of Dublin, <i>Esq;</i>                                     |
| B. of Taghman.                 |     |  | Anderson Saunders of the City of Dublin, <i>Esq;</i><br>+ George Savill, <i>Esq;</i>                                  |
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THE  
 CONTENTS  
 OF THE  
 SIXTH Volume  
 OF THE  
 POLITICAL STATE  
 OF  
*Great Britain.*

*For the Months of July, August, September, October,  
 November and December, MDCCXIII.*

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A

**A**CTS pass'd, Pag. 20.  
 42.

ADDRESS, of the Lords against the Pretender, p. 2 and 4. And of the Commons, p. 6. Two remarkable Addresses from Scotland, p. 8. & seqq. Address about the Fortifications at

Portsmouth, p. 41. And against Exportation of Wool, p. 42. Of the Parliament of Ireland, p. 370, 372, 174, 375. & seqq.

Armagh, Abp. of dies, p 384.

Armstrong, Col. appointed to see Dunkirk demolish'd, p 240.

Audiences of foreign Ministers, p. 49, 164, 165, 245, 319, 384, 393.

AUMONT,

# C O N T E N T S.

**AUMONT**, Duke D', makes his Publick Entry, p. 48. Has his first publick Audience, p. 49. His Compliment to the Queen, p. 50. Some Particulars relating to his Audience, p. 51. He presents the Queen with 9 Coach-Horses, p. 67. He gives a great Entertainment, p. 80, 164. His Compliment to the Q. at a Review, p. 134. Has his Audience of Leave, p. 165. His Letter to the Marq. de Rochegude, p. 311. He sets out for France, p. 384.

## B

**B**aker, Mr. John, taken up, p. 118.  
**Barry**, Mrs. dies, p. 383.  
*Bath and Wells*, Lord Bishop, preaches before Both Houses of Parliament p. 21. Extract of his Sermon, *ibid*.  
**BENSON**, Robert, Esq; created Ld. Bingley, p. 81.  
*Births*, remarkable, p. 383.  
*Blythe*, Mr. marries the Lady Hyde, p. 168.  
**BOLINGBROKE**, Ld. Vt. his Answer to the Sicur Tughe's Memorial, for the Preservation of the Harbour of *Dunkirk*, p. 52.  
**BRISTOL**, Lord Bishop of, translated to the See of London, p. 136.

*Brodrick*, Mr. chosen Speaker of the H. of Commons in Ireland, p. 368.

*Bromley*, Mr. made Secretary of State, p. 163.

*Bulkeley*, Ld. Viscount, made Constable of *Carnarvan* Castle, p. 242.

## C

**C**ADOGAN, General, waits on the Queen, p. 242.

**CATALANS**, their Cast, p. 376, 377, & seqq.

*Child*, Sir Francis, dies, p. 319.

*Clayton*, Colonel appointed one of the Two Commissioners for Demolishing *Dunkirk*, p. 240.

*Cole*, Mr. recall'd, p. 392.

**COMMERCE**, Bill of, Pamphlets about it, p. 119, 135. General Maxims in Trade, p. 170, & seqq.

*Commissioners*, for the Demolition of *Dunkirk*, p. 240. Of Trade, p. 245. Of the Leather-Office, p. 392.

**CONVOCATION**, Lower House of, their Report in Vindication of their Proceeding, p. 83 & seqq.

*Convocation*, of Ireland, their Complaint against Mr. *Molesworth*, p. 462.

*Cropley*, Sir John, dies, p. 326.  
*Cross*, Thomas, Esq; made a Baronet, p. 67.

## D

# C O N T E N T S.

## D

**D**artmouth, Earl of, made Lord Privy-Seal, p. 163.

**DEATHS** remarkable, p. 244, 245, 319, 326, 384, 385, 392, 393.

*Denbigh*, Earl of, made one of the Tellers of the *Exchequer*, p. 164.

*Dresnay*, Monsieur, Knighted p. 319.

*Dublin* see *Ireland*.

**DUNKIRK**, Monsieur *Tugge's* Address, or Memorial, for the Preservation of its Harbour, p. 53. The *Guardian's* Animadversions thereupon, p. 62. Pamphlets about the Demolition of *Dunkirk*; p. 183, 185, 189, & seqq. 212, & seqq. Commissioners appointed for its Demolition, p. 240. The Demolition begun, p. 241, 393. Letter about the imperfect Demolition, p. 394.

## E

**E**LECTIONS, for Parliament Men, Pamphlets about 'em, p. 138, 166. begin, p. 168. Observations thereupon, p. 248.

*Epistle of Horace*, imitated by *Dr. Swift*, p. 340.

*Evelyn, John*, Esq; made a Baronet, p. 81.

**EXAMINER**, his *Invectives* against *Mr Sreele*, p. 185, 187. Just *Animadversions* on him, p. 327. Two Letters concerning him, p. 330 & seqq. His remarkable Speculation about the supposed Change of the Ministry, p. 397.

## F

**F**inkater, Earl of, made Chancellor of *Scotland*, p. 242.

*Fireworks*, upon the Peace, Description of those in *London*, p. 31, and of those at the *Hague*, p. 34.

*Foley*, Mr. made Auditor of the Imprest, p. 163.

*Forster*, Mr. his Speech to the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, p. 322.

**FRENCH** Protestants Ordinance of the *French King* against them, p. 295. Letter thereupon, p. 301.

*French*, Mr. his Speech to the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, p. 350.

## G

**G**ARTER, Six Knights of the, install'd, p. 134. *Grimstone*, Lady, dies, p. 392.

*GUARDIAN*,

# CONTENTS.

**GUARDIAN**, a Paper so call'd, Animadversions in it, upon Mr. *Tugghe's* Memorial, p. 62 & seqq.  
*Gwin*, Mr. made Secretary at War, p. 164.

K

**K** *Ilmore*, Lord Bishop of, dies, p. 392.  
*Kingston*, Earl of, dies, p. 67.

H

**H** *Ambden*, Mr. Endeavours to hinder his Election, p. 166. He is chosen in Two Places, p. 167.  
*Harley*, Lord, marries the D. of *Newcastle's* Daughter p. 168.

*Harwich*, Marquis of, dies, p. 319.

**HEREDITARY RIGHT**, Abstract of a Book concerning it, p. 249, & seqq. Abstract of a Book in Answer to it, p. 407, & seqq.  
*Hurt*, Mr. *William*, his Sentence, p. 79. Stands in the Pillory, *ibid*.

I

**I** *IRELAND*, Affairs there ; Disputes about the Choice of a Lord Mayor of *Dublin*, p. 246. Parliament there call'd, p. 320. Struggle at the *Dublin* Election, p. 356. & seqq. *Popish* Chappels shut up, p. 364. Parliament meets, p. 365. Their Proceedings, *ibid*. & seqq.

L

**L** *Ansdowne*, Lord, made Treasurer of the Household, p. 163.

*Lawrence*, Mr. made Master of Arts, p. 133.

**LETTER** about the *French* King's Ordinance, p. 301. Of the Duke D' *Amont* to the Marq. de *Roche-gude*, p. 311. From the Marquis de *Roche-gude* to the Duke d' *Aumont*, p. 314. About the *Catalans*, p. 377. About the Imperfect Demolition of *Dunkirk*, p. 394.

**LIST** of the Parliament of *Great Britain*, p. 251. Of *Ireland*. p.

**LONDON**, Lord Bishop of, dies, p. 68. His Pedigree, and Character, *ib*. & seqq. Election for Parliament Men, p. 247, 320, 385.

*Londonderry*, Bishop of, dies, p. 393.

*Lords* Lieutenants, appointed, p. 242.

Lottery, fill'd, p. 244.

M

# CONTENTS.

## M

**MARR**, Earl of, made Third Secretary of State, p. 242.

**MEDAL** on the Peace, p. 80.  
**Miremont**, Marquis of, waits on the Queen, p. 242. Solicites for the *French* Protestants on Board the *Gal-*lies, p. 243.

**Molesworth**, *Mr.* Complaint against him, p. 462.

**Moor**, *Mr.* made Pay-Master of the Forces abroad, p. 164.

**Morocco** *Ambassador*, set at Liberty, p. 67.

## N

**NEWgate**, Prisoners there releas'd, p. 132.

**Northumberland**, Duke of, a Privy-Counsellor, p. 163.

## O

**ORMOND**, Duke of, a Pension of 5000 l. a Year settled on his Grace, p. 80.

**OXFORD**, E. of, indispos'd, p. 133. Epistle address'd to him by *Dr. Swift*, p. 340.

## P

**PAMPHLETS**, p. 119, 138, 157, 170, 184, 189,

& *seqq.* 197 & *seqq.* 212  
& *seqq.* 250, 295, 301, 407 & *seqq.*

**PARLIAMENT**, of *Great-Britain*, their Proceedings, p. 1 & *seqq.* Both Houses goto *Paul's*, p. 21. Their further Proceedings, p. 39. Prorogued, p. 46. Observations on this Parliament, *ibid.* New Parliament call'd p. 136. Prorogued, p. 392.

*Parliament* of *Ireland*, call'd, p. 320. Prorogued, p. 325. Meets p. 365. Their Proceedings, *ibid.* & *seqq.* 438 & *seqq.* Adjourn'd, p. 476. Prorogued, p. 479.

**Paterson**, *Mr.* Resolutions in his Favour, p. 39.

**PEACE**, Rejoycings there-upon, p. 31 & *seqq.* Medal upon it, p. 80.

**Pendarves**, *Mr.* Knighted, p. 163.

**Percivale**, Archdeacon, chosen Prolocutor of the L. H. of Convocation in *Ireland*, p. 439.

**PETERBOROW**, Earl of, made Knight of the Garter, p. 134 Sets out for *Sicily*, p. 376.

**Phipps**, *Sir Constantine*, Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*, Votes for and against him, p. 452 & *seqq.*

**Plymouth**, Earl of, made Lt. Lieutenant of *Cheshire*, p. 242.

*Poland*,

# CONTENTS.

*Poland*, Persecution there, p. 158.

*Preferments*, p. 163 & seqq.

242, 244, 324, 384, 385.

**PRETENDER**, Motion, Debates, and Addresses about him, in the House of Lords, p. 1, 2 & seqq. Letters to promote his Interest, p. 137. Queries in his Favour, p. 325. His Effigies burnt, p. 381. Heads of a Bill against him, in *Ireland*, p. 443.

*Prisoners* enlarg'd, p. 132.

*Proclamation*, for a New Parliament, p. 136. Against Export of Wool, p. 325.

**PRUSSIA**, King of, his Letter, to the Queen, p. 158.

## Q

**Q**uarendon, Lord, dies, p. 326.

**QUEEN ANNE**, Her Majesty's Answer to the Lords Address about the Pretender, p. 3. And to the Commons, about the same, p. 8. And about the Towns in *Flanders*, p. 15. Her Message to the Commons, inviting them to go to *Paul's*, p. 16. Another Message confirming the First, but excusing Her Majesty's not going, p. 18. Her Speech to Both Houses, p. 44. She removes to *Hampton-Court*,

p. 136. And then to *Wind-  
sor*, *ibid*.

## R

**R**EPORT, of the Lower House of Convocation, p. 83 & seqq.

*Roche*, Mr. *La*, remarkable Passage about him, p. 309.

*Rochegude*, Marquis of, his Letter to the Duke D' *Aumont*, p. 314.

*Rochester*, Lord Bishop of, consecrated, p. 67.

*Rosse*, General, appointed Envoy Extraord. to *France*, p. 245.

## S

**S**ARTRE, Mr. dies, p. 244.

**SCHUTZ**, Baron, Envoy Extraordinary from *Han-  
over* has his first publick Audience, p. 393.

**SCOTLAND**, Church of, their seasonable Warning against Popery, p. 111. Discontents there, p. 246. Peers chosen, p. 320.

*Shepherd*, Mr. *Samuel*, senior, made Sub-Governor of the *South Sea Company* p. 376.

**SHREWSBURY**, Duke of, arrives from *France*, p. 164. Is made Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, p. 245. His Journey thither, p. 321.

He

# CONTENTS.

He declares for the Revolution and House of *Hanover*, p. 356. His Speech to the Parliament, p. 365.  
*Slane*, Lord, made Viscount *Longfort*, p. 384.  
*Snape*, Dr. made a Canon of *Windsor*, p. 392.  
*STANHOPE*, (General) his Motion against the *Pretender*, p. 5.  
*Stanian*, Mr. recall'd, p. 392.  
*STRAFFORD*, E. of, arrives in *England*, p. 326.  
*Stonehouse*, Sir *John*, a Privy-Counsellor, p. 163. And Comptroller of the Household, *ibid*.  
*Stanier*, Sir *Samuel*, chosen Lord Mayor of *London*, p. 346, 387.  
*Stanley*, Sir *John*, made Secretary to the Lord Lieut. of *Ireland*, p. 245.  
*STEELE*, Mr. his Guardian about *Dunkirk*, p. 62 & *seqq*. He resigns his Place, p. 158. His Case, p. 183. His Book about the Importance of *Dunkirk*, p. 212 & *seqq*.  
*Suffield*, *John Esq*; Knighted, p. 80.  
 SUPPLY, Resolves, thereupon, p. 12.  
*Sutton*, Brig. made Commander of *Bruges*, p. 319.  
*Swift*, Dr. his Epistle to the E. of *Oxford*, p. 340.  
*Sybourg*, Major Gen. made Colonel of the Marquis of

*Harwich's Regiment*, p. 319.

## T

*Toland*, Mr. his Pamphlet, call'd *DUNKIRK* or *DOVER*, p. 197, & *seqq*.  
*TOWNSHEND*, *Ld. Vt.* marries Mrs. *WALPOLE*, p. 67.  
 TRADE, see Commerce.  
 TREASON unmask'd, Abstract of a Book so call'd, p. 407. & *seqq*.  
*Tugge*, *Monsieur*, his Second Memorial for the Preservation of the Harbour of *Dunkirk*, p. 53.  
*Tuscany*, Prince of, his Death notified, p. 392.

## W

*WArre*, Lord *De la*, made Treasurer of the Chamber, p. 163.  
*WILLIAM*, King, his Birthday Solemnized, p. 380.  
*Willoughby*, Lord, made Dean of *Windsor*, p. 163.  
*Winchester*, Lord Marquis of, marries the Lady *Vaughan*, p. 81.  
*Worseley*, *Henry Esq*; appointed Envoy Extraord. to *Portugal*, p. 319.  
*Wyndham*, Sir *William*, made Chancellor of the *Exchequer*, p. 164. And a Privy-Counsellor, p. 376.

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